MELANOMA AND MELANOCYTIC NAEVI

OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF THE RISK OF DEVELOPING MELANOMA IN PATIENTS ON FINGOLIMOD THERAPY FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

M Bavetta [1] - L Diluvio [1] - E Campione [1] - D Landi [2] - G Mataluni [2] - Cg Nicoletti [2] - Ga Marfia [2] - L Bianchi [1]

University Of Rome Tor Vergata, Dermatology And Venereology, Rome, Italy [1] - University Of Rome Tor Vergata, Multiple Sclerosis Clinical And Research Unit, Rome, Italy [2]

Introduction: Fingolimod is a monoclonal antibody agonist of sphingosine-1 phosphate receptor developed to treat multiple sclerosis (MS) in 2010. Several clinical trials reported during fingolimod treatment the appearance of in situ melanomas. In our clinical trial we enrolled 84 pts affected by multiple sclerosis and treated by fingolimod.

Objective: The objective of this study was to assess the effect of fingolimod on nevi transformation and tumor cell proliferation in patients with MS.

Materials and Methods: We conducted an observational one-year study on 84 patients with MS treated with fingolimod from 2006 to 2018. The evolution of nevi under treatment was assessed by clinical dermatologic examination and digital dermoscopy performed every 6 months and excision of suspect lesions was performed based on clinical and dermoscopic criteria.

Results: We included 84 patients with MS and monitored a total of 187 pigmented lesions. The risk factors.in our cohort we the following: 2 patients had fair skin, 53 patients remembered experiencing frequent sunburns in childhood, 5 patients had more than 50 nevi, 2 patients had a familial history of melanoma and 2 patients had a personal history of melanoma.
24 lesions showed clinical and dermoscopic modifications over time: 11 melanocytic lesions were removed and 1 was superficial spreading melanoma and 1 pigmented basal cell carcinoma. The patients with a personal history of melanoma did not show any modification of their nevi.

Conclusions: Among the 84 patients with 187 monitored melanocytic skin lesions followed, substantial dermoscopic changes were observed in only 24 of the cases. Results of histologic analysis revealed all the excised lesions to be benign, and 1 melanoma was diagnosed. Our findings demonstrate that fingolimod therapy does not increase the risk for

nevus transformation.