

Figure 1A. Dermoscopic features in a non-polarized dermoscopy (NPD) of basal cell carcinoma include the presence of arborizing vessels (bright red, thick diameter vessels (0.2 mm or more) from which emanate branching vessels with progressively thinner diameters), large blue-grey ovoid nests (confluent, well-circumscribed, pigmented ovoid areas), multiple blue-grey dots (pinpoint blue-grey structures) and globules (well-defined round or oval structures), ulceration (shallow erosions that may be covered with congealed blood). Dermoscopic definitions based on dermoscopia.org [49]

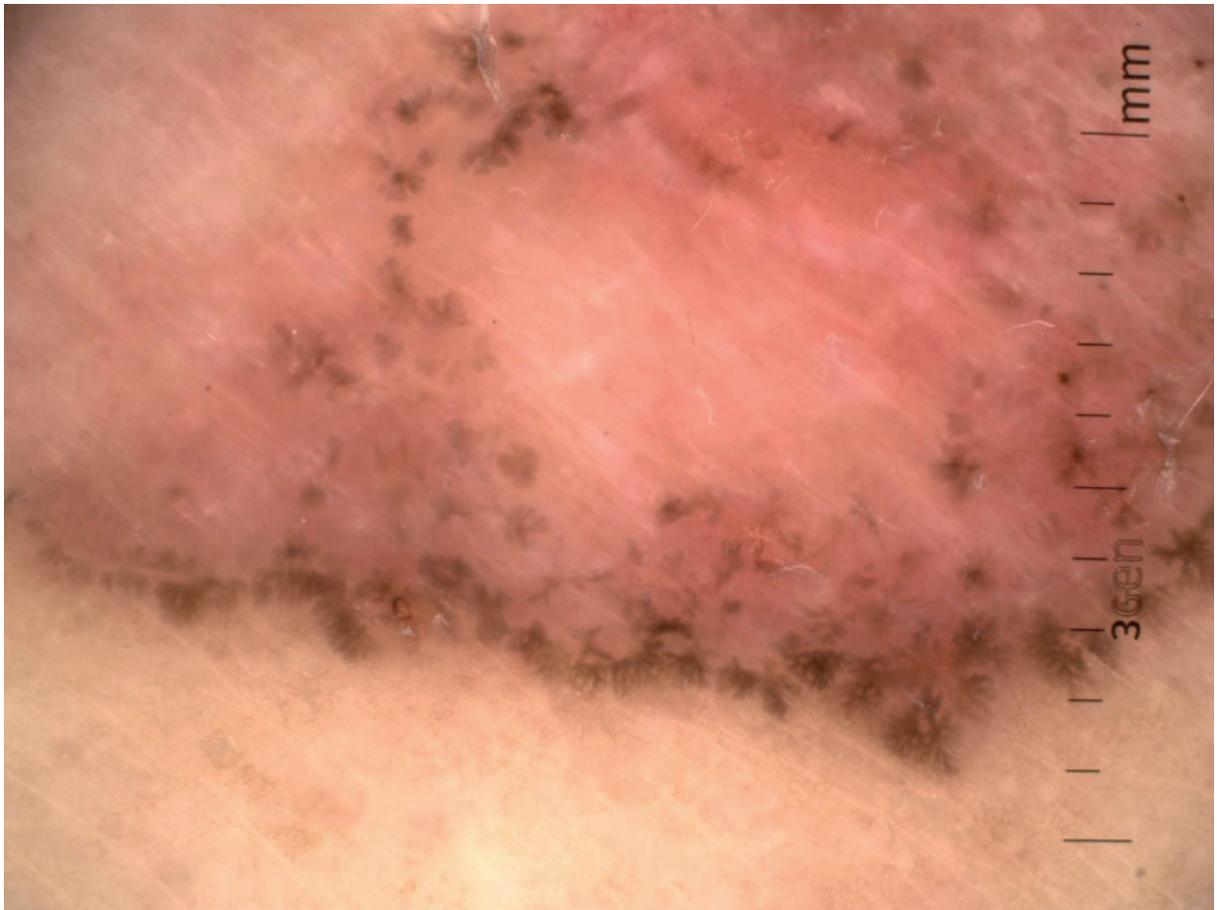


Figure 1B. Dermoscopy in a polarized dermoscopy (PD) of basal cell carcinoma indicates the presence of leaf-like structures (linear to bulbous extensions connected at an off-center base area) and spoke wheel-like structures (radial projections that surround a central darker point). Moreover, in the centre of the lesion shiny white strands (parallel and linear white areas that do not usually intersect) are noticed. Dermoscopic definitions based on dermoscopia.org [49]



