DERMOSCOPIC CRITERIA FOR BASAL CELL CARCINOMA
LEAF-LIKE AREAS

Brown to gray/blue discrete bulbous extensions forming a leaf-like pattern. Distinguished from pseudopods which arise from the pigment network.
LARGE BLUE-GRAY OVOID NESTS

Well circumscribed confluent or near confluent pigmented oval or elongated areas, larger than globules, and not connected to a pigmented tumour body.
SPOKE WHEEL STRUCTURES

Well circumscribed radial projections, usually tan in colour, but sometimes blue or gray, meeting at an often darker (dark brown /black) central axis.

Kites.
MULTIPLE BLUE-GRAY GLOBULES

Multiple globules (not dots) which should be differentiated from multiple blue-gray dots as in melanophages
ARBORIZING VESSELS

Telangiectasia with distinct ‘tree-like’ branching.
ULCERATION

Absence of the epidermis, often associated with congealed blood, not due to a well-described recent history of trauma.

Often a clue in superficial BCC lesions.
SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
Can be quite variable.  
Red, crusted and ulcerated.  
Surface keratinisation with whiteness.  
White perifollicular circles.  
‘Strawberry’ appearance.  
Blood vessels polymorphic, glomerular.
Glomerular Blood Vessels
Perifollicular Circles