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# What does Dermoscopy Say about Glomus Tumors?

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## Article Info

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### Image in Medicine

Glomus tumor is an uncommon tumor arising from the glomus cells. They are usually noted in subungal locations. They are extremely painful to pressure, exposure to cold, and even to touch [1]. The pain increases on application of pressure with the tip of a pencil over the precise area (Love's sign) [2].

Treatment of choice for glomus tumor is surgical excision. Also, sclerotherapy as well as laser therapy with CO<sub>2</sub>, pulsed dye and Nd: YAG can be employed. Recurrences are noted due to local invasion of tumor [3].

Since the diagnosis of glomus tumors remains difficult to remember based on clinical criteria, dermoscopy can help. The dermoscopic finding previously reported in the literature include a discrete linear vascular structure on the nail plate and numerous telangiectasias ramified on the nail bed and matrix [4], an altered pigmentary network and a pinkish hue [5]. However, these results are not universal. In a recent report, instead of the pinkish hue, a homogeneous white discoloration of the nail plate was observed [6]. Thus, dermoscopy can be helpful in screening glomus tumor, however, the role of histopathological examination remains essential to make the diagnosis.



Figure 1. Dermoscopy panorama of glomus tumors collected from our case series.

We report a dermoscopy overview of glomus tumors collected from our case series [Figure 1]. Various dermoscopic signs were objectified, notably proximal erythronychic bands, distal onycholysis, an erythematous or a yellowish white background, polymorphic vessels, tumor nail deformity, and telagiectasia. The most found signs were the erythematous background and telangiectasia.

The dermoscopic differentials include hemangioma, angiokeratoma, and subungual hemorrhage. The dermoscopic hallmark of hemangioma is the presence of numerous, round-to-oval areas with a reddish or red-bluish coloration. These red lacunas (red lagoons) are pathognomonic for hemangiomas. Angiokeratoma can also have these red lacunae, alongside white to yellow keratotic structures and a whitish veil. Subungual hemorrhage is characterized by the presence of jet-black pigmentation apart from the red lacuna.

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