

## Original Research Article

# The Dermoscopic Patterns in Patients with Acanthosis Nigricans and its Relation to Duration and Control of Diabetes Mellitus

### Abstract

**Background:** Acanthosis nigricans (AN) is associated with endocrine dysfunction, especially insulin resistance and hyperinsulinaemia, as seen in diabetes mellitus (DM). Clinical and dermoscopic findings of AN are associated with control of DM.

**Aim:** This study aims to evaluate the dermoscopic patterns in patients with AN and its relation to the duration and control of diabetes mellitus.

**Material and Methods:** This Comparative analytical cross-sectional study was conducted Prediabetic patients (20 patients) complaining of AN with age ranging from 30 to 52 years old (2 male and 18 female) and Patients of chronic diabetes mellitus of different durations (20 patients), complaining of AN with age ranging from 33 to 60 years old (5 male and 15 female); we investigated HbA1C level and random blood glucose, in addition to dermoscopic examination of AN were performed using the dermoscope (DL4).

**Results:** Significantly positive correlation between dermoscopic findings of AN and BMI, random blood glucose and HbA1C of both groups. Significantly positive correlation between (hyperpigmented dots, hyperpigmented globule and papillary projection) of dermoscopic findings of AN and clinically hyperpigmented patch and Velvety-like appearance of both groups. Significant increase in papillary projection, hyperpigmented dots and hyperpigmented globule in Group II compared to Group I.

**Conclusion:** Significant positive correlation between dermoscopic findings of acanthosis nigricans and BMI, RBG and HbA1C of both groups. Severity of clinical appearance of AN is related mainly to level of blood glucose and IR so it more marked in diabetic group than prediabetic group.

**Keywords:** Diabetic mellitus, Acanthosis nigricans, Dermoscopy.

### Introduction

Acanthosis nigricans is a skin condition characterized by a velvety papillomatous overgrowth of the skin that occurs mainly in the flexural areas, particularly the axillae, groins, inframammary regions, and neck. Acanthosis nigricans is usually a sign of an underlying condition or disease, such as obesity or diabetes (benign). Its presence as a sign of internal malignancy is very rare (1).

First described in 1889 by a German dermatologist, as a physical skin finding. In 1976, acanthosis nigricans was linked to hyperinsulinemia - a consequence of insulin resistance that is associated with obesity. Presently suggested as a clinical marker for high blood insulin levels, suggesting insulin resistance. The presence of acanthosis nigricans indicates to both the physician and the patient that there is a serious biochemical disorder that requires intervention (2).

### **Types of acanthosis nigricans:**

**Type I-familial:** Familial acanthosis may arise as a result of an autosomal dominant trait, presenting at birth or developing during childhood (3).

**Comment [JS1]:** My main recommendation would be that authors can better highlight the interest of their work. To the extent that similar studies have been carried out in other countries, it would be interesting to highlight the specificities of the country and the population concerned. First, the authors indicate in the abstract, but not in the main text, that such a Acanthosis Nigricans and its Relation to Duration and Control of Diabetes Mellitus. This must be emphasized. Secondly, it would be even more interesting if the authors developed the interest of focusing on this specific population in relation to the existing studies in the international literature concerning the Acanthosis Nigricans and its Relation to Duration and Control of Diabetes Mellitus from comparable countries. Third, it seems to me that the authors could also further present the interest of their study for public health policy strategies. This point should be developed at the end of the introduction and also in the discussion.

**Comment [JS2]:** What is the importance of studying this title and show the gap of your study?

**Comment [JS3]:** Keywords should be in alphabetical order

**Comment [JS4]:** Note: Good introduction should include general and specific problem stats, previous research+, statement, aim of research.

**Comment [JS5]:**

**Comment [JS6]:** This sentence needs to be cited.

**Type II – endocrine:** Acanthosis nigricans is associated with endocrine dysfunction, especially insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia, as seen in diabetes mellitus. This activates the insulin-like growth factor receptors, which leads to the proliferation of keratinocytes, fibroblasts, and other cells in the skin. Activation of other growth factors receptors such as fibroblast growth factor receptors or epidermal growth factor receptors can also be responsible. Excess circulating androgens, particularly Cushing's disease, acromegaly, polycystic ovarian disease, Addison's disease and hypothyroidism (4).

**Type III–obesity and pseudo acanthosis nigricans:** In young persons, acanthosis nigricans is a visible marker which strongly suggests insulin resistance (5).

