Agreement between Dermoscopic and Histopathological findings in Diagnosing Cutaneous Lichen Planus
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Abstract
Lichen planus is an immune mediated disorder usually diagnosed clinically. Dermoscopy is a non-invasive diagnostic technique. It can act as an alternative technique to skin biopsy that is gold standard for diagnosis of the disease. We aimed to evaluate the degree of agreement between dermoscopy and histopathology in diagnosing lichen planus. It was a Cross sectional study Conducted at Jinnah Hospital, Lahore for 6 months. 60 patients who meet the inclusion criteria were recorded. After taking informed consent, a detailed history, clinical examination and relevant investigations were done and recorded in a pre-structured proforma. All patients then were subjected to dermoscopic examination. 4 mm punch biopsy under aseptic measures were taken from the same site for histopathological examination & sent to JHL Histopathology Lab. The results of dermoscopic and histopathological examinations are recorded. Effect modifiers like age, gender, and duration of disease were addressed through stratification of data. data was analyzed using SPSS 23. The mean age of subjects was 35 years. Out of total 60 patients, 56.6% female and 43.3% were male. Out of 57 subjects, 94.7% who were diagnosed on histopathology were also diagnosed by dermoscopy and 5.3% were not diagnosed by dermoscopy. Kappa statistics showed a substantial agreement between two diagnostic modalities. (X²=29.697, p=.000). (k=.700 p=.000). We found that dermoscopy is as effective as histopathology in diagnosis of cutaneous lichen planus.