Figure 2A. Dermoscopic assessment of a superficial spreading melanoma (SSM) according to the Three-Point Checklist reveals the presence of asymmetry in dermoscopic structures' distribution (according to two axes), an atypical pigmented network and blue-white structures. Moreover, white structures which are seen in the presented case of SSM in polarized light, so-called shiny white streaks (former synonyms: chrysalis – chrysalids – crystalline) in definition as lines, white, perpendicular shiny white streaks usually correspond with invasive type of melanomas. Dermoscopic definitions based on dermoscopia.org [49]

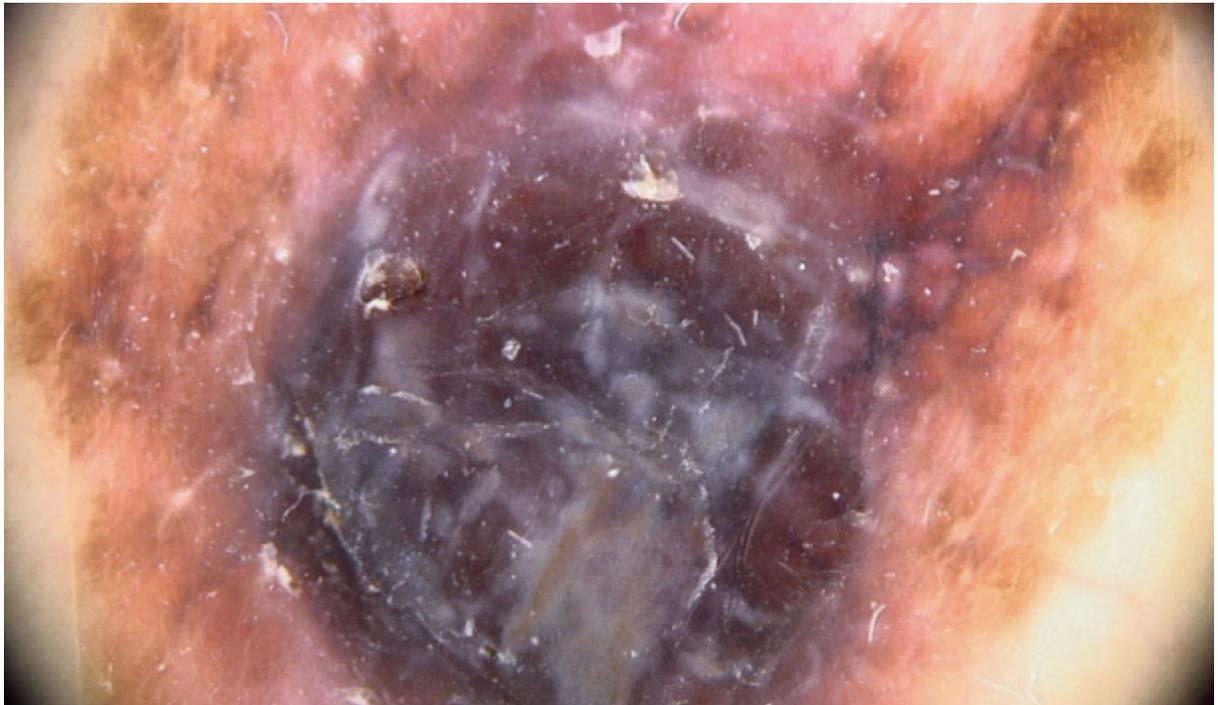


Figure 2B. Dermoscopy of a nodular melanoma in polarized light. The Seven-Point Checklist algorithm indicates the presence of 7 characteristic features, including: atypical pigment network, grey-blue areas, atypical vascular pattern, radial streaming (streaks), irregular diffuse pigmentation (blotches), irregular dots and globules, regression pattern. Moreover, multiple shiny white streaks and strands corresponding with deep dermal fibrosis are visible

