

W05

Basic dermoscopy for general practitioners

David García Hernández(1), Montse Andreu Miralles(2), Rosa Senán Sanz(3), Clara Vilavella Lizana(4), M Serrano Manzano(5), S Pons Cuevas(6), M Ballester Torrens(7), T Mateu Gelabert(8), M Perona Pagán(9)

(1) EAP Raval Nord-ICS, Barcelona, Spain

(2) CAP Baix Ebre-ICS, Tortosa, Tarragona, Spain

(3) CAP El Clot-ICS, Barcelona, Spain

(4) CAP Calella-CSMS, Calella, Barcelona, Spain

(5) EAP Sant Vicenç dels Horts-ICS, Barcelona, Spain

(6) CAP Jaume I-Vilanova Clau Ciutat-ICS, Vilanova I La Geltrú, Barcelona, Spain

(7) CAP Ramon Turró-ICS, Barcelona, Spain

(8) CAP El Vendrell-XARXA Tecla, Tarragona, Spain

(9) CAP Sant Joan-Vilanova Clau Ciutat-ICS, Vilanova I La Geltrú, Barcelona, Spain

Corresponding author: Dr David García Hernández, EAP Raval Nord-ICS, Family Medicine, Barcelona, Spain. E-mail: davidgarcia2202@hotmail.com

Background and Aim: Pigmented lesions are common consultations in Primary Care (PC) but it may be difficult to differentiate benign and malignant. Skin cancer (SC) incidence is growing, and General Practitioners (GPs) have an important role in its prevention and early diagnosis. An essential tool for screening is dermoscopy, and using it requires knowledge and training. This workshop aims to raise awareness of the importance of dermoscopy for GPs and to train and enable them to improve recognition of different patterns in order to decide better whether refer to Dermatology.

Method: The 75min workshop has theory part (explanation of the technique based on the latest evidence, presented by members of the Group of Dermatology of the Catalan GPs Society), and practical part. The content is:

- 1) Introduction (SC update);
- 2) Primary prevention (photoprotection);
- 3) Secondary prevention (risk groups) and pre-test,
- 4) Definition and usefulness;
- 5) Diagnosis of melanocytic and non-melanocytic lesions in two stages;
- 6) 3-Checkpoint-list screening method;
- 7) Clinical cases;
- 8) Post-test (the same clinical cases of pre-test including dermoscopic images;
- 9) Practice with different dermoscopes.

Results: Two tests are performed to assess knowledge acquired during the workshop. The pre-test consists of 10 clinical cases with macroscopic image and the participants must decide: whether the lesion is benign or malignant, if they would refer to dermatologist and the diagnostic approach. The post-test (at the end of the workshop) consists of the same 10 clinical cases adding dermoscopic image, here participants must determine if their decisions have changed. The expected result is an improvement in the diagnosis accuracy after the workshop.

Conclusions: This workshop can be helpful for GPs to implement dermoscopy in their daily practice and improve early diagnosis of SC.