

Material and Methods

Ten patients affected by radiologically and histologically confirmed SE were retrospectively retrieved from the databases of our tertiary referral centers. All the subjects (or their parents) gave their informed written consent and that the study protocol was approved by ethics committee. Among these patients, data regarding age, sex, time to diagnosis, clinical presentation, dermoscopic features, involved nail, and history of trauma were collected and resumed in Table I. Clinical pictures were taken with Canon PowerShot G16[®], while dermoscopic pictures were captured through DermliteFoto[®] system (Figure 1-2). Dermoscopic features of the lesions were evaluated by 3 observers and defined as reported below. Hyperkeratosis was defined as a well circumscribed, round to oval, scaly, whitish/yellowish structure. Vacular ectasia was referred to the presence of one or more dilated vessels in the context of the lesion. Onycholysis referred to detachment of the nail from the nail bed as detectable through dermoscopy. Ulceration was considered when a loss of tissue was visible as ecchymotic/hemorrhagic crust in the lesion.