

Subcorneal hematoma as an imitator of acral melanoma: Dermoscopic diagnosis

 Omer Faruk Elmas,¹  Necmettin Akdeniz²

¹Department of Dermatology, Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Medicine, Kirsehir, Turkey

²Department of Dermatology, Medeniyet University Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: There are few studies investigating dermoscopic features of subcorneal hematoma which is one of the imitators of acral melanoma. Here, we aimed to describe dermoscopic findings of subcorneal hematoma which will facilitate the diagnosis by reducing the use of invasive procedures.

METHODS: The study included the patients with subcorneal hematoma. Clinical, demographic and dermoscopic findings of all the patients were retrospectively reviewed. The diagnosis of subungual hematoma has been confirmed by a positive scratch test in all the patients.

RESULTS: Red black (n=9, 45%) was the most common dermoscopic color followed by brown (n=4, 20%), red (n=3, 15%), black (n=2, 10%), brown black (n=1, 5%) and red brown (n=1, 5%). The most common pigmentation pattern was homogenous pattern (n=13, 65%). 11 (55 %) lesions showed globular pattern and 8 (40%) lesions exhibit parallel ridge pattern. 8 (40%) lesions showed a combination of homogenous and globular patterns. The globules were disconnected from the homogenous pigmentation in 6 lesions. In 2 (10%) lesions, the globules were localized over the homogenous pigmentation.

CONCLUSION: The presence of homogenous red to brown to black pigmentation combined with globules may lead the correct diagnosis in subcorneal hematoma. Scratch test may be a practical and minimal invasive diagnostic option to confirm the diagnosis in suspicious cases. To the best of our knowledge, this is the most comprehensive study focusing on the dermoscopic aspect of subcorneal hematoma.

Keywords: Dermoscopy; subcorneal hematoma; talon nair.

Cite this article as: Elmas OF, Akdeniz N. Subcorneal hematoma as an imitator of acral melanoma: Dermoscopic diagnosis. North Clin Istanbul.

Subcorneal hematoma (SH), means blood accumulation beneath horny layer of the skin. It usually occurs on palmoplantar region in consequence of a blunt trauma. Differential diagnosis of the entity mainly includes acral lentiginous melanoma and acral nevi [1, 2].

Dermoscopy is a non invasive and practical tool which recently has become one of the major diagnostic methods in daily dermatology practice. Dermoscopic features of many dermatological conditions have been well described. However, only one original study focusing on the dermoscopic findings of SH exists in the respective literature [1].

Here, we aimed to describe dermoscopic findings of SH which will facilitate the diagnosis by reducing the use invasive procedures.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study included the patients with subcorneal hematoma. All the patients were selected from outpatient department of a tertiary center between December 2017 and November 2018. Clinical, demographic and dermoscopic findings of all the cases were retrospectively



Received: December 21, 2018 Accepted: March 21, 2019 Online: June 20, 2019

Correspondence: Dr. Omer Faruk Elmas. Ahi Evran Universitesi Tip Fakultesi, Dermatoloji Anabilim Dalı, Kirsehir Turkey.
Tel: +90 533 026 06 79 e-mail: omerfarukmd@gmail.com

© Copyright 2019 by Istanbul Provincial Directorate of Health - Available online at www.northclinist.com



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

reviewed. Dermoscopic images of each lesion were obtained using a polarized handheld dermoscope (DermLite DL II Pro HR; 3Gen Inc.; San Juan Capistrano, CA). Dermoscopic photography was performed with a dermoscope adopted camera phone with a high resolution (iPhone 7 plus, Apple, California, USA). The diagnosis of subungual hematoma was confirmed by positive scratch test in all the cases. Horny layer of the lesional skin has been scraped with a sterile scalpel of the appropriate size, in a parallel direction to the lesion. The test has been considered to be positive in case of the complete removal of the discoloration. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed using SPSS pocket program (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). All the procedures followed were in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration and the study was approved by the local clinical research ethic committee (Decision date/number: 13.11.2018/ 2018-21/177).

RESULTS

The study enrolled 14 men (70%) and 6 women (30%). The mean age of the patients was 41.4 (age range 11-62). The mean duration of the lesions was 1 months (range 7 days-3 months). The most common localization was soles (n=12, 60%) followed by palms (n=5, 25%) and volar surface of the hand (n=3, 15%). 4 patients had a history of trauma and 2 patients were on anticoagulant therapy. After dermoscopic examination, a scratch test was performed in all the cases allowing a complete clearance of the pigmentation. Thus, no histopathological examination was needed in any patient.

On the dermoscopic examination, the distribution of the colors was as follows: red black 9 (45%) (Figs. 1 A, B), brown 4 (20%) (Fig. 1C), red 3 (15%) (Fig. 1D), black 2 (10%) (Fig. 1E), brown black 1 (5%) and red brown 1 (5%), respectively.

