ABSTRACT
Reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) imaging is a promising approach both for diagnosis of skin cancer in-vivo, with high sensitivity and specificity, and for peri-operative detection of cancer margins to guide treatment. However, RCM images are limited to a field-of-view (FOV) of up to 1 mm by 1 mm. This FOV is often smaller than the size of many skin lesions.