



Correction to: Abstracts

31st European Congress of Pathology

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In E-Poster Sessions of the published abstract page S389, the authors' affiliations as well as the abstract text were incorrectly presented. The correct abstract and the author's affiliations are shown in this article.

A 5-year retrospective study of extracutaneous melanomas

Background & objective: The aim of this study was to determine retrospectively the predilection of extracutaneous melanomas (ECM) for certain anatomical sites and to investigate the primary or secondary involvement.

Methods: From the database of our pathology department, we evaluated all the cases with the histopathological diagnosis of melanoma from 2014 to 2018, identifying the cases of extracutaneous melanomas.

Results: We included 45 ECM in this study (18 male patients and 27 female patients). The median age at diag-

nosis was 58.8 years for the male patients and 62.9 years for the female patients (age range 19–86 years). The ratio between cutaneous and extracutaneous melanomas was 2.8. Primary ECM were diagnosed in 11 cases, 33 cases being visceral melanoma metastases. In one case of urethral melanoma, the type of involvement couldn't be assessed. Primary ECM location was uveal (n=3) and mucosal (n=8). Secondary ECM sites: small bowel (n=4), peritoneum (n=2), brain (n=15), breast (n=2), adrenal gland (n=2), liver (n=4), bronchus (n=1), vertebrae, frontoethmoidal (n=1), and one case of multiple abdominal melanoma metastases. Regarding primary ECM, mucosal melanomas were more frequent (72.7%), the ano-rectal mucosa being the most involved (50%). The visceral metastatic melanomas were more frequent in the brain (45.45%).

Conclusion: Ano-rectal melanomas were predominant in the group of primary ECM, secondary ECM having a predilection for the brain. We should have in mind the diagnosis of melanoma, even in rare extracutaneous anatomical sites.

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