**Type IV–drug-related:** Acanthosis nigricans has been linked to the use of nicotinic acid, glucocorticoid use, combined oral contraceptive pills, and growth hormone therapy (6).

**Type V–malignancy:** Malignant acanthosis nigricans refers to acanthosis nigricans occurring as a paraneoplastic syndrome associated with a cancer. Malignant acanthosis nigricans is most commonly associated with gastrointestinal adenocarcinomas, as well as genitourinary cancers such as those of the prostate, breast, and ovary. Other cancers, such as those of the lung, stomach, and lymphoma, are occasionally associated with acanthosis nigricans (7).

Acanthosis Nigricans in Pre-diabetic states, the identification of dark patches on the skin may be the first indication of type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM type 2) (8).

Prediabetes is a component of the metabolic syndrome and is characterized by elevated blood sugar levels that fall below the threshold to diagnose diabetes mellitus. Prediabetes can be diagnosed by measuring hemoglobin A1c or blood glucose level (9).

Diabetes mellitus describes a heterogenic group of metabolic diseases whose basic characteristic is chronic hyperglycemia with subsequently elevated sugar in the urine (10). Diabetes is caused by insufficient production of insulin (either absolutely or relative to the body's needs), production of defective insulin (which is uncommon), or the inability of cells to use insulin properly and efficiently leads to hyperglycemia and diabetes (11).

Dermoscopy is a non-invasive method that allows the in vivo evaluation of colors and microstructures of the epidermis, the dermoepidermal junction, and the papillary dermis not visible to the naked eye. The use of this technique provides a valuable aid in diagnosing pigmented skin lesions (12).

Dermoscopy of acanthosis nigricans (AN) usually reveals linear crista cutis and sulcus cutis with scattered black or dark brown dots and globules (13). In chronic lesions with thickened skin, exophytic papillary structures are seen (14).

## Material and methods

This Comparative analytical cross-sectional study included 40 patients who fulfilled the criteria for the definition and classification of patients with acanthosis nigricans. Group I: Prediabetic patients (20 patients) complaining of acanthosis nigricans with ages ranging from 30 to 52 years old (2 male and 18 female). Group II: Patients of chronic diabetes mellitus of different durations (20 patients), complaining of acanthosis nigricans with ages ranging from 33 to 60 years old (5 male and 15 female). We exclude Other endocrine or systemic diseases known to result in AN, internal malignancy (gastrointestinal), autoimmune conditions such as (systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome and Hashimoto's thyroiditis), history of intake of drugs which can cause AN (nicotinic acid, oral contraceptives, topical fusidic acid, methyl testosterone and triazine), history of high alcohol intake (>14 units/week for women and >21 units/week for men), used illicit drugs and Pregnancy.

**Comment [JS7]:** Last paragraph of this section should include the scope and objective of this manuscript etc.

**Comment [JS8]:** There were 40 patients, but only 7 men, and 33 women.is that correct. How you select 40 Patients(does these 40 are represent all who fulfilled the criteria?).

Written informed consent was obtained from each patient after informing him/her about the steps of the procedure, and the importance of photo documentation in adherence to the ethical committee guidelines of Alzhraa Hospital, AL-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

## Method

They were subjected to Personal history, history of acanthosis nigricans including (onset, course and duration), history of DM, duration of DM in diabetic patients, history of dermatological disease, history of previous treatment, clinical assessment, general examination including BMI, dermatological examination including (onset, course, duration, site, shape, and distribution of acanthosis nigricans, hyperpigmentation, velvety appearance and skin tag). Laboratory investigation including: HbA1C and random blood glucose

Photography of the lesion of each patient with a digital camera (Sony cyber shot DSC – W710, 64 megapixels, and 5 x optical zoom).

Dermoscopic examination of the patients were performed using the dermoscope ((DermLite DL4, 3Gen, 10x magnifications, USA).

Two types of examination by dermoscopy were performed. Non-polarized dermatoscope and Polarized dermatoscope. Non-polarized images show multiple cristae and sulci clearly, whereas polarized imaging allows better visualization of hyperpigmented dots and streaks.

## Statistical analysis:

Recorded data were analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences, version 23.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA). The quantitative data were presented as mean± standard deviation and ranges. Also, qualitative variables were presented as numbers and percentages. Data were explored for normality using Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk test.

## Results

Table 1 revealed a significant increase in the percentage of dermoscopic findings of acanthosis (papillary projection, hyperpigmented dots and hyperpigmented globule) in Group II compared to Group I. While there is no significant difference between the two groups regarding the percentage of crista cutis and sulcus cutis.

