vitiligo after allogenic hematopoietic cell transplantation (AHCT). The development of vitiligo was analyzed among 433 patients who underwent AHCT in Samsung Medical Center between 2001 and 2011. We describe 9 of the patients with generalized vitiligo occurring after AHCT for hematologic disorder such as chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). Overall prevalence of vitiligo after AHCT is 2.07%, but in CML patients, disease-specific prevalence is 20%. 7 of 9 patients had chronic graft-versus-host-disease (GVHD). Melanocyte destruction was caused by the autoimmune reactions triggered by chronic GVHD. CML might be predisposing factor of vitiligo after AHCT, yet underlying mechanism is unknown.

Key Words: Allogenic hematopoietic cell transplantation, Chronic myelogenous leukemia, Graft-Versus-Host-Disease, Vitiligo

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Dermoscopic patterns of acral melanoma in Korean patients
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Dermoscopy is a noninvasive method that allows the in vivo evaluation of colors and microstructures of the epidermis, the dermoepidermal junction, and the papillary dermis usually not visible to the naked eye. The identification of specific diagnostic patterns and colors related to the distribution and structures have aided to differentiate melanoma from other pigmented skin lesions. Acral skin is the most common site of malignant melanoma in Asian populations. The histological structure of acral skin is unique in the point of ridges and furrows. Therefore, dermoscopic pattern of acral pigmented lesion is distinctive. Several studies have suggested that there are characteristic dermoscopic patterns of acral melanoma such as parallel ridge pattern, irregular diffuse pigmentation, multicomponent pattern, and etc. However, an original study has not been reported regarding dermoscopic patterns of acral melanoma in Korean patients. In the present study, we analyzed dermoscopic patterns of 50 patients with histopathologically confirmed acral melanoma, and summarized their dermoscopic features.

Key Words: Acral melanoma, Dermoscopy

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Facial Becker’s nevus: clinical and histopathological study
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Becker’s nevus, or pigmented hairy epidermal nevus is a relatively common anomaly. It is characterized by the presence of a localized brownish to black-pigmented patch having a well-circumscribed but geographical or irregular border with or without hypertrichosis. The usual site of Becker’s nevus is front of the chest or the scapular region, but it has been reported to occur on atypical sites such as the hand or feet and face. Among the rare sites, face especially in a segmental distribution is unique. To clarify the characteristics in 12 patients with facial Becker’s nevus, we analyzed the clinical and histopathological characteristics and accompanied abnormalities.

Key Words: Face, Becker’s nevus

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Clinical manifestations of longitudinal melanonychia in childhood
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Longitudinal melanonychia is characterized by pigmented lines or bands on the nail plate present in various conditions. Until now, clinical manifestations of melanonychia in childhood were not reported in Korea. A total of 37 cases of pediatric patients with longitudinal melanonychia included from Jan 2006 to Jun 2012. Clinical characteristics were evaluated including age, sex, location, disease duration, diagnosis, morphological change, and dermoscopic image if