MELANOMA AND MELANOCYTIC NAEVI

METASTATIC ANAL MELANOMA IN A PATIENT WITH VON RECKLINGHAUSEN NEUROFIBROMATOSIS

I Khrichfa [1] - F Elfatoiki [2] - F Hali [2] - S Chiheb [2]

Hcu Ibn Rochd, Dermatology, Casablanca, Morocco [1] - Hcu Ibn Rochd, Dermatology, Casablanca, Maroc [2]

Introduction: Anal melanoma is a rare entity with a severe prognosis. We report a case of metastatic anal melanoma in a patient with VON RECKLINGHAUSEN.

Observation: A 75-year-old patient with VON RECKLINGHAUSEN's disease presented two years before admission of low-abundance rectorrhagia, with a nodule on self-examination of the anal margin, which was gradually increasing in size, in a feverish and decline in the general state. Examination of the anal margin revealed a large, superficial, black-and-white superficial budding tumor mass measuring 6 cm in diameter. The palpation of the inguinal ganglion areas showed the presence of a lymphadenopathy left 1 cm in diameter, and measuring 0.5 cm to the right. The biological assessment showed a microcytic hypochromic anemia at 9.4 g / dl, hyperleucocytosis at 20000 elements with predominantly neutrophilic polynuclear cells, an elevation of the LDH level at 550, and a high GGT at 342 IU / L. The record of the proctological examination concluded that there was a bulky bulky hard perianal left specimen. The biopsy of the tumor mass had objectified a morphological and immunohistochemical aspect compatible with anal melanoma. The extension assessment (thoraco abdominal pelvic CT) showed a pelvic tumor process associated with secondary hepatic and ganglionic involvement, necrotizing pelvic-perineal fascitis, and tetra-ventricular hydrocephalus. Faced with the elements of poor prognosis, the therapeutic abstention was adopted after consulting the oncologists, the patient was taken into care in palliative care unit, the patient died a week later.

Discussion: The originality of our observation lies in the rarity of anal melanoma and its association with NF1. NF1 is a genetic disease that can associate with several tumors such as malignant tumors of the nerve sheaths, glioblastomas, leukemias, rhabdomyosarcomas, adenocarcinomas, carcinoid tumors of the duodenum, and malignant pheochromocytoma, the association with anal melanoma has been rarely described