Table 2 revealed a significant positive Correlation between the percentage of (crista cutis, sulcus Cutis, hyperpigmented globule and papillary projection) of dermoscopic finding of AN and RBG of Prediabetic patients, a significant positive correlation between the percentage of (hyperpigmented globule and papillary projection) of dermoscopic finding of AN and HbA1C of Prediabetic patients. And a significant positive correlation between the percentage of (hyperpigmented globule, hyperpigmented dots and papillary projection) of dermoscopic findings of AN and BMI of Prediabetic patients.

Table 3 revealed a significant positive correlation between percentage of (hyperpigmented globule, hyperpigmented dots and papillary projection) of dermoscopic finding of AN with RBG and HbA1c of Group II, and a significant positive correlation between percentage of (Hyperpigmented globule, hyperpigmented dots, Crista Cutis, Sulcus Cutis and Papillary projection) and BMI of Group II.

Table 4 revealed a significant increase in percentage of (hyperpigmented dots and papillary projection) in uncontrolled DM compared to controlled DM .

**Table (1):** Percentage of dermoscopic findings of acanthosis nigricans in the studied groups:

Percentage of Dermoscopic Findings	Total (n=40)	Group I: Prediabetic (n=20)	Group II: Type II DM (n=20)	Test value	p-value
Percentage of Crista Cutis Mean±SD Range	84.00±9.28 60-95 (%)	83.75±8.41 70-95 (%)	84.25±10.29 60-95 (%)	t= - 0.168	0.867
Percentage of Sulcus Cutis Mean±SD Range	83.75±9.52 60-95 (%)	83.75±8.41 70-95 (%)	83.75±10.75 60-95 (%)	t= 0.000	1.000
Percentage of Hyperpigmented dots Mean±SD Range	15.13±8.06 0-30 (%)	12.00±6.23 0-30 (%)	19.25±10.06 0-30 (%)	U= - 2.176	0.025
Percentage of Hyperpigmented globule Mean±SD Range	16.50±9.26 0-50 (%)	14.25±7.04 0-30 (%)	19.75±10.04 0-50 (%)	U=- 2.215	0.021
Percentage of Papillary projection Mean±SD Range	16.00±12.02 0-60 (%)	5.75±4.63 0-30 (%)	26.25±14.59 5-60 (%)	U= - 5.244	<0.001**

**Table (2):** Correlation between percentage of dermoscopic Findings of AN with Baseline characteristics in Group I:

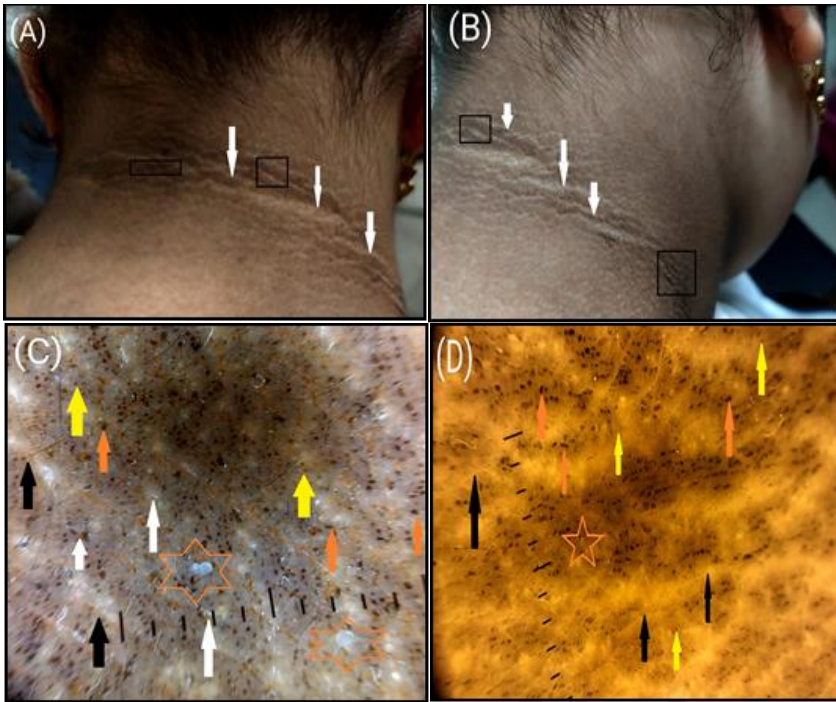
Percentage of dermoscopic findings		Baseline characteristics			
		Age (years)	HbA1C	Random Blood Glucose	BMI [wt/(ht)^2]
Percentage of crista cutis	Rs	-0.103	0.399	.493*	-0.102
	p-value	0.666	0.081	0.027	0.668
Percentage of sulcus cutis	Rs	-0.103	0.399	.493*	-0.102
	p-value	0.666	0.081	0.027	0.668
Percentage of hyperpigmented dots	Rs	-0.340	0.415	0.418	.747**
	p-value	0.142	0.069	0.067	<0.001
Percentage of hyperpigmented globule	Rs	-0.405	.700**	.626**	.566*
	p-value	0.076	<0.001	0.003	0.009
Percentage of papillary projection	Rs	-0.307	.732**	.651*	.565*
	p-value	0.187	<0.001	0.002	0.009