A



B



C



D



E



F

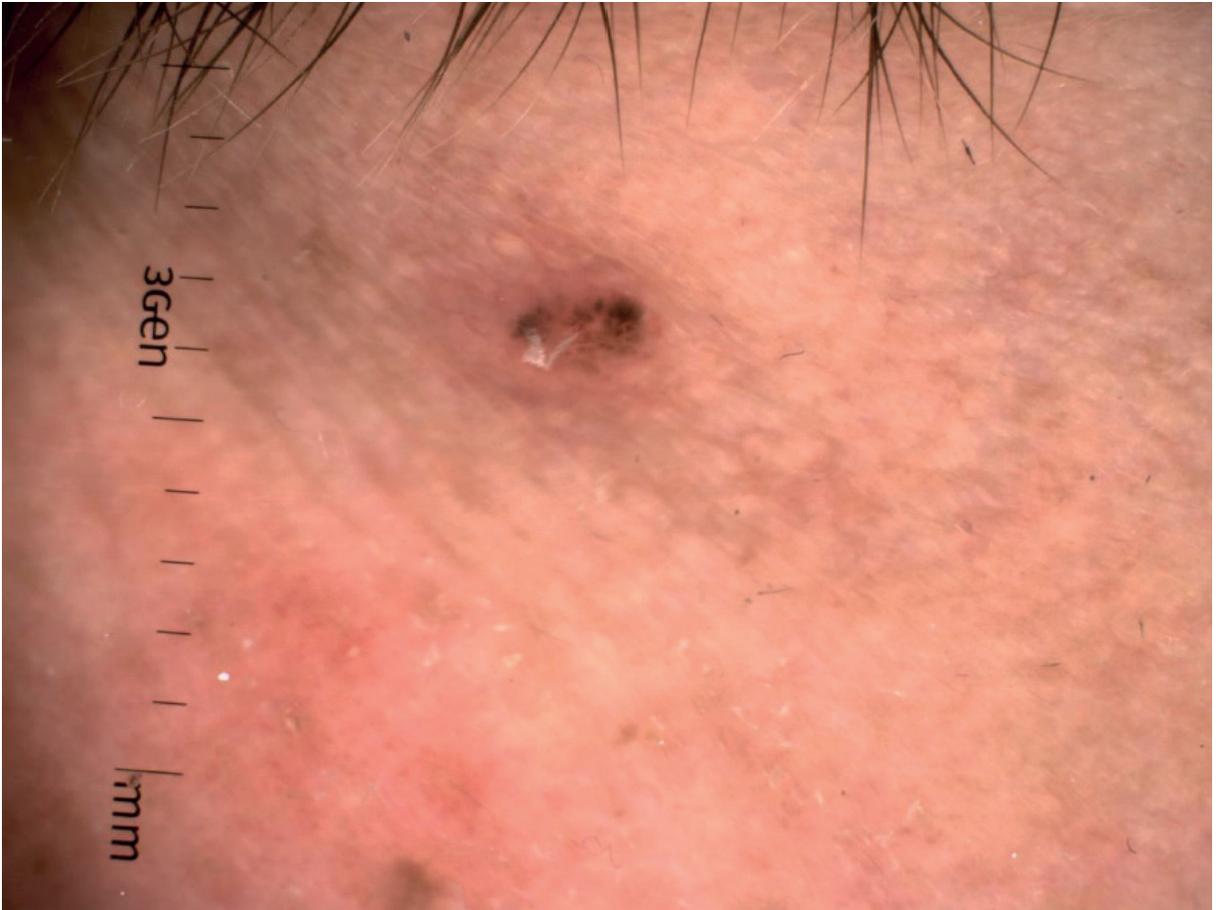


Figure 3. At the very beginning, theTriage Amalgamated Dermoscopic Algorithm (TADA) requires the exclusion of three common and clearly benign lesions; **A** - cherry haemangioma (with the presence of lacunae defined as round to oval red, reddish-brown or reddish-blue areas that commonly vary in size and colour - PD); **B** - dermatofibroma (the peripheral network with a central white scar-like area with a pink hue and shiny white lines in polarized light) or **C** - seborrheic keratosis (with multiple dots or clods white disseminated in NPD). In the TADA algorithm, if we have organized lesions with **D** - a starburst pattern (typified by streaks, pseudopods, or finger-like projections regularly distributed on the periphery; Reed nevus in NPD) or any of the following features: **E** - vessels (multiple dotted and linear irregular vessels in SSM in NPD); **F** - blue-black/grey colour (BCC in NPD), negative network, shiny white structures, ulcer/erosion, a biopsy should be performed

