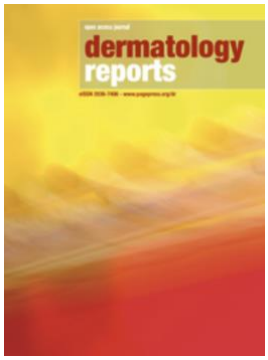

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Scabies clinically diagnosed with eosine 2% magnification dermoscopy

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Abstract

The diagnosis of scabies is mainly clinical, however the high variability in presentation could make it through. Besides dermoscopy, different non-invasive imaging techniques have been used to assist in scabies diagnosis: 400x magnification, Line-field Confocal Optical Coherence Tomography (LC-OCT), Reflectance Confocal Microscopy (RCM) and High-Frequency Ultrasound (HFUS) could be useful for the diagnosis of various diseases such as benign tumors, malignant tumors and infectious diseases of all types (viral, bacterial, and parasitic). On the other hand, all these techniques are strictly operator and device-dependent.

Dear Editor,

The diagnosis of scabies is mainly clinical, however the high variability in presentation could make it through. Besides dermoscopy, different non-invasive imaging techniques have been used to assist in scabies diagnosis: 400x magnification, Line-field Confocal Optical Coherence Tomography (LC-OCT), Reflectance Confocal Microscopy (RCM) and High-Frequency Ultrasound (HFUS) could be useful for the diagnosis of various diseases such as benign tumors, malignant tumors and infectious diseases of all types (viral, bacterial, and parasitic). On the other hand, all these techniques are strictly operator and device-dependent.[1,2] A 52-year-old woman presented to our clinic for chronic itch for 3 weeks. Physical examination did not show any relevant lesion except for major skin folds intertrigo, for which the patient applied eosine 2% solution. There was no evidence of any specific scabies lesions on nipples, wrists, genitals, buttocks, and feet. Under dermoscopic examination, track-line burrows with triangular structures located on their legs ("Delta wing-jet" sign) were observed in the areas where eosine had been applied (Figure 1). These highly specific clinical elements made diagnosis of scabies possible.

There are many cases in which dermoscopy alone is not able to target the pathognomonic element of scabies. In our case, eosine solution was able to remark scabies characteristic burrows. Magnification with eosine 2% implemented to dermoscopy valutation could be a useful option for a better assessment than dermoscopy alone.

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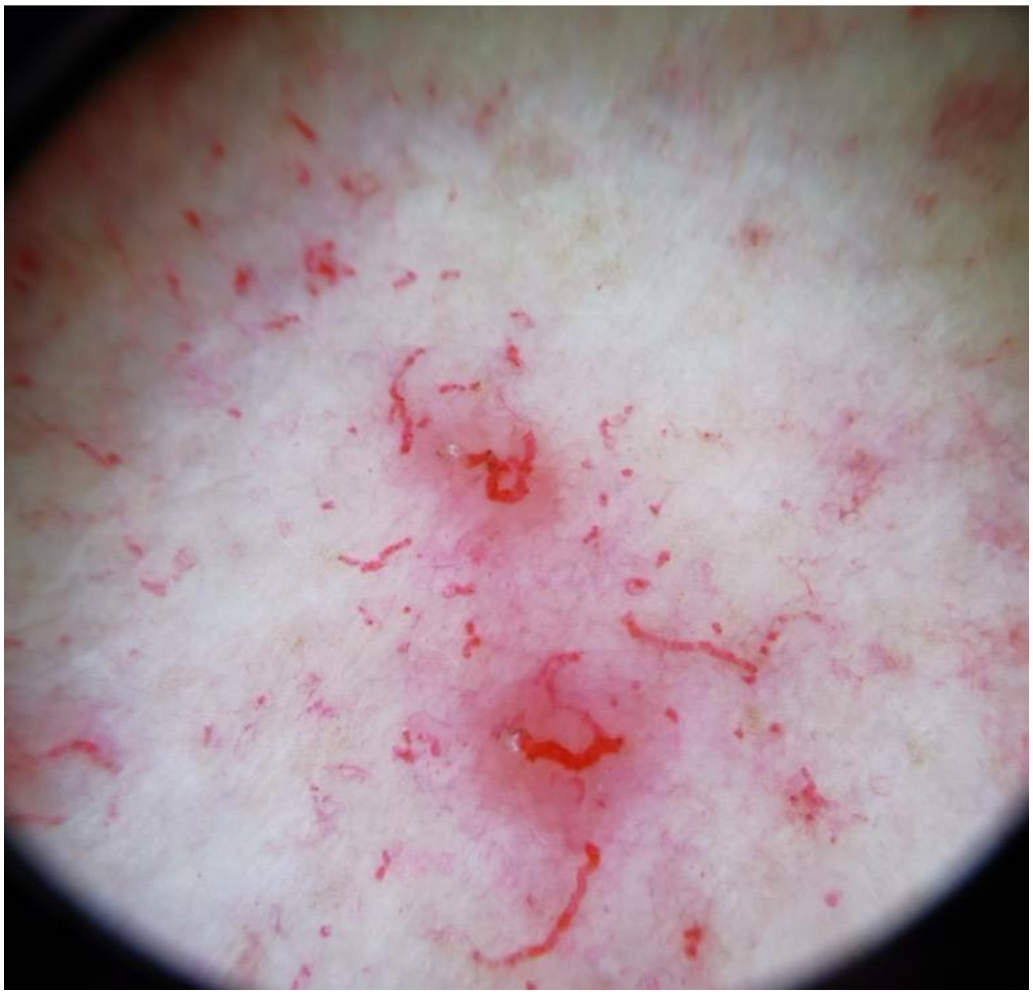

Figure 1. Track-line burrows with triangular structures located on their legs (“Delta wing-jet” sign) were observed in the areas where eosine had been applied.