Superficial Spreading Melanoma
Superficial spreading melanoma, also referred to as pagetoid melanoma, is the most frequent form of melanoma (about 70% of cases). Despite the development of non-invasive diagnostic tests, histologic examination remains the gold standard and is necessary for accurate diagnosis.
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﻣﺠﻬرﻲ ﻏزﻮ ﻣﻊ ﺳﻄﺤﻴﺎ اﻠﻤﻨﺘﺸﺮ اﻠﻤﻴﻠا纳入
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Histopathology
Architectural pattern features of importance in the diagnosis include the large diameter of the lesions, a poor dermal stromal response, and a blunted dermo-epidermal junction. These features help distinguish superficial spreading melanoma from other benign pigmentary lesions.
Cytologically, the lesional cells are rather uniform and have abundant cytoplasm containing varying amounts of melanin.
When the lesion is \textit{in situ}, the basement membrane is intact and there are no lesional cell mitoses in the dermis.
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**Histogenesis**

On electron microscopic examination, melano-somes are present in great numbers in the large pagetoid tumor cells. Their prominent nesting and pagetoid scatter of melanocytes—criteria similar to those for superficial spreading melanoma—were
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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. 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 basal cell layer by atypical melanocytes. Problematic cases can be reported as malignant melanoma (in situ or microinvasive, etc.) without designation as to type.
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﻋَدْدَاءٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ ﻛَبِيْرٌ
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When tumorigenic vertical growth phase is present, it does not differ appreciably from that in any other form of superficial spreading melanoma in situ. 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 cells. In Paget's disease, the tumor cells may stain positively for carcinoembryonic...
antigen and keratin and are negative for HMB-45 and Melan-A. S100 reactivity, although unusual, may occasionally be...
A final pitfall in evaluating nonmelanocytic mimics of intraepidermal melanoma involves the variable tendency of these lesions to exhibit a thin layer of retraction that separates them from adjacent keratinocytes.
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