A



B



C

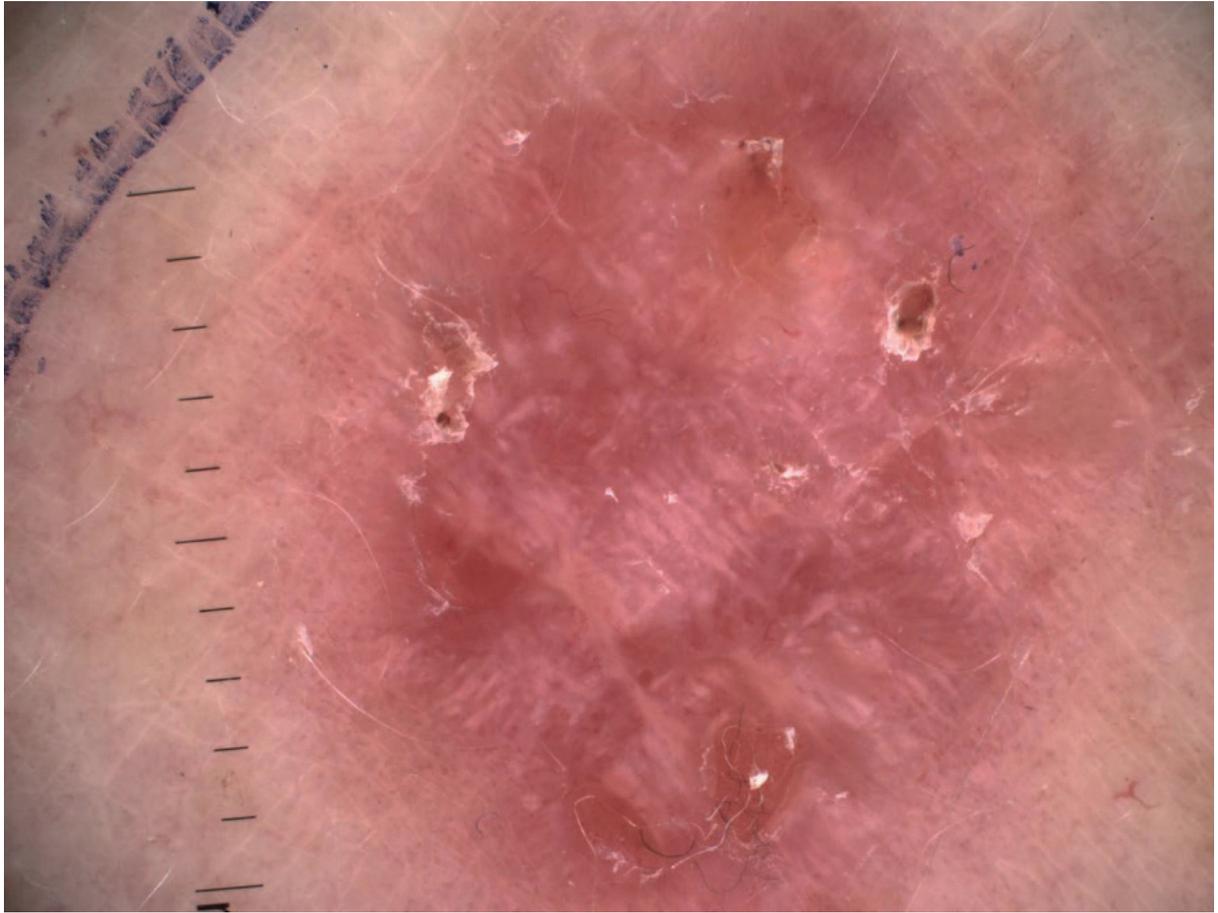
