

ABSTRACT

Background: Melasma is an acquired hypermelanosis disorder occurred symmetrically on the sun exposure area, predominantly on the face and neck. Melasma classification based on Wood's light examination does not always have positive correlation with the histopathologic examination. Dermoscopy is a new modality with non invasive technique in examining melasma;

Purpose: To determine melasma classification based on dermoscopy and Wood's light examination;

Method: This is a descriptive observational cross sectional study, the subjects are melasma patients in dermatovenereology outpatient department Dr. Soetomo hospital. Subjects has been collected through during 2 months, the data were then analyzed descriptively;

Result: Conformity in 3 method was 76 sample in 3 type of melasma. The highest conformity was found in mixed melasma (72 sample). Dermal melasma (17/100) and vascular/teleangiectasis structure (38%) were more easily observed in dermoscopic examination. It can also early detect exogenous ochronosis (EO) on the melasma lesions (7 of 100 sample) with the characteristics are *arciform curvilinear (worm-like pattern)* and teleangiectasis, dot/globuler bluish brown-black, greyish/bluish brown diffuse amorphic structure, and structureless area.

Conclusion: Dermoscopic examination revealed more detailed structure and color of melanin deposit in the superficial dermis, teleangiectasis and early detection of EO. It is related to the patient's treatment approach. Dermoscopy may become alternative routine examination in melasma due to its specific correlation with the histopathology examination. Furthermore, it can minimalized invasive skin biopsy procedure in diagnosing EO. Histopathology still is the definitive diagnosis of melasma and EO lesion.

Keywords: melasma, Wood's lamp, dermoscopy