**Table (3):** Correlation between percentage of dermoscopic findings of acanthosis with baseline characteristics in group II:

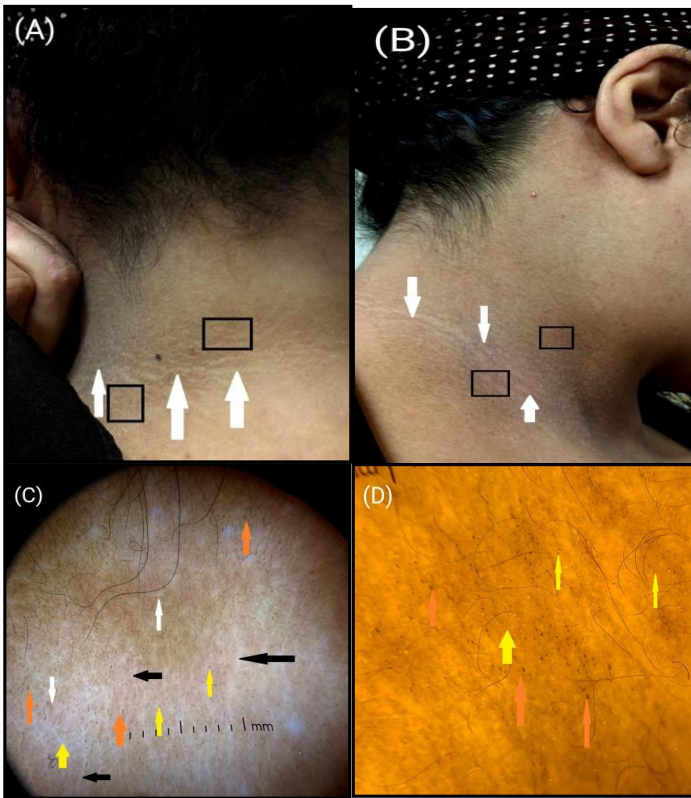
percentage of dermoscopic findings		Baseline characteristics				
		Age (years)	HbA1C	Random Blood Glucose	Duration of DM (years)	BMI [wt/(ht) <sup>2</sup> ]
Percentage of crista cutis	Rs	-0.103	0.398	0.435	-0.179	.487*
	p-value	0.664	0.082	0.055	0.449	0.029
Percentage of sulcus cutis	Rs	-0.108	0.410	0.432	-0.218	.462*
	p-value	0.650	0.073	0.057	0.357	0.040
Percentage of hyperpigmented dots	Rs	-0.178	.459*	.771**	-0.168	.457*
	p-value	0.453	0.042	<0.001	0.480	0.043
Percentage of hyperpigmented globule	Rs	-0.426	.458*	.626*	-0.102	.493*
	p-value	0.061	0.042	0.003	0.670	0.027
Percentage of papillary projection	Rs	-.457*	.591*	.758**	-0.292	.455*
	p-value	0.043	0.006	<0.001	0.212	0.044

**Table (4):** Correlation between percentage of dermoscopic findings of acanthosis with control of DM in group II:

Percentage of Dermoscopic Findings	HbA1c				U-test	p-value
	Controlled (n=11)		Uncontrolled (n=9)			
	Mean	±SD	Mean	±SD		
Percentage of Crista Cutis	80.91	10.68	88.33	8.66	-1.680	0.110
Percentage of Sulcus Cutis	80.00	11.18	88.33	8.66	-1.829	0.084
Percentage of Hyperpigmented dots	13.18	11.24	24.44	10.44	-2.300	0.034*
Percentage of Hyperpigmented globule	15.00	12.65	23.33	15.00	-1.349	0.194
Percentage of Papillary projection	18.64	9.77	35.56	14.46	-3.116	0.006*