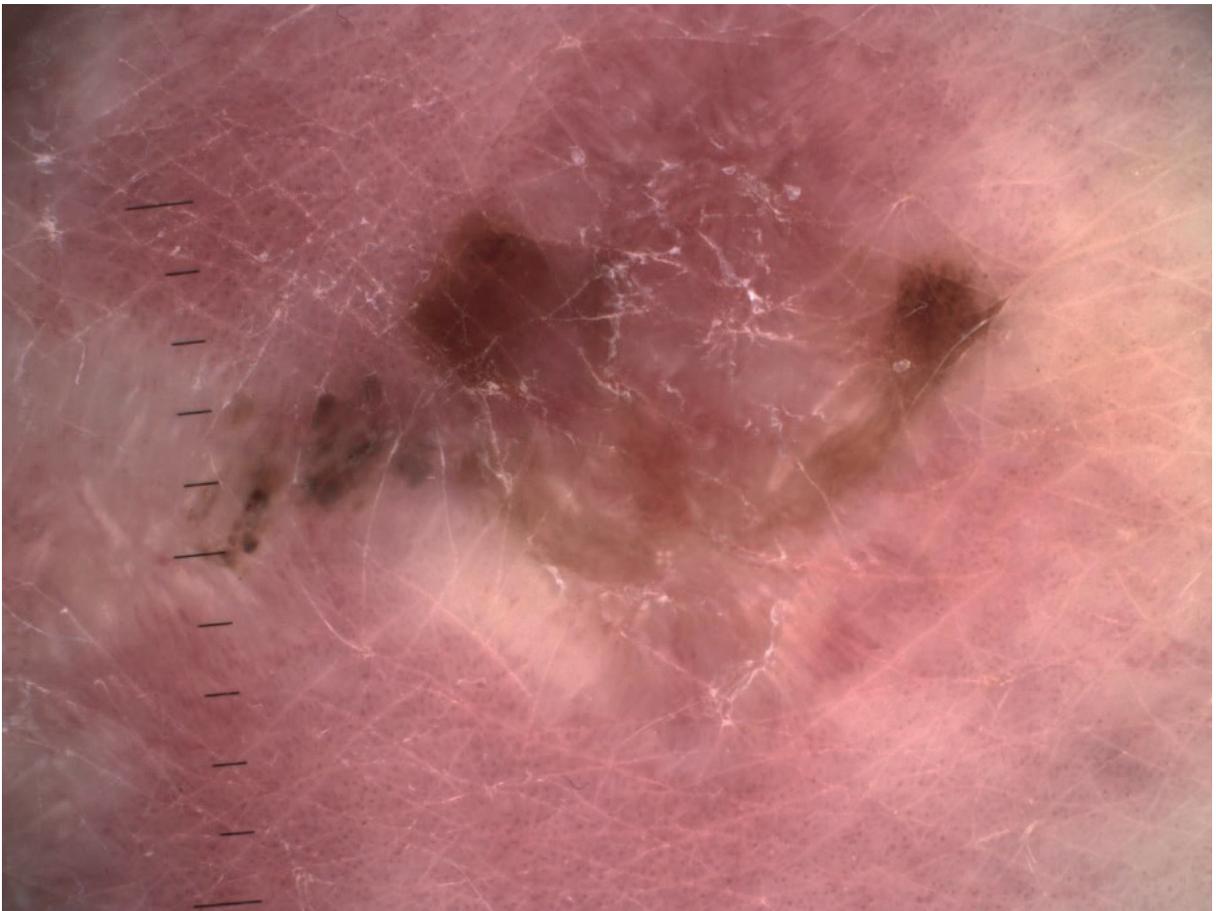


