ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The diagnosis of clonal seborrheic keratosis may be challenging clinically and histologically. OBJECTIVE: In our study, we describe the common aspects of this benign entity that show peculiar dermoscopic and confocal findings. METHODS: A total of nine clonal seborrheic keratosis were analyzed. RESULTS: Upon dermoscopy, it reveals the presence of globular-like structures and sharply demarcated borders whereas confocal microscopy displays the typical intraepidermal nesting of pigmented keratinocytes that permits to have a reliable in vivo diagnosis. CONCLUSIONS: Dermoscopy and confocal microscopy permit to in vivo diagnose this variant of seborrheic keratosis.