

#### Case 4

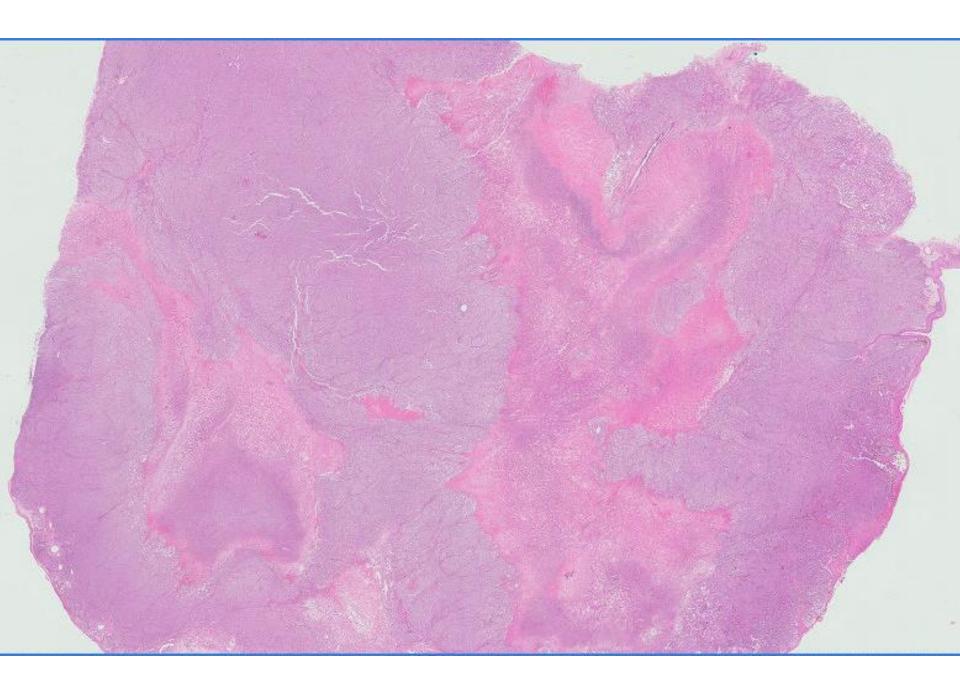
43 year old Chinese woman presented with a tumour in the right nipple. Wide excision and axillary clearance were performed.

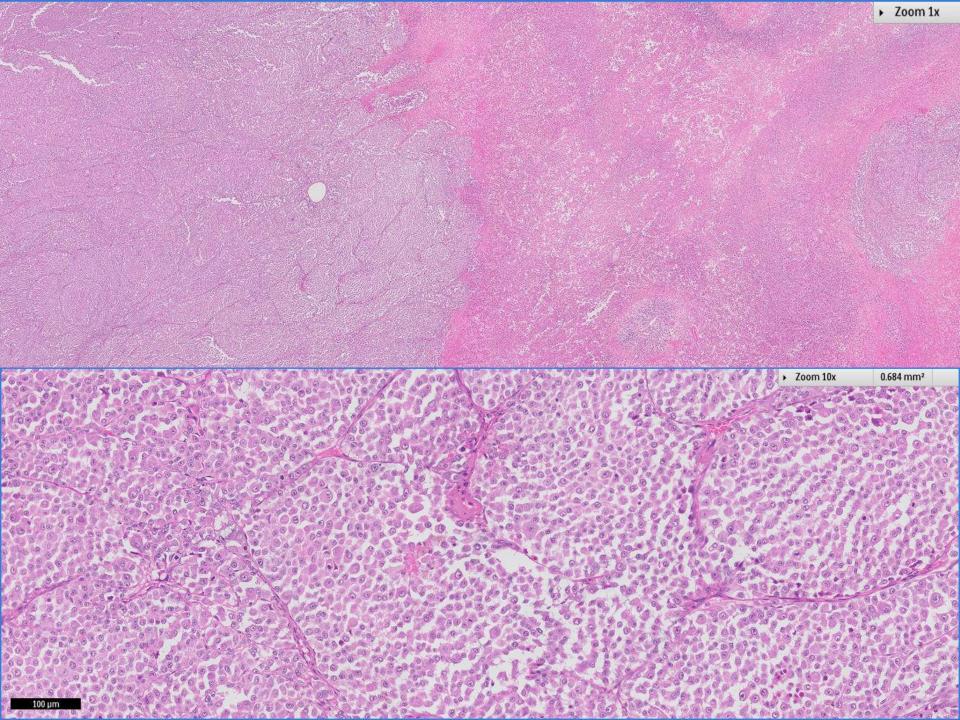


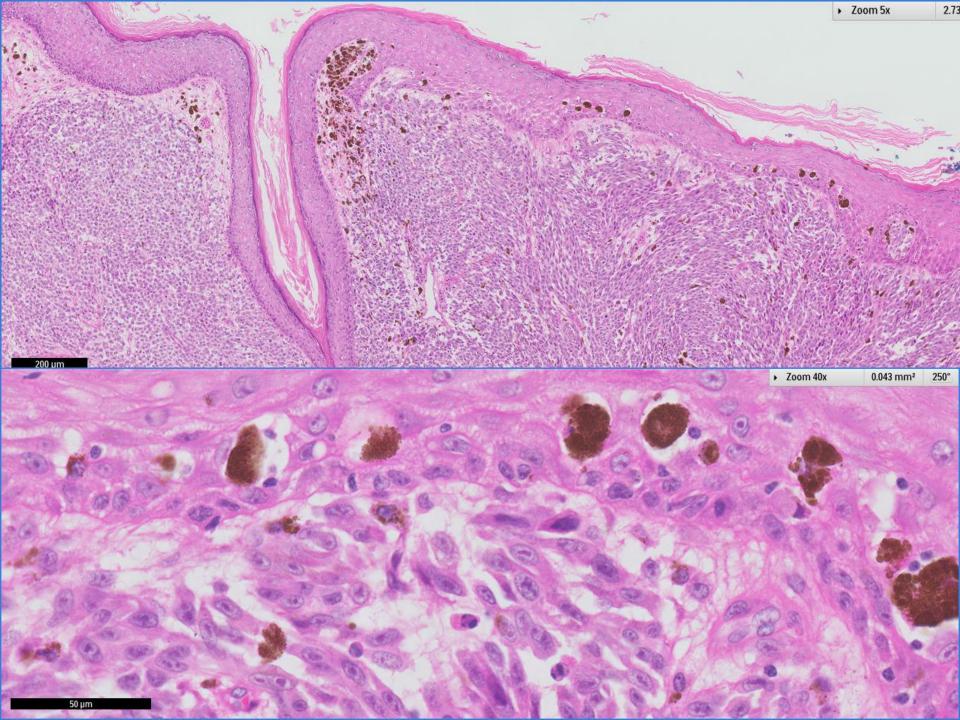


