

Spotted grouped pigmented naevus type I



Figure 1: Grouped hyperpigmented papules forming a well-defined plaque.

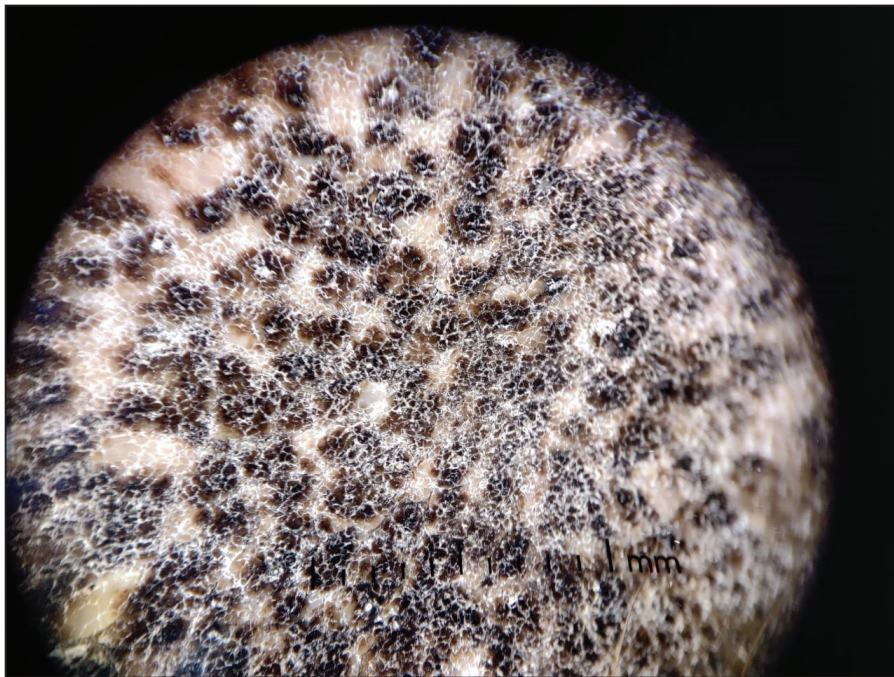


Figure 2: Reticulo-globular pattern with intervening normal skin seen on dermoscopy.

An 11-year-old boy had an asymptomatic non-progressive hyperpigmented lesion on the extensor aspect of the left arm since birth. Examination showed multiple, grouped hyperpigmented 1–3 mm papules forming a well-defined 10 × 4 cm plaque [Figure 1]. Dermoscopy showed multiple blackish-brown papules in a globular pattern with interspersed normal skin [Figure 2].

How to cite this article: Sharma P, Singh S. Spotted grouped pigmented naevus type I. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol. 2024;90:538-9. doi: 10.25259/IJDVL_102_2023

Received: January, 2023 **Accepted:** June, 2023 **Epub Ahead of Print:** July, 2023 **Published:** June, 2024

DOI: 10.25259/IJDVL_102_2023 **PMID:** 37609735

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Spotted grouped pigmented naevus is a rare type of congenital melanocytic naevus characterised by naevus cell proliferation around the skin appendages. Three types of spotted grouped pigmented naevus are: type I (plaque type), type II (agminated naevus) and type III (naevus spilus). The possibility of basaloid follicular hamartoma was excluded based on the close grouping of the papules, the black (rather than brown) colour of the papules, the absence of milia-like or comedone-like lesions and the absence of hypotrichosis and hypohidrosis.

Declaration of patient consent

Patient's consent not required as patients identity is not disclosed or compromised.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Prachi Sharma, Sanjay Singh

Department of Dermatology & Venereology, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India

Corresponding author:

Dr. Sanjay Singh,
Department of Dermatology & Venereology, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. stoppeditt@yahoo.com