THE AGREEMENT TEST BETWEEN CLINICAL AND POLARIZED LIGHT CONTACT DERMOSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS OF PIGMENTED NEVI

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ABSTRACT

Background: Melanocytic neoplasia referred to as nevi (singular: nevus) includes congenital nevomelanocytic nevi (CNN), nevus spilus, common acquired nevomelanocytic nevus (CANN), blue nevus, pigmented spindle cell nevus (PSCN), Spitz nevus, and nodal nevi. Various types of melanocytic nevi are related to epidemiology, evolution, morphology, genetics, and the risk of melanoma. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between pigmented nevi with other melanocytic disorders such as melanoma. Dermoscopy will facilitate to distinguish them in non-invasive, rapid, and effective way compared to biopsy which is the gold standard for the diagnosis of skin tumors. Polarized dermoscopy (PD) uses a cross polarized light source to see the structure of the skin, and does not require immersion fluid. PD gives the option to see the skin with or without contact with the skin.

Objective: To access the value of agreement between clinical and polarized light contact dermoscopy examination in pigmented nevi.

Methods: This study is an observational agreement test study with cross sectional study design involving 51 lesions with pigmented nevi. Each subject of research conducted anamnesis, physical examination, dermatologic examination, and polarized light contact dermoscopy to enforce pigmented nevi. The results were analyzed to determine the Kappa Cohen.

Results: The value of Kappa Cohen (قيقة) in this study is 1.000.

Conclusion: The value of agreement between clinical and polarized light contact dermoscopic examination on pigmented nevi is very good.

Keywords: pigmented nevi, polarized light contact dermoscopy, value of Kappa