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Pigmented skin lesion, clinicohistopathological correlation: A hospital based study at BPKIHS

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Background: Pigmented skin lesions include both melanocytic as well as non-melanocytic lesions. Pigmentation is not just a cosmetic deformity but can also reflect underlying pathology, as nevi and other benign pigmented lesions which are important precursor of malignant melanoma.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the spectrum of clinicohistopathological and clinicoepidemiological profile of pigmented skin lesions at BPKIHS.

Materials & Methods: A total of 46 biopsies diagnosed clinically and/or confirmed by histopathology were studied spanning over a period of one year.

Results: Among the total cases studied histopathologically, 36 cases (78.3%) were benign whereas 10 cases (21.7%) were malignant. The 36 benign cases comprised of benign melanocytic nevi (27), seborrheic keratosis (5), angiokeratoma (1), sebaceous hyperplasia (1), trichoepithelioma (1), and venous hemangioma (1). Malignant cases included malignant melanoma (5) and pigmented BCC (5). In this study, an analysis of the clinical diagnosis with the histopathological diagnosis revealed a positive correlation in 26 cases (56.5%) and negative correlation in 20 cases (43.5%).

Conclusion: Most of the pigmented skin lesions are of melanocytic lesion (69.6%). Majority of the pigmented skin lesions are benign, with benign melanocytic nevi being the commonest (41.30%). Nonmelanocytic pigmented skin lesions comprised of 30.4% of cases.

Biography

Punam Paudyal completed her MD in Pathology at B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal. She is working at the same institute as an Associate Professor and has published six papers as an author and 11 papers as a co-author in an indexed journal of Nepal.

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