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## Superficial Spreading Melanoma

Superficial spreading melanoma, also referred to as pagetoid melanoma, is the most frequent form of m

<i>Histopathology</i>	.
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Architectural pattern features of importance in the diagnosis include the large diameter of the lesions, po

Cytologically, ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ the lesional cells are rather uniform and have abundant cytoplasm containing v

When the lesion is ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ *in situ*, ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ the basement membrane is intact and there are no lesi

*Histogenesis* ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ On electron microscopic examination, melano-somes ar

more likely than other m melanomas to be associated with BRAF or NRAS mutations . These evolving gen

Differential Diagnosis	.	A junctional nevus differs from superficial spreading melanoma in that it is
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When tumorigenic vertical growth phase is present, it does not differ appreciably from that in any other form of melanoma.

Among the nonmelanocytic neoplasms that must be differentiated from a superficial spreading melanoma are basaloid cysts, squamous cell carcinoma, and Paget's disease of the nipple.
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antigen and keratin and are negative for HMB-45 and Melan-A. S100 reactivity, although unusual, may occur in some cases.

A final pitfall in evaluating nonmelanocytic mimics of intraepidermal melanoma involves the variable ten-