

**Abstract N°: 5730****Scalp Involvement in Sarcoidosis and Trichoscopic Features**Vira Pavlova¹, Lesia Henyk²¹Veselka Clinic, Dermatology, Lviv, Ukraine²Henyk Dermatology, Dermatology, Kolomyia

Introduction & Objectives: Sarcoidosis is a systemic granulomatous disease of unknown etiology primarily affecting organs such as the lungs, mediastinal lymph nodes, and skin. Cutaneous involvement can manifest as an early sign of systemic sarcoidosis.

Materials & Methods: Case report.

Results:

We present a case of a 43-year-old woman with a 2-month history of a skin rash localized to the back of her head. Clinical examination revealed five nodules of dense-elastic consistency, varying in diameter from 0.4 to 0.8 cm, with a pinkish-yellow color and pronounced surrounding hyperemia. The patient also reported a chronic cough over several months and noted exacerbation of the rash after hair coloring. Previous treatment with fluocinolone ointment had been ineffective.

Dermoscopic examination revealed linear and branched vessels, chrysalids on a pinkish-red background, rosettes, yellow dots indicating missing hair follicles, and perifollicular white rings suggestive of fibrosis.

Skin biopsy confirmed densely located non-caseating granulomas in the superficial dermal layers, composed of epithelioid histiocytes, multinucleated cells, and a surrounding lymphocytic infiltrate with perifocal fibrosis. A chest CT scan demonstrated nodular consolidations in both lungs, merging into focal consolidations with small subpleural nodules, along with multiple peribronchial and bronchopulmonary lymph nodes up to 1.6 cm.

The patient was diagnosed with sarcoidosis involving the lungs, intrathoracic lymph nodes, and skin lesions. Treatment included methylprednisolone 24 mg daily, erdosteine 300 mg daily, and sildenafil 50 mg twice weekly. Skin manifestations resolved within 2 months of treatment initiation. Long-term follow-up with a pulmonologist was recommended.

Conclusion:

Sarcoidosis is a multisystem disease necessitating comprehensive evaluation and management of all patient symptoms. Dermoscopy aids in diagnosing lymphoproliferative and histiocytic disorders, facilitating prompt recognition and treatment of associated skin manifestations.

