

## Letters in response to previously published articles

## Comment on: “Dermoscopy of Biett’s sign and differential diagnosis with annular maculopapular rashes with scaling”

Sir,

We read with interest the article “Dermoscopy of Biett’s sign and differential diagnosis with annular maculopapular rashes with scaling” by Tognetti *et al.* The article underlines the importance of dermoscopy in differentiating Biett’s sign, a strong indicator of secondary syphilis, from other entities with similar morphologic lesions. The syphilitic lesions demonstrated monomorphic dotted and glomerular vessels on a diffuse, yellowish red background within a outwardly directed circular scaling edge.<sup>1</sup>

Errichetti and Stinco also described a dermoscopic pattern of palmar syphilid consisting of an orangish background and a thin, whitish, annular, scaling edge progressing in an outward direction and often surrounded by an erythematous halo, occasionally associated with peripheral telangiectatic vessels.<sup>2</sup>

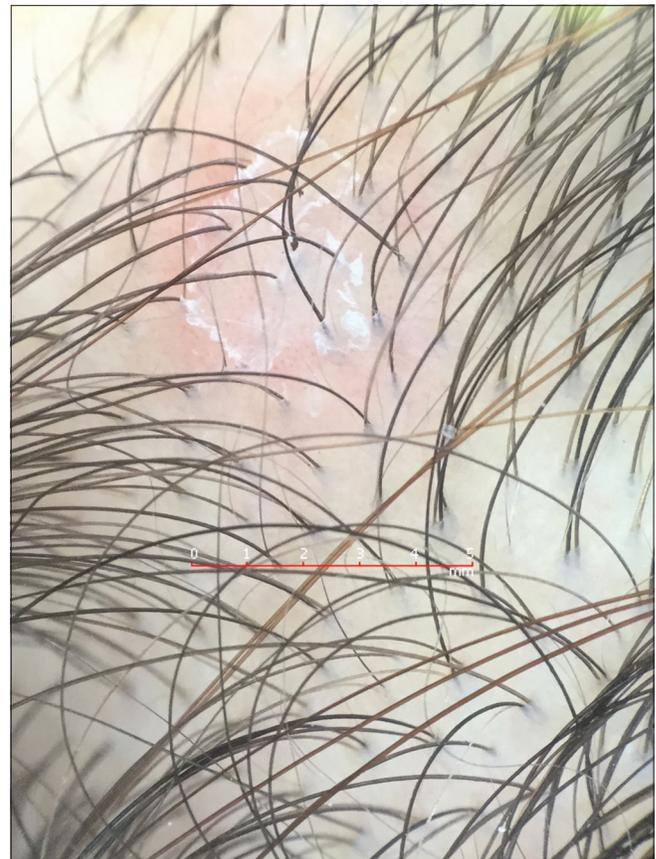
We observed a different finding in a young adult female, with a 4-week history of lesions on forearms, trunk and scalp, which were preceded by a genital ulcer. Physical examination showed slightly erythematous oval macules on the trunk and small oval erythematous plaques with slight peripheral scaling on the occipital region. Dermoscopy of the scaly scalp lesions, interpreted as Biett’s sign, revealed monomorphic dotted vessels on a diffuse orangish background with an inner circular scaling edge inwardly oriented, contrasting with the previous observations [Figure 1]. A venereal disease research laboratory test was positive at a titer of 1:128 and a qualitative test for *Treponema pallidum* was reactive confirming the suspicion of secondary syphilis. Benzathine Penicillin (2.4 million units) was administered intramuscularly weekly for 2 weeks and the lesions disappeared by the end of the treatment. Syphilis is a well-known sexually transmitted infection and although the primary chancre developing at the site of inoculation usually has typical and well-characterized features, the cutaneous manifestations of secondary syphilis span a wide spectrum and mimic other dermatoses, which may present a diagnostic challenge thereby delaying diagnosis and therapy.<sup>3</sup> Thus, dermoscopy may become a supportive tool to facilitate the recognition and differential diagnosis of this entity.

We would like to contribute to the current knowledge emphasizing the role that the orangish background seems to play in the differential diagnosis of secondary syphilis lesions, however, reminding the fact that the scaling may not always be present in an outward direction.

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Nil.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts of interest.



**Figure 1:** Scalp lesion dermoscopy: Monomorphic dotted vessels on a diffuse orangish background with an inner circular scaling edge inwardly oriented. (20× magnification, polarized light, FotoFinder Handyscope®)

**Ellen Máisa Streher, Renan Rangel Bonamigo**

Escola de Saúde Pública do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Ambulatório de Dermatologia Sanitária, Porto Alegre - RS, Brazil

**Correspondence:** Dr. Ellen Máisa Streher,  
Ambulatório de Dermatologia Sanitária, Av. João Pessoa, 1327,  
Porto Alegre - RS, Brazil.  
E-mail: ellenstreher@gmail.com

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