be difficult, especially in the case of LP isolated to the lip. Retrospective analysis was performed by reviewing the clinicopathologic records of 15 patients of LP isolated to the lip, and 14 patients of actinic cheilitis, from 2000 to 2011 in CHA Bundang Medical Center. Among the patients with LP of the lip and actinic cheilitis, the male-to-female ratio were 1 : 0.2 and 1 : 0.4. Ages of onset were 49.1 years and 62.8 years, respectively. The clinical types were classified as reticular, erythematous, erosive, and hyperkeratotic. The most common clinical types of LP of the lip and actinic cheilitis were the reticular(86.7%) and the erosive(78.6%), respectively. With the erosive type common in both groups, however, the erosive type alone was significantly more prevalent in actinic cheilitis (35.7%) than in LP (0%). The most frequent location was the lower lip for both groups. The focal rather than diffuse involvement was significantly more common in LP (46.7%) than in actinic cheilitis (7.1%). Histologic findings of the LP showed more significant hypergranulosis, liquefaction of the basal cell layer, and a dense band-like lymphocytic infiltrate at the dermal-epidermal junction. On the other hand, solar elastosis was significantly more present in actinic cheilitis.

Key Words: Lichen planus, Lip, Actinic cheilitis

P216

Conventional polarized dermoscopic features of dermatofibroma in koreans

Department of Dermatology, Chonbuk National University Medical School
Su-Ran Hwang, Kyung-Hwa Nam, Jin Park, Seok-Kweon Yun, Han-Uk Kim

Dermatofibroma is a common benign skin tumor that is easily diagnosed clinically in most cases. However, in some instances accurate differentiation of dermatofibroma from other skin lesions, such as pilomatrixcoma, dysplastic nevus or malignant melanoma is difficult. We studied to know characteristic dermoscopic features and patterns of dermatofibroma in Koreans and to correlate between dermoscopic features and histopathological findings of various types of dermatofibroma. Forty-eight lesions in thirty-three patients with histologically proven dermatofibroma in Chonbuk National University Hospital from May 2011 to August 2012 was evaluated in this study. Dermoscopic examination was performed with hand-held polarized dermoscopy at 10-magnification and dermoscopic images were documented with a digital camera.

Key Words: Dermatofibroma, Dermoscopy

P217

Clinicopathologic analysis of vitiligo in chronic cutaneous graft-versus-host disease

Department of Dermatology, Chonnam National University Medical School
Hee Sun Lim, Jee Bum Lee, Seong Jin Kim, Seungchul Lee, Young Ho Won, Sook Jung Yun

Chronic graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) is a systemic disease with prominent cutaneous manifestations. Skin involvements become a hallmark of chronic GVHD. The characteristic skin lesions are mainly lichenoid or sclerodermoid type. Less frequently vitiligo is also accompanied by GVHD. We investigated clinicopathologic features of patients who developed vitiligo as a manifestation of chronic GVHD. A total 11 chronic GVHD patients were identified. The age ranged from 2 to 44 years with a mean age of 24 years. There was a predominance of male patients (10 of 11). Underlying diseases were leukemia in 8 patients, aplastic anemia, chronic granulomatous disease and recurred renal cell carcinoma. All patients developed vitiligo as a manifestation of chronic GVHD which occurred at a mean 12.4 months (6 to 24 months) after transplantation. In 6 patients, the acute GVHD preceded with skin involvement in 5 patients. 5 patients with no acute GVHD developed chronic GVHD at a mean 9.6 months (6 to 12 months) and 2 patients suffered from vitiligo as an only manifestation of GVHD. Histologically, biopsy specimens revealed the lichenoid or sclerodermoid type of chronic GVHD. Immunohistochemical stain for melan A performed and there were positive which is not seen in classic vitiligo. We concluded that vitiligo might be an important chronic cutaneous GVHD spectrum as an extension of the lichenoid and sclerodermoid type.

Key Words: GVHD, Vitiligo

P218

The aerobic bacterial culture and antibiotic susceptibility of epidermal cysts in Korea

Department of Dermatology, Chosun University Medical