

Short Radial Lines Converging on a Common Periadnexal Circle Are Not Exclusive for Facial Lentiginous Melanoma on Sun-Damaged Skin

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Case Presentation

A hexagenarian woman presented with a superficial spreading melanoma (SSM) of the right forearm (pT1a). Six short brown-to-tan radial lines converging on a common circle (periadnexal linear projections; PLP) were identified with dermatoscopy (Figure 1).

Teaching Point

PLPs have been recently reported to be a specific feature of facial lentiginous melanoma in situ developing on a sun-damaged skin (LM) [1]. They likely correlate to melanoma nests “bulging” from the follicular openings, and it has

been suggested they constitute an intermediary stage in the progression model of LM [1]. To date, PLP have not been reported in non-facial melanomas of subtypes other than LM. In our experience, similar to perifollicular (either complete, incomplete, concentric, or dotted) or perieccrine hyperpigmented circles [2], PLP can occur in early/thin slow-growing non-acral non-facial melanomas (superficial spreading and lentiginous) with retained adnexal structures (follicular or sweat gland duct openings) and indicate local in situ component. These structures may be a general clue to early melanoma and may contribute to the diagnostic accuracy in early and diagnostically challenging lesions. These observations require further confirmation, preferably with a randomized cross-sectional prospective study.

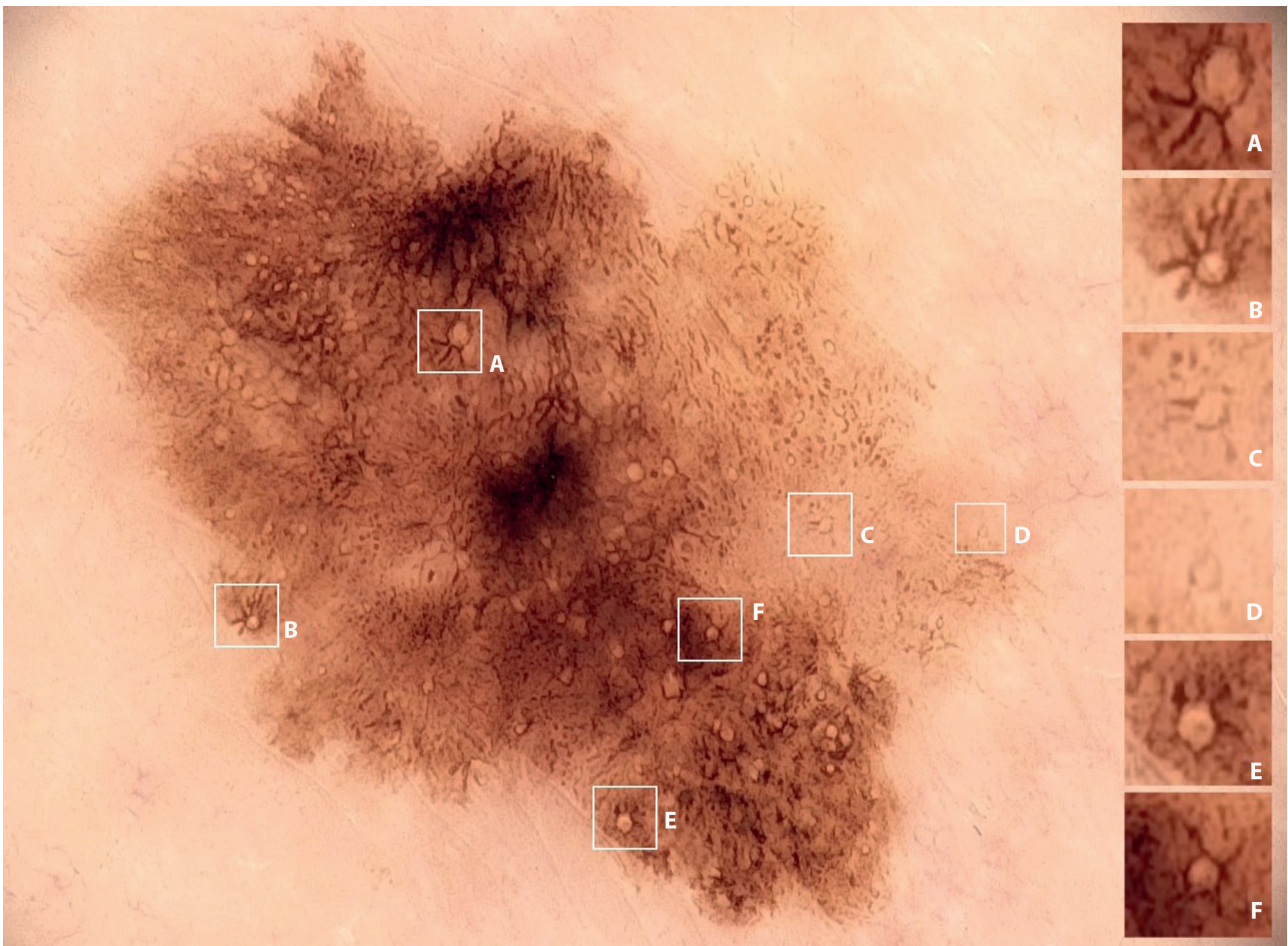


Figure 1. Contact polarized dermatoscopy of a superficial spreading melanoma of the right forearm in hexagenarian woman displaying at least (A-E) six structures comprised of short tan-to-brown radial lines converging on common circles. Note the chaotic arrangement of colors (brown, tan, gray), patterns (lines reticular, dots, structureless), and uneven demarcation (polygonal linear cut-off at 11' top left aspect, poorly defined at 2'-4' top right aspect of the image).

References

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