

Scaly signs in dermatology

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Goethe: What is most difficult of all? It is what appears most simple: To see with your eyes what lies in front of your eyes.^[1]

Unlike other specialties such as internal medicine or surgery, dermatologists have the advantage of direct examination of the lesions that occur on the surface of skin. This visibility of skin lesions often enables the physician to make an instant or spot diagnosis. Scaling is an important secondary lesion in dermatology. The word *scale* is derived from *skal* (Old English - *Scealu*; Old French - *escale*; or French - *écaille* - *shell*; Latin -

Squama - a scale or plate-like structure).^[2]

Gentle scratching and rubbing alters visibility of scaling. Scratching scale in psoriasis makes the scale appear more silvery in color by introducing air-keratin interfaces.

On grattage, characteristic coherence of the scales can be seen as if one scratches a wax candle - *signe de la tache de bougie*.

In non-scaly lesions, indentation by a fingernail leaves an opaque mark resembling that made by scratching a tallow wax candle.

SIGNS IN SCALING

Auspitz sign

Heinrich Auspitz (1835-1886) was the early star among Ferdinand Ritter von Hebra's pupils. But this sign was already described by number of authors including Hebra, Robert Willan and Daniel Turner. However, the Auspitz phenomenon is eponymously linked to him because his extraordinary treatise on general pathology and therapeutics of the skin was translated into English in 1885 and thereby constituted an early harbinger of central European dermatopathology.^[3]

When the scales are completely scraped off, the stratum mucosum (basement membrane) is exposed and is seen as a moist red surface (membrane of Bulkeley) through which dilated capillaries at the tip of elongated dermal papillae are torn, leading to multiple bleeding points [Figure 1]. This is a characteristic feature of psoriasis and is known as Auspitz sign. It is attributed to parakeratosis, suprapapillary thinning of the stratum malphighii, elongation of dermal papillae and dilatation and tortuosity of the papillary capillaries.

However, Auspitz sign is not sensitive or specific for psoriasis.^[4] Not sensitive, because in one study, out

How to cite this article: Kangle S, Amladi S, Sawant S. Scaly signs in dermatology. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2006;72:161-4.

Received: June, 2005. **Accepted:** December, 2005. **Source of Support:** Nil. **Conflict of interest:** None declared.



Figure 1: Auspitz sign, multiple pinpoint bleeding observed on scraping the scales in psoriasis



Figure 2: Scratch sign, furfuraceous scaling, more apparent on scratching lesions of pityriasis versicolor

of 234 patients it was seen in 41 patients of psoriasis. Also it is not seen in inverse psoriasis; pustular, erythrodermic psoriasis; guttate psoriasis. Not specific because it is also seen in nonpsoriatic scaling disorders, including Darier's disease and actinic keratosis.

Carpet tack sign (cat's tongue sign, tin tack sign)^[5]

In DLE, characteristic lesions are well-defined erythematous plaques with partially adherent scales entering a pustulous follicle. When the scale is removed, its undersurface shows horny plugs that had occupied follicles. This is called the carpet tack or tintack sign.

However, carpet tack sign is not diagnostic of DLE. It is also seen in seborrheic dermatitis and pemphigus foliaceus. But in DLE, on removal of scale, bleeding may be seen due to adherent scales unlike in pemphigus foliaceus/seborrheic dermatitis, where the scales are loose.

Scratch sign (coup d'ongle sign, besnier's sign, stroke of the nail)

Pityriasis versicolor is characterized by asymptomatic hypopigmented or hyperpigmented macules and patches and produces fine scales (branny/furfuraceous). Often the scale is not visible. An important diagnostic clue may be the loosening of barely perceptible scale with a fingernail, which is called as the scratch sign [Figure 2]. This sign may be

negative if patient has taken recent bath or in case of treated lesion, in which case, only hypopigmentation persists.

