

MELANOMA AND MELANOCYTIC NAEVI

DEMOGRAPHIC AND DERMOSCOPIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH IN SITU MELANOMA: DATA FROM A SINGLE CENTER

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Objectives: To describe the demographic and dermoscopic characteristics of patients diagnosed with in situ melanoma.

Methods: Patients diagnosed with in situ melanoma in the last 5 years (2012-2017) were identified in the patient database of the pigmented lesion clinic of "Andreas Sygros" hospital and their data were reviewed.

Results: A total of 41 patients were included in the study. The average age (sd) was 50.5 (14.1) years. The majority of patients presented with a Fitzpatrick skin type II (51.2) and light brown hair (41.5%) and eyes (39%). Overall, the most common location of presentation was the trunk (back; 36.6%, chest; 4.9% and abdomen; 7.3%). No statistically significant differences were observed when location of presentation was investigated based on gender ($p=0.323$) or age ($p=0.549$). Two patients (4.9%) presented with multiple primary melanomas while 4 (10%) reported a positive personal history for internal organ cancer. Interestingly, 10% and 52.5% reported a positive family history for melanoma and internal organ cancer, respectively. Six patients were diagnosed with FAMMM syndrome. The most common dermoscopic pattern was the reticular one (53.7%). Atypical network was present in 87.5% of lesions. The presence of pseudopods, regression, grey-blue veil and homogeneous areas was detected in a minority of lesions (22.5%, 29.3%, 19.5% and 46.3%, respectively).

Conclusion: In our study, many lesions presented with dermoscopic and clinical characteristics that were unremarkable (i.e. presence of two or less colors, absence of



pseudopods or regression etc.). More studies are required in order to better define the early dermoscopic characteristics of these lesions and the demographic characteristics of the populations that present them.

