A Digital Dermoscopy Follow-up Illustration and a Histopathologic Correlation for Angulated Lines in Extrafacial Lentigo Maligna

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LENTIGOMALIGNA (LM) constitutes the noninvasive phase of lentigo maligna melanoma. Although LM is still in situ, it should be diagnosed and treated given the risk of progression to invasive melanoma. Lentigo maligna typically occurs on chronically sun-exposed skin, such as that of the head and neck, and less frequently on the extremities of elderly individuals. Extrafacial LM (EFLM) was first described by Sir John Hutchinson in 1890 and is therefore called Hutchinson melanoma. These EFLMs account for 17.5% of all cases of LM according to a 10-year analysis of the Scottish Melanoma Group database.

The dermoscopic features of LMs of the head and neck are well known and are related to the facial skin anatomy characterized by the absence of rete ridges, multiple pilosebaceous units, and photoinduced elastosis. The dermoscopic features of LM were defined in 2000 by Schiffner et al. The progressive invasion by malignant cells can be observed in dermoscopy by the appearance of asymmetrical pigmented follicular openings, a perifollicular annular-granular pattern, pigmented rhomboidal structures, and obliterated hair follicles. Slutsky and Marghoob described a zigzag pattern of angulated lines, linear pigmented lines on facial LMs. Prolong et al described 4 additional original criteria: increased vascular network, targetlike images, red rhomboidal structures, and darkening at dermoscopic examination.

Less is known regarding the dermoscopic features of EFLM. In 2013, Lau et al performed a study of 3 cases featuring the dermoscopy of extrafacial LMs. They proposed that they could share a combination of dermoscopic features of LM (pigmented rhomboidal structures and asymmetrical perifollicular pigmentation) and superficial spreading melanoma in situ (irregular dots and streaks and an irregular pigmented network).

Two new EFLM criteria have been described by Keir: a lentigo-like pigment pattern lacking a lentigo-like border and complete or incomplete large polygonal shapes defined by darker gray or brown straight lines or formed by the straight edge of a junction between lighter and darker areas of the lesion.

Jaimes et al recently proposed the new term angulated lines to integrate all of the different linear dermoscopic patterns previously described, such as the rhomboidal structures by Schiffner et al and the zigzag pattern by Slutsky and Marghoob, both features described on facial LMs, and the large polygons described by Keir on EFLM. However, even though they may look geometrically similar superficially, it is not proven whether they share the same biological or pathologic process.

We report 3 cases by digital follow-up in which straight angulated lines were seen on extrafacial pigmented lesions and...
how the occurrence of only these lines over time allowed the diagnosis of LM. In addition, we attempt to explain how this phenomenon can be histologically correlated.

Report of Cases

Patient 1 was a woman in her 50s who was diagnosed in her teens as having xeroderma pigmentosum. The patient had been followed up in our department for 11 years via digital dermatoscopy. She presented with severe actinic skin damage with a history of multiple carcinomas and 82 melanomas of different subtypes. We observed over time the appearance of straight angulated lines on several pigmented lesions, which were excised because of this morphologic change. All of the lesions were diagnosed as LM (Figure 1 and Figure 2). On the lesion shown in Figure 2, the section of the surgical sample was performed perpendicularly to the lines. At microscopic examination, an atrophic epidermis and a proliferation of isolated atypical melanocytes along the dermoepidermal junction were observed. The accumulation of melanophages in the superficial dermis was seen underneath the clusters of melanocytes. A second nest of melanocytes was found approximately 1 mm from the first where the section intersects the second line; underlying melanophages were also observed. An inflammatory infiltration was also present. The diagnosis of LM was made.

Patient 2 was a man in his 70s with a personal history of 3 superficial spreading melanomas and several squamous cell and basal cell carcinomas. A pigmented lesion located on the patient’s back drew our attention because of the occurrence of straight angulated lines. The lesion was excised, and the diagnosis of LM was confirmed (Figure 3).

Patient 3 was a woman in her 80s who had been followed up via digital dermatoscopy for the past 2 years because of a large pigmented lesion on her lower leg. The lesion was stable until slight modifications displaying straight angulated lines appeared (Figure 4). Histologic examination confirmed the diagnosis of LM.

Discussion

Little is known about specific dermoscopic features of EFLM. Keir7,8 described a lentigo-like pigment pattern that lacked a lentigo-like border and complete or incomplete large polygonal shapes defined by darker gray or brown straight lines or formed by the straight edge of a junction between lighter and darker areas of the lesion. The polygonal shapes appear to be much larger than the rhomboidal structures seen in facial LM and are described to be rhomboidal, pentagonal, or hexagonal and in some cases centered on follicular openings. However, because the angulated lines do not always form completed polygons, we believe the term angulated lines recently proposed by Jaimes et al9 seems to be the most appropriated. Angulated lines must then be differentiated from the zigzag pattern described by Slutsky and
Marghoob, which, according to the authors, probably represents incompletely formed rhomboidal structures related to the facial skin anatomy.

Also known as Hutchinson melanotic freckles, LM occurs histologically in skin with severe actinic damage, manifested by epidermal atrophy and solar elastosis. They are characterized by a proliferation of atypical melanocytes along the dermoepidermal junction and often down the walls of hair follicles and sweat ducts. This proliferation is confined to the basal layer and is formed by a linear accumulation of single cells and/or irregular nests and a slight pagetoid invasion of the epidermis. Regression phenomena (fibrosis, hyervascularity, melanophages, and telangiectasia) may be seen and should prompt a careful search for invasion by atypical melanocytes. Most of these features are observed in all of our cases.

Figure 2 clearly shows an atypical proliferation of melanocytes, focally organized in nests underneath which accumulations of melanophages were found. The localization of these 2 associations exactly matched the perpendicular section of the 2 lines, which had been observed dermoscopically. Indeed, the distance between the 2 lines (1 mm) in dermoscopy was also found during pathologic analysis.

In accordance with the report by Keir, we could clearly see a focal accumulation of melanophages in the superficial dermis. In addition, nests of atypical melanocytes were found right above the melanophages at the dermoepidermal junction. No relation with the hair follicle was observed because it is described for the rhomboidal structures of the facial LMs, which are related to a proliferation of melanoma cells around the hair follicles.

Conclusions

Angulated lines are a pattern observed in LMs, but the physiopathologic mechanisms appear to be different in EFLM than in facial LM. We describe 3 patients in whom angulated lines...
were observed, which were the only criteria in support of their malignant lesion. These angulated lines could correspond to a host reaction against the lesion and therefore be a warning sign that the lesion is becoming malignant. The emergence of these lines in dermoscopy could become a new diagnostic element in the follow-up of extrafacial lentiginous lesions. Their appearance or presence should alert the dermatologist. If the angulated lines change over time, they should be considered as a criterion for excision of the lesion. This new postulate should be confirmed in future studies.

ARTICLE INFORMATION
Accepted for Publication: September 17, 2015. Published Online: December 9, 2015. doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2015.4132.

Author Contributions: Drs Vanden Daelen and Ferreira participated equally in this work. Drs Vanden Daelen and Ferreira had full access to all the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.
Study concept and design: All authors.
Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: All authors.
Drafting of the manuscript: Vanden Daelen, Ferreira.
Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Vanden Daelen, Marot, Tromme.
Statistical analysis: Marot, Tromme.
Obtained funding: Marot, Tromme.
Administrative, technical, or material support: Marot, Tromme.
Study supervision: Marot, Tromme.
Conflict of Interest Disclosures: None reported.

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