study series, supporting the clinician to integrate output analysis (Morphonode-SP).

Conclusion Our findings indicate that Morphonode Predictive Model is a simple and observer-independent tool. It could be easily integrated in the clinical routine for preoperative stratification of vulvar cancer patients.
Primary malignant melanoma of the female genital tract: 1 case of vulvar melanoma.

Our objective is to analyze the epidemiological, clinical, and evolutionary factors of this pathology. Cervical mucosal melanoma represents less than 2% of all melanomas. In this study, we report five cases of primary malignant melanoma of the female genital tract.

Introduction/Background Malignant melanoma is an aggressive tumor of the skin and mucous membranes that develops in melanocytes. Mucosal melanoma is an extremely rare tumor. It represents 0.03% of all cancers. Its location in the female genital tract is particularly unknown and is made at a late stage. Its management is currently not codified, with several therapies proposed, particularly for metastatic melanoma. Its evolution is unfavorable with frequent visceral metastases and a very short survival. The discovery of a c-Kit mutation suggests that c-Kit inhibitors, such as imatinib or sunitinib, may improve survival.

Results All patients were referred for chemotherapy. One patient was lost to follow-up before treatment.

Conclusion Primary malignant melanoma of the female genital tract is an extremely rare location. The diagnosis is often initially unknown and is made at a late stage. Its management is not codified, with several therapies proposed, particularly for metastatic melanoma. Its evolution is unfavorable with frequent visceral metastases and a very short survival. The discovery of a c-Kit mutation suggests that c-Kit inhibitors, such as imatinib or sunitinib, may improve survival.