The most common pigmentation pattern was homogenous pattern (n=13, 65%) (Figs. 1A–E). 11 (55%) lesions showed globular pattern (Figs. 1A, B, E) and 8 (40%) lesions exhibited parallel ridge pattern (Fig. 1C). 8 (40%) lesions showed a combination of homogenous and globular pattern. The globules were disconnected from the homogenous pigmentation in 6 (30%) of the lesions. The globules were localized on the homogenous pigmentation in 2 (10%) of the lesions (Fig. 1A, B). Clinic and dermoscopic features of the cases were detailed in Table 1.

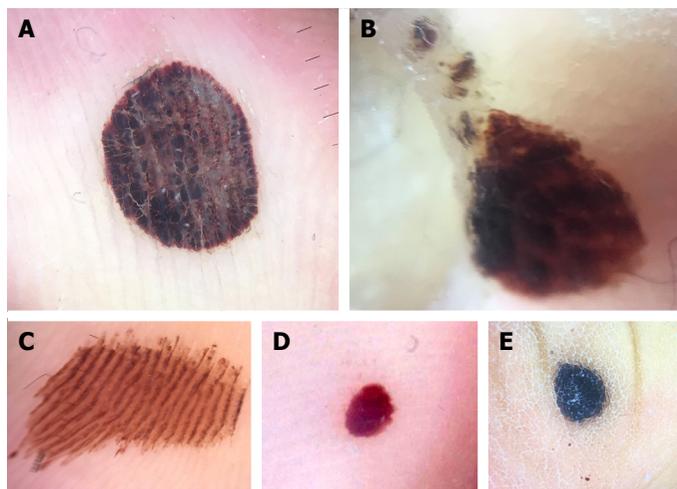


FIGURE 1 (A-D). (A) Homogenous red black pigmentation and globules localized on the homogenous pigmentation, (B) Homogenous red black pigmentation with both satellite globules and globules localized on the homogenous pigmentation, (C) Brown pigmentation on the ridges, (D) Homogenous red pigmentation without globules, (E) Homogenous black pigmentation with satellite globules.

DISCUSSION

SH, describes a traumatic rupture of the dermal papillary capillaries resulting extravasation of red blood cells into stratum corneum of the skin [1]. Many other terms including intracorneal hematoma [2], talon nail [3], black heel [4], basketball heel [5], hyperkeratosis hemorrhagica [6] and tennisferse [7] have been used to define this condition. It is not always easy to diagnose SH correctly by unaided eye. Acral melanoma is the main differential diagnosis of the entity [1, 2]. Acral nevi, pyogenic granuloma, angiokeratoma and even plantar warts should also be in the differential diagnosis list [1]. In the present study, 5 and 4 lesions had preliminary diagnosis of melanoma and acral melanocytic nevus, respectively.

SH may occur as a result of both a sudden trauma and repetitive microtraumas. Robertson et al, reported a case of SH associated with repetitive traumas from a Sony PlayStation® 3 (Sony Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) vibration feedback controller [8].

Dermoscopic features of SH was first described in the study of Saida et al. [9] The authors suggested the term “pebbles on the ridges” to define reddish black droplets distributed on the ridges.

The most comprehensive study focusing on the subject is the study of Zalaudek et al. [1] in which the authors de-

TABLE 1. Clinical and dermoscopic findings of the cases with subcorneal hematoma

Case (n=20)	Clinical Diagnosis	Scratch Test (n=20, 100%)	Color	Homogenous pattern (n=13, 65%)	Globular Pattern (n=11, 55%)	Parallel ridge pattern (n=8, 40%)
1	Hematoma	+	Black	+	+	-
2	Hematoma	+	Red black	+	+	-
3	Nevus	+	Red black			
4	Hematoma	+	Brown	-	+	+
5	Hematoma	+	Red	+	-	-
6	Melanoma	+	Red brown	+	+	+
7	Hematoma	+	Brown	-	-	+
8	Melanoma	+	Red black	+	+	-
9	Hematoma	+	Red black	+	-	-
10	Nevus	+	Red black	+	-	+
11	Melanoma	+	Brown	-	+	+
12	Hematoma	+	Red black	+	-	-
13	Nevus	+	Brown black	-	+	+
14	Hematoma	+	Red black	+	+	-
15	Hematoma	+	Brown	-	-	+
16	Hematoma	+	Red	+	+	-
17	Melanoma	+	Red black	-	-	+
18	Nevus	+	Red	+	+	-
19	Melanoma	+	Red black	+	+	-
20	Hematoma	+	Black	+	-	-

scribed dermoscopic features of 15 lesions of SH. They revealed that the most common color of hematomas was red black followed by brown to black. Red black color was also demonstrated to be the most common color in the present study. In the study of Zalaudek et al., the most common pigmentation pattern was homogenous pattern (53.3%) followed by globular (46.7%), and parallel ridge patterns (40%) [1]. In our study, the most common pigmentation pattern was also homogenous pattern (65%) followed by globular (55%) and parallel ridge (40%) patterns, similarly. Zalaudek et al. also identified fibrillar and furrow patterns in two patients. In our study, none of the patients showed these rare patterns [1]. The frequencies of the dermoscopic findings observed in the

present study and Zalaudek et al.'s study, have been compared in Table 2.

