
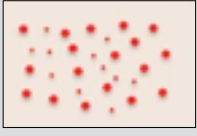

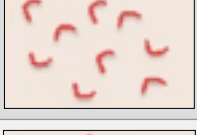
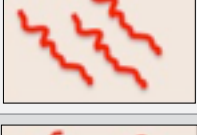
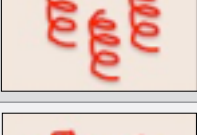

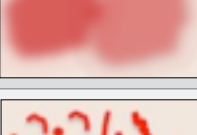
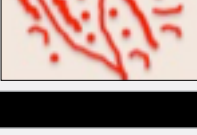
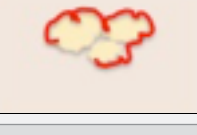
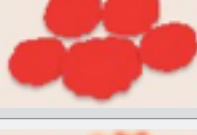



Vessel Type	Picture	Description	Seen in
<b>Arborizing vessels (Figure 2A)</b>		Bright tree-like thick vessels with thinner branch-like extensions and typically in sharp focus (indicating vessels near surface)	BCC (characteristic) Can be seen in: nodular melanoma, juvenile xanthogranuloma (JXG), merkel cell carcinoma (MCC), intradermal nevi
<b>Pinpoint or dotted vessels (Figure 2B)</b>		Small red dots in homogenous pattern (tips of perpendicular vessels) often seen in melanocytic tumors and inflammatory conditions	Melanoma (especially if with other vessel types), nevi Can be seen in non-melanocytic lesions: psoriasis, BCC, mycosis fungoides (MF), verruca vulgaris (VV), Bowen's disease (BD), SCC, dermatofibroma (DF), JXG, clear cell acanthoma (CCA) with string-like dotted vessels
<b>Hairpin-like or looped vessels (Figure 2C)</b>		Thin U-shaped vessels with sharp bend at one end similar to hairpin; in keratinizing tumors often with surrounding whitish halo (i.e. SK); vessels seen in KA; irregular vessels seen with glomerular vessels in SCC	Usually nonmelanocytic tumors: <b>seborrheic keratosis (SK)</b> , SCC, <b>keratoacanthoma (KA)</b>  Less often in: BCC, melanoma
<b>Comma-shaped vessels (Figure 2D)</b>		Slightly curved resembling a comma and often slightly out of focus (due to deeper location, unlike arborizing vessels)	<b>Dermal nevus</b> , other forms of nevi (compound, congenital) Less often in: BCC, melanoma
<b>Serpentine (linear irregular) vessels (Fig 3A)</b>		Tortuous vessels of different sizes and shapes that may resemble a snake	Melanoma, keratoacanthoma, BCC, dysplastic nevi Less often in: MF, DF, actinic keratosis (AK)
<b>Corkscrew vessels</b>		Tightly coiled vessels with a curve around a central axis resembling a corkscrew	Melanoma, melanoma <b>metastasis</b> , BCC
<b>Glomerular vessels</b>		Convoluted dilated vessels mimicking renal glomerular apparatus; larger than dotted vessels and often seen in clusters	<b>BD</b> , SCC, BCC Less often in: melanoma, SK, CCA, venous stasis
<b>Milky-red globules or clods</b>		Blurred milky red globules or if a less well-defined pink/red area, can be called vascular blush (latter also known as pink veil or milky red areas) and represents area with increased vascularity	<b>Invasive melanoma</b> (especially thick amelanotic melanoma), MCC, BCC, pyogenic granuloma (PG)
<b>Polymorphic vessels</b>		Two or more different vascular patterns seen together	<b>Melanoma</b> (serpentine + dotted types) SCC (glomerular + hairpin types)
Select Patterns			
<b>Crown Vessels (Figure 3B)</b>		Curving and slightly arborizing vessels seen at the periphery but do not cross middle of lesion	<b>Sebaceous hyperplasia</b> , molluscum contagiosum
<b>Red lacunae/sacculae/clods (Figure 3C)</b>		Sharply-demarcated round to oval areas of various sizes (lacunae or ovoid nests) with striking reddish, blue-purplish or black homogenous coloration	<b>Angioma</b> (red), angiokeratoma (red to purple), hemangioma (red to purple), hemorrhage (red to maroon to black color), VV with thrombosed vessels (maroon to black)
<b>Strawberry pattern (Figure 3D)</b>		Pattern of erythema or pseudonetwork around hyperkeratotic hair follicles on face resembling strawberry	<b>Nonpigmented facial AK</b>