PRIMARY MELANOMA OF CERVIX. A CASE REPORT IN COLOMBIAN POPULATION

D. Santana, L. Caicedo, L. Tujiilo, P. Calderon, R. Pareja. 1National Institute of Oncology, Gynecology Oncology, Bogota, Colombia; 2New Granada Militar University – National Institute of Cancerology, Gynecology Oncology, Bogota, Colombia

Objectives Primary mucosal melanoma accounts for 1% of all cancers; presentation in the cervix is rare, there are few cases reported in the literature, the data are limited in staging and treatment, their prognosis is poor. We present a clinical case of an 82-year-old Colombian patient with a diagnosis of primary melanoma of the cervix, the pathological diagnosis was made with immunohistochemistry HMB-45 and S100 are positive in tumor tissue.

Methods Report of 1 clinical case of 82-year-old patient diagnosed with primary melanoma of the cervix

Results Mucous melanoma is more frequent in elderly patients older than 60 years. The etiology of this entity is not clear, there is only hypothesis of the origin, it is presented with non-specific symptoms of vaginal bleeding or flow, macroscopically it presents as an exophytic lesion, pigmented in the cervix, it is necessary for an immunohistochemical diagnosis, for its treatment the surgical approach as the best strategy, there are reports of chemotherapy plans, radiotherapy is reserved for symptomatic palliative control. There are studies for the use of immunotherapy in the management of this pathology with unpromising results. The cervix presentation is aggressive and its prognosis is poor due to the rapid dissemination within a few months of the diagnosis.

Conclusions Primary melanoma of the cervix is a rare entity, even without clear knowledge of its origin, with little evidence of its management and with a poor prognosis of short-term survival.

APPLICATION OF ANCILLARY TESTING IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HYDATIDIFORM MOLE: A COMPARISON OF GENOTYPING AND PLOIDY

S. Wessman, U. Joneborg, B. Gürtl-Lackner, J. Carlson*. Karolinska Institutet and Karolinska University Hospital, Department of Oncology-Pathology and Department of Pathology and Cytology, Stockholm, Sweden; Karolinska Institutet, Department of Women’s and Children’s Health, Stockholm, Sweden

Objectives Diagnosis of hydatidiform mole is improved through the use of ancillary diagnostic methods such as ploidy or genotyping. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the performance of two commonly used methods, ploidy and genotyping.

Methods The cohort consisted of 72 cases of products of conception where there was either a clinical or histologic suspicion of mola hydatidosa, where both ploidy and genotyping were attempted. Final diagnosis of the cases was made through a combination of histology, p57 immunohistochemistry, ploidy and genotyping. Ploidy analysis was performed by image cytometry. For genotyping, genomic DNA was extracted from separate microdissected fractions of maternal and fetal tissue and analyzed using the AmpFlSTR Identifiler PCR amplification kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, USA).

Results The final diagnosis of the 72 cases was 42 partial moles (PM), 14 complete moles (CM) and 14 non-molar gestations (NMG). Ploidy analysis was successful in 50/72 cases (70%) and genotyping was successful in 60/72 cases (83%). The most common reason for failure in ploidy analysis was difficulty in interpreting the generated ploidy curves. The most common reason for failure in genotyping was difficulty in obtaining clean, non-mixed maternal and villous material.

Conclusions In this cohort genotyping appears to be the more reliable method. Method failure was a result of a lack of clean, non-mixed, material. Careful attention to dissection is a critical lab step. The majority of POCs could be classified using both methods.