In the present study, 2 (10%) lesions had the globular structures over the homogeneous pigmentation unlike the satellite globules which are disconnected from the homogeneous part. To the best of our knowledge, this particular pattern has not been demonstrated previously. It is remarkable that, in the present study 4 (20%) lesions showed parallel ridge pattern which is the main dermoscopic presentation of early acral melanoma. It is reported that, parallel ridge pattern can also rarely be seen in acral nevi. Zalaudek et al., [1] also demonstrated this pattern in 6 lesions of SH. They stated that the presence of reddish and grayish coloration can be clues to SH in

TABLE 2. The frequencies of the dermoscopic findings observed in the present study and Zalaudek et al.'s study [1]

The Studies	The most common colors	Homogenous pattern	Globular Pattern	Parallel ridge pattern
Elmas et al (n=20)	Red black, brown, red	65%	55%	40%
Zalaudek et al. (n=15)	Red black, brown to black	53.3%	46.7%	40%



FIGURE 2. A scratch test allows complete removal of pigmentation.

such cases. Parallel ridge pattern has also been revealed in two different case reports of SH [2, 10]. We hypothesized that, parallel ridge pattern observed in SH, may be associated with a particular arrangement of dermal vascular plexus beneath the crista superficialis.

Another common differential diagnosis of SH is acral nevus. Although acral nevus and SH may share a similar clinical appearance, it is usually not tricky to separate the two entities dermoscopically as SH does not exhibit a furrow pattern which is the main dermoscopic pattern of acral nevi [11]. Presence of the homogenous color, satellite globules and sharp edges are the other useful clues to differentiate SH from acral nevi.

Zalaudek et al. [1] stated that they confirmed the diagnosis of SH by scratch test, following up and biopsy in 4, 6, and 5 patients respectively. In our study, all the cases underwent to a scratch test allowing complete removal of the pigmentation (Fig. 2). We suggest that, the scratch test is a useful way to confirm diagnosis of SH and the

lesions showing dermoscopic features of SH can easily be confirmed via this practical test to avoid unnecessary invasive procedures.

Conclusions

To the best of our knowledge, this is the most comprehensive study focusing on the subject. The presence of homogenous red to brown to black pigmentation combined with globular structures may lead the correct diagnosis. Scratch test may be a minimal invasive diagnostic option to confirm the diagnosis in suspicious cases.

Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

Financial Disclosure: The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

REFERENCES

1. Zalaudek I, Argenziano G., Soyer H. P., Saurat J.-H., Braun R. P. Dermoscopy of subcorneal hematoma. *Dermatologic Surgery*. 2004;30:1229–32
2. Uslu U, Heppt F, Erdmann M. Intracorneal Hematoma Showing Clinical and Dermoscopic Features of Acral Lentiginous Melanoma. *Case Rep Dermatol Med*. 2017;3509146. doi.org/10.1155/2017/3509146
3. Yaffe H. Talon noir. *Arch Dermatol* 1971;104:452
4. Ganlupe M. Pinching trauma in black heel. *Br J Dermatol* 1967;79:654–5.
5. Juhlin L, Ponten B. Plantar pseudochromidrosis simulating malignant melanoma. *Acta Dermatol Venerol* 1967;47:255–8.
6. Ruffi T. Hyperkeratosis haemorrhagica. *Hautarzt* 1980;11:606–9
7. Vakilzadeh F, Happle R. Die Tennisferse (BlackHeel). *Z Hautkr* 1974;7:285–8
8. Robertson, S. J., Leonard, J., & Chamberlain, A. J. PlayStation® purpura. *Australas J Dermatol* 2010;51:220-22.
9. Saida T, Oguchi S, Miyazaki A. Dermoscopy: a revolutionary diagnostic approach to the pigmented skin lesions. *J Visual Dermatol* 2002;1:76–87
10. Feci L, Fimiani M, Rubegni P. Parallel-ridge pattern on dermoscopy: observation in a case of purpura traumatica pedis. *Dermatol Pract Concept*. 2015;5:27-9
11. Emiroglu N, Cengiz FP, Onsun N. Age and Anatomical Location-Related Dermoscopic Patterns of 210 Acral Melanocytic Nevi in a Turkish Population. *J Cutan Med Surg*. 2017;21:388-94.