Scaling is the common finding in disorders characterized by scaling (squamous) papules, plaques and patches, which are often termed papulosquamous. Scale is usually white or light tan and flakes off rather easily. This should be distinguished from crust, which is dried serum and debris on the skin surface. The distinction between a scale and a crust is important because the differential diagnosis is entirely different for the two.^[6]

TYPES OF SCALE

Collarette scale

Describes the fine, peripherally attached and centrally detached scale at the edge of salmon-colored patch/plaque. Examples: Pityriasis rosea, subsiding lesions of furuncle, miliaria, erythema nodosum, etc.

Furfuraceous scale (Latin *furfur* - bran)

Describes fine and loose scales that are not conspicuous and made visible by scratching (scratch sign). Example: Pityriasis versicolor.

Ichthyosiform scale

Describes large, polygonal scales - as in fish scales. Example: Ichthyosis vulgaris.

Micaceous scale (Silvery)

Describes a silvery, white, parakeratotic, lamellated scale. Silvery white appearance is due to reflection of light at the air-keratin interface between the layers of scale. Example: Psoriasis vulgaris.

Greasy scale

Describes loose, moist, yellow-brown oily scaling, especially perifollicular, on seborrheic areas. Example: Seborrheic dermatitis. N.B.: In Darier's disease greasy, dirty, warty excrescences are distinctly papular with crusts; besides, associated nail changes, palmar pits and cobble stoning can be seen.

Trailing scale

Describes annular erythema with advancing flat or elevated border and trailing scale at the inner border with central area flattening and fading. Lesions occur on trunk and especially, buttocks, inner thighs. Example: Erythema annularis centrifugum.

Wafer like scale

Thin adherent mica-like scale attached at the center of a lichenoid firm reddish brown papule and free at the periphery. Example: Pityriasis lichenoides chronica. In clear cell acanthoma, wafer-like scale is seen adherent at the periphery, which leaves a moist or bleeding surface when removed.

Double-edged scale

Describes erythematous, exfoliating or scaly, annular or polycyclic, flat patch with an incomplete advancing double edge of peeling scale. Example: Ichthyosis linearis circumflexa (ILC). [Netherton syndrome=ILC + hair abnormality + atopic diathesis]

Cornflake sign/scale

Sometimes used for scale crust of pemphigus foliaceus. Cornflake sign seen in Flegel's disease is characterized by 2-3 mm keratotic scaly papules with discrete irregular margins. The scale separates from many lesions, leaving a non-exudative red base.

Scales in erythroderma

Depending on the stage of erythroderma - acute or chronic - scales can be large plate-like sheets in acute

stage or fine and bran-like in chronic stage.

Hystrix-like scale

Porcupine spine describes muddy brown or gray color scaling over verrucous lesion, either generalized or nevoid, commonly affecting extensor aspects of the limbs, truncal areas to variable degrees. Example: Ichthyosis hystrix.

Mauserung desquamation

Describes circumscribed patchy scaling with focal desquamation or moulting of scale that Siemens called mauserung, seen at the flexures and acral sites, especially the dorsal hands and feet. Example: Ichthyosis bullosa of Siemens (mild variant of BIE).

Carapace-like scale

Described as white or gray, small, flaky or branny and semi-adherent scale with turned-up edges, seen on extensor surfaces of the arms and lower legs and characteristically spares the flexural creases. Sometimes fine scales have 'pasted-on appearance.' Example: Ichthyosis vulgaris.

Coat of armor

The affected infant is encased in a rigid, taut, yellow-brown adherent skin, a hyperkeratotic coat of armor covering the whole body. Example: Harlequin ichthyosis.

Plate-like scale (Armor plate)

Described as large, polygonal, thick, rigid, dark brown or gray firmly adherent scales, which appear to be arranged in a mosaic pattern but tend to be largest over the lower extremities, where it may give an appearance of dry riverbed. Example: Lamellar ichthyosis.

Corrugated/Ridged scale

In bullous ichthyosiform erythroderma, as erythroderma and blistering tendencies diminish, the characteristic gray waxy scale progresses. Yellow-brown, waxy, ridged or corrugated scale builds up in skin creases, namely, anterior neck, flexures, abdominal wall, infra-gluteal folds and scalp.