Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﻣﺠﻬرﻲ ﻏزﻮ ﻣﻊ ﺳﻄﺤﻴﺎ اﻠﻤﻨﺘﺸﺮ اﻠﻤﻴﻠاﻨوﻢ

Superficial Spreading Melanoma
Superficial spreading melanoma, also referred to as pagetoid melanoma, is the most frequent form of melanoma (about 70% of cases). Despite advancements in imaging and diagnostic tools, histologic examination remains the gold standard for accurate diagnosis.
Histopathology
Architectural pattern features of importance in the diagnosis include the large diameter of the lesions, poor borders, and a lesion which is patchy and perivascular as in a dysplastic nevus but is typically dense and bandlike, especially in invasive lesions.
Cytologically, the lesional cells are rather uniform and have abundant cytoplasm containing varying amou...
When the lesion is \textit{in situ}, the basement membrane is intact and there are no lesional cells in the dermis.
Histogenesis...On electron microscopic examination, melano-somes are present in large numbers in the large pagetoid tumor cells. Their...prominent nesting and pagetoid scatter of melanocytes...
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﺑﻤﺠﻪ ﺑﻠﻎ ﺍﻟﻤﻨﺎNJ MELANOMA
more likely than other melanomas to be associated with BRAF or NRAS mutations. These evolving genetic...
Differential Diagnosis. A junctional nevus differs from superficial spreading melanoma in radial growth phase by a lack of atypia in the tumor cells. Caution should be exercised when what at first appears as melanoma in situ is restricted to the epidermis that overlies a surgical or traumatic scar because this must be differentiated from the normal basal cell layer by atypical melanocytes. Problematic cases can be reported as malignant melanoma (in situ or microinvasive, etc.) without designation as to type.
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When tumorigenic vertical growth phase is present, it does not differ appreciably from that in any other form of melanoma. Classification of such complex tumorigenic primary melanomas is based on the morphology of the radial growth phase.

Among the nonmelanocytic neoplasms that must be differentiated from a superficial spreading melanoma in situ are Paget’s disease and pagetoid examples of Bowen’s disease (squamous cell carcinoma in situ). Paget’s disease (discussed in detail in Chapter 30) usually shows remnants of compressed basal cells beneath the tumor. The tumor cells extend into the overlying epidermis where they may present as single cells. In Paget’s disease, the tumor cells may stain positively for carcinoembryonic antigen.
antigen and keratin and are negative for HMB-45 and Melan-A. S100 reactivity, although unusual, may occasionally be observed.
A final pitfall in evaluating nonmelanocytic mimics of intraepidermal melanoma involves the variable tendency of...
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