Figure 4. **A** - a micro-melanoma measuring 3 mm proved histopathologically as SSM located on the décolletage. Dermoscopy in polarized light exhibits the presence of short shiny white streaks and an atypical network, within an unstructured global pattern; **B** - small basal cell carcinoma sized less than 2 mm in diameter located on the skin of the face, characterized by the presence of multiple blue grey dots and globules; **C** - non-classic BCC criteria include inter alia: pink-white areas with: white strands (bright-white less well defined lines, oriented parallel or distributed haphazardly) and shiny white blotches (as white structures in the form of large areas, clods or circles), micro-erosions (covered by crusts and blood) and short fine telangiectasias seen in polarized dermoscopy. Dermoscopic definitions based on dermoscopia.org [49]

A



B



C



D

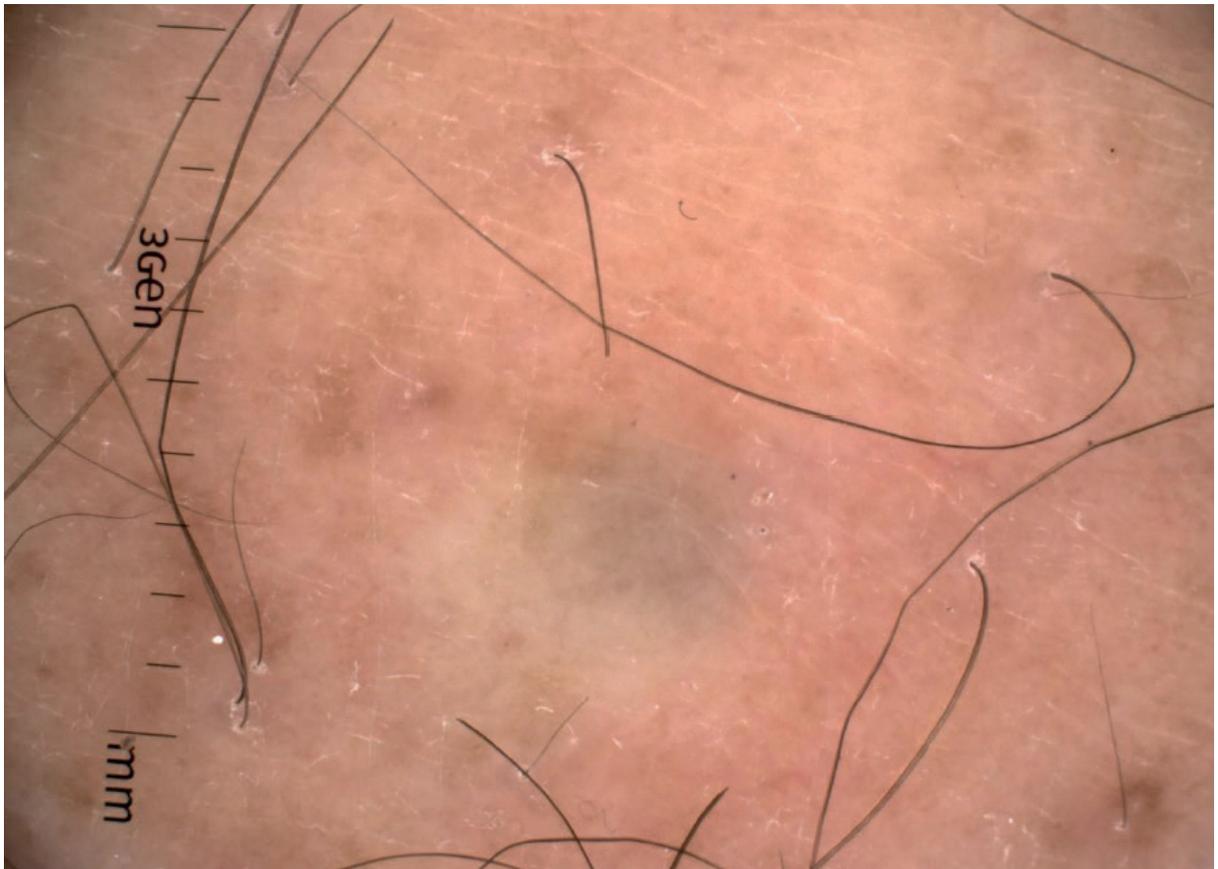


Figure 5. Dermoscopic follow-up in the control of post-excision scars of malignant tumours enabling diagnosis and the assessment of tumour persistence after surgery; **A** - lentigo maligna in NPD (with a pattern of hyperpigmented follicular openings as fine circles and semicircles), rapid recognition of the features of tumour recurrence; **B** - thick melanoma within the scar (the presence of an atypical pigmented network and irregular grey and brown clods, PD); **C** - assessment of leaving sutures (black-blue solitary clod corresponding with a non-absorbable suture within the scar, NPD); **D** - according to melanoma metastasis, dermoscopic classification [35] distinguish four dermoscopic patterns based on metastases' colour: blue, pink, brown and mixed pattern. The blue pattern of in-transit melanoma metastasis revealed the presence of structureless bluish areas in polarized dermoscopy