ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

EPIDEMIOLOGIC, AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONGENITAL MELANOCYTIC NAEVI : 118 ALGERIAN CASES

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Introduction: Congenital melanocytic nevi (CMN) are observed in 1% to 6% of neonates. Usually present at birth, but it can also appear during the first weeks of life. A morphological error occurs in the neuroectoderm during embryogenesis, leading to unregulated growth of melanoblasts. They are divided into small (1,5cm) medium (1,5 to 19,9cm) and large(≥20cm). The large ones may associate with melanoma.

Objective: To evaluate the characteristics of CMN, and the percentage of associated melanoma. This was a retrospective multicentric study in Algeria from August 2007 to august 2018.

Materials and methods: In total, 118 patients with CMN were enrolled. We analyzed the following parameters: sex, age, topography, number of lesions, colors, size, associated small naevi, Baykal phenomenon, spared umbilicus, associated anomalies, malignancies.

RESULTS: 69,23% were girls, 7% were newborns, 63% younger than 3 years, 18% from 3 years to 15 years, 12% were adults. Topography: head 53% neck 2% trunk 15% upper limb 11% lower limb 19%. In 86% the nevus was unique, 5% up to 5 lesions, 10% innumerable. The colors were unique 42%, heterochromia 58%. The dimensions: small 8%, medium 64%, large 29%. Associated small naevi were present in 25%. There was only one case with upper torso involved and he had Bykal phenomenon. Periumbilical region was involved in 4 cases, in 3 of them, umbilicus was spared. In 3 cases CMN were associated to infantile hemangioma. In one case the patient had café au lait spots. In 3 cases with CMN, melanoma developed. The 3 children died.

Conclusion: CMN is the greatest risk factor for pediatric melanoma. Histology in these patients is difficult and requires specialist expertise. Melanoma in CMN is highly aggressive. lifelong follow-up is required





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