**Figure 1: diabetic Patient** A 33 years old female with **(A)** Clinical picture anterior view of the nape of the neck of AN showing hyperpigmented patch (black square) and velvety-like appearance (white arrow). **(B)** Clinical picture left lateral view of the neck of AN showing hyperpigmented patch (black square) and velvety like appearance (white arrow). **(C)** Dermoscopic picture of of AN with 10x dermoscopic magnification power (mixed light of DL4) showing hyperpigmented dots (yellow arrow), hyperpigmented globule (orange arrow), crista cutis and sulcus cutis (black arrow), papillary projection (white arrow) and acrochordon (orange star). **(D)** Dermoscopic picture of of AN with 10x dermoscopic magnification power (non-polarized light) showing hyperpigmented dots (yellow arrow), hyperpigmented globule (orange arrow) and acrochordon (orange star).



**Figure 2; prediabetic Patient:** A 42-year-old female with (A) Clinical picture anterior view of the nape of the neck of AN showing hyperpigmented patch (black square) and velvety like appearance (white arrow). (B) Clinical picture left lateral view of the neck showing hyperpigmented patch (black square) and velvety-like appearance (white arrow). (C) Dermoscopic picture of AN with 10x dermoscopic magnification power (mixed light of DL4) showing hyperpigmented dots (yellow arrow), crista cutis and sulcus cutis (black arrow), hyperpigmented globule (orange arrow) and papillary projection (white arrow). (D) Dermoscopic picture of AN with 10x dermoscopic magnification power (non-polarized light) showing hyperpigmented dots (yellow arrow) and hyperpigmented globule (orange arrow).

## Discussion

Acanthosis nigricans is a medical sign characterised by brown-to black, poorly defined, velvety hyperpigmentation of the skin. It is usually found in body folds, such as the posterior and lateral folds of the neck, the armpits, groin, navel, forehead, and other areas (15)

In this study the clinical findings of acanthosis nigricans are described as thickened, symmetrical grayish-brown hyperpigmentation plaques in the sides and back of the neck.

In the current study the dermoscopic findings of acanthosis nigricans in the neck of both groups were sulcus cutis (it represents Basket weave stratum corneum filled in the

valley of the downwardly progressed epidermis) and crista cutis (which is related Histopathologically to uplifted and pigmented epidermis) seen in all patients with mixed light of DL4. Other common findings were papillary projections (which correspond by papillomatous projections of the dermis), hyperpigmented dots and hyperpigmented globule (due to accumulations of free melanin or an increased

**Comment [JS9]:** How do you see your ethical considerations?

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number of highly pigmented melanocytes in the cornified layers of the epidermis) better seen with non-polarized light. No pigment network or other signs

The current study findings are consistent with previous studies on 36 women found the most common finding was the presence of sulci cutis and cristae cutis. The histopathologic correlate of cristae is extensive papillomatosis and of sulci are the interspersed rete ridges, together forming a 3-dimensional egg-carton-like structure. Multiple brown-to-dark brown dots were observed, probably due to focal melanin accumulation at the dermo-epidermal junction. Another common finding was milia-like cysts, seen due to presence of intraepidermal keratin cysts formed as a result of papillomatosis and hyperkeratosis (16).

According to demographic data of randomly studied groups, there was non-significant statistical difference between the two groups regarding family history of acanthosis, BMI and sex. While there is significant increase in age in Group II compared to Group I. As family history of acanthosis and BMI act as good risk factor for IR in both groups.

These results are inconcordance with the study which reported that prediabetes is more prevalent in middle age (25-44 age group) and diabetes in (45–60 age group) (17).

In the current study there is a significant positive correlation between the dermoscopic findings of acanthosis nigricans and BMI, random blood glucose and HbA1C of both groups. These results are inconcordance with the study which reported that insulin resistance and the degree of obesity increase with the severity of AN in Korean obese children. BMI Z-score, which represented the degree of obesity increased with increasing AN severity (18,19).

In the current study, there is a statistically significant increase in the hyperpigmented patches, and velvety-like appearance in group II compared to group I. As the severity of the clinical appearance of acanthosis is related mainly to the level of blood glucose more than the duration of DM so it more marked in diabetic group.

The current study results are inconsistent with **Antonio et al (20)** who reported that high AN severity may occur in the presence of high glucose level during a shorter time frame of exposure.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, There is a significant positive correlation between dermoscopic findings of acanthosis nigricans and BMI, random blood glucose and HbA1C of both groups.

Severity of clinical appearance of acanthosis is related mainly to level of blood glucose and IR so it more marked in diabetic group than prediabetic group.

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