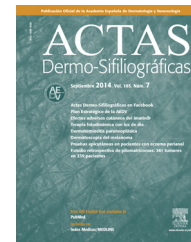




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E- CASE REPORT

Primary Angiomatoid Melanoma as an Exceptional Morphologic Pattern in Cutaneous Melanoma. A Case Report and Review of the Literature[☆]



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KEYWORDS

Angiomatoid melanoma;
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Black-45 (HMB-45);
Protein S-100;
Angiosarcoma

Abstract We report a case of angiomatoid melanoma on the right thigh of a 59-year-old man. The histologic growth pattern of the tumor mimicked vascular proliferation, and the cells lining the pseudovascular spaces were positive for protein S-100, HMB-45, and MITF-1. The differential diagnosis is with angiosarcoma and pseudovascular adenoid squamous cell carcinoma. The case we present is the fifth reported to date.

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PALABRAS CLAVE

Melanoma
angiomatoide;
HMB-45;
Proteína S-100;
Angiosarcoma

Melanoma primario cutáneo angiomatoide. Un patrón morfológico excepcional en los melanomas de piel. Presentación de caso con revisión de la literatura

Resumen Presentamos un caso de melanoma angiomatoide localizado en la piel del muslo derecho en un hombre de 59 años de edad. La neoplasia mostró un patrón de crecimiento semejante a una proliferación vascular donde las células que revestían esos espacios "pseudovasculares" fueron positivas a la proteína S-100, al HMB45 y al MITF1. El diagnóstico diferencial incluye el angiosarcoma y el carcinoma escamoso pseudovascular. El caso que aquí informamos es el quinto de la literatura mundial.

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Introduction

Melanoma has diverse morphologic forms. Among the most common forms are superficial spreading melanoma, nodular melanoma, acral lentiginous melanoma, desmoplastic melanoma, and lentigo maligna melanoma. Some of the rarer forms, which fall into the category of miscellaneous melanomas, are melanomas with rosettes, angiotropic melanoma, animal-type melanoma, myxoid melanoma, chondroid melanoma, osteogenic melanoma, rhabdoid melanoma, follicular melanoma, nevoid melanoma, and angiomatoid melanoma. Angiomatoid melanoma was first described in metastatic melanomas with clusters of neoplastic cells reminiscent of vascular channels. Immunohistochemically, this variant of melanoma is negative for vascular markers and positive for melanocytic markers. The angiomatoid pattern has been described in just 4 cases of melanoma to date in the English literature. The differential diagnosis is with angiosarcoma and pseudovascular squamous cell carcinoma.¹

We describe a case of primary angiomatoid melanoma on the right thigh of a 59-year-old man, with no evidence of metastasis at the time of diagnosis.

Case Description

We present the case of a 59-year-old man with a skin lesion on his right thigh. The patient reported that the lesion had been present for several months, but he did not specify the exact time. The clinical diagnosis was “probable hemangioma” and the lesion was completely excised. Histologic examination showed a nodular neoplastic lesion with infiltrating margins in the epidermis, extending into the reticular dermis. The neoplastic cells were medium to large in size and had pronounced pleomorphism, with several cells with irregular nuclei, granular chromatin, prominent nucleoli, and abundant cytoplasm interspersed with smaller cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and amphophilic cytoplasm (Fig. 1). Also identified was dispersed melanic pigment that was positive with Fontana-Masson stain. There were 2 mitoses in 10 high-power fields ($\times 40$). The most striking finding was the presence of large channels with a cavernous vascular appearance filled with erythrocytes and surrounded by neoplastic cells (Fig. 1). Immunohistochemical staining of the neoplastic cells was positive for S-100 protein, HMB-45, and MiTF-1, and uniformly negative for CD31 (Figs. 2 and 3). The cells were also positive for D2-40 (podoplanin) and

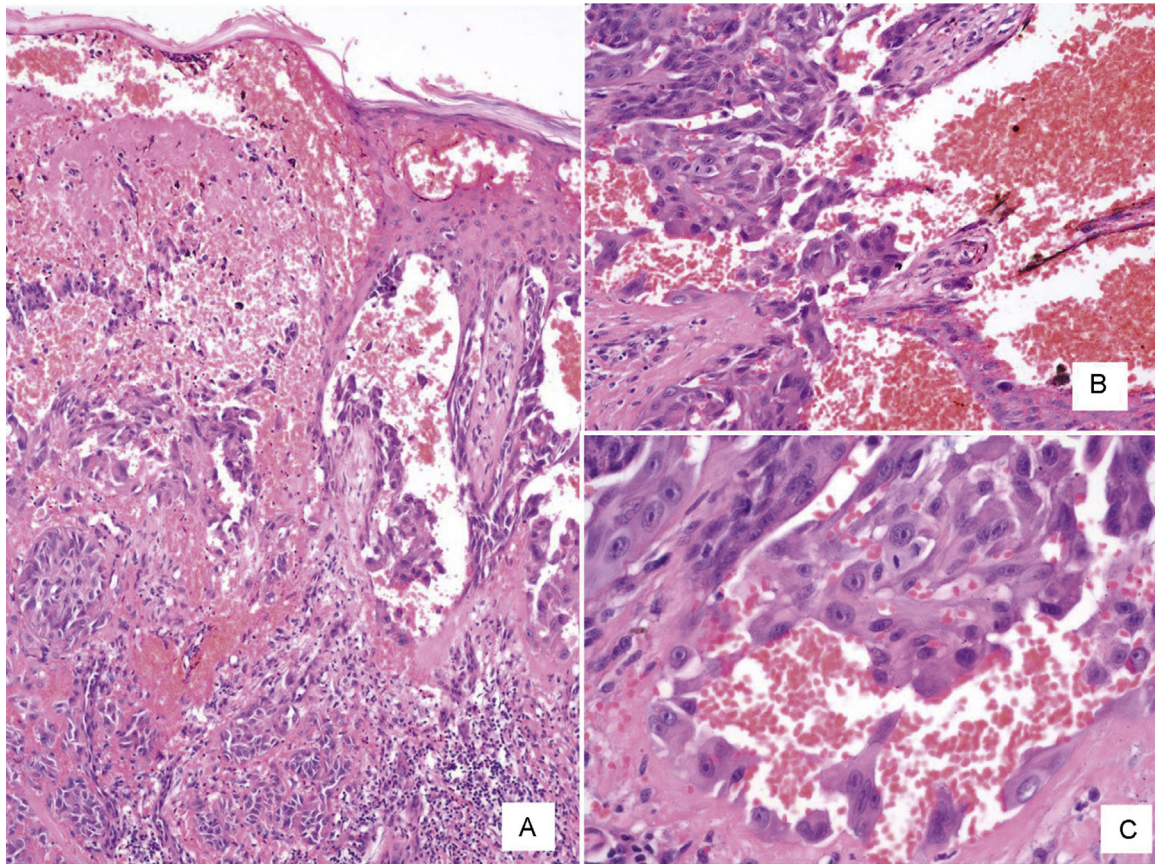


Figure 1 A, Panoramic view of angiomatoid melanoma (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification $\times 100$). B and C, Higher-magnification view showing the pseudovascular spaces lined with neoplastic cells and numerous extravasated erythrocytes (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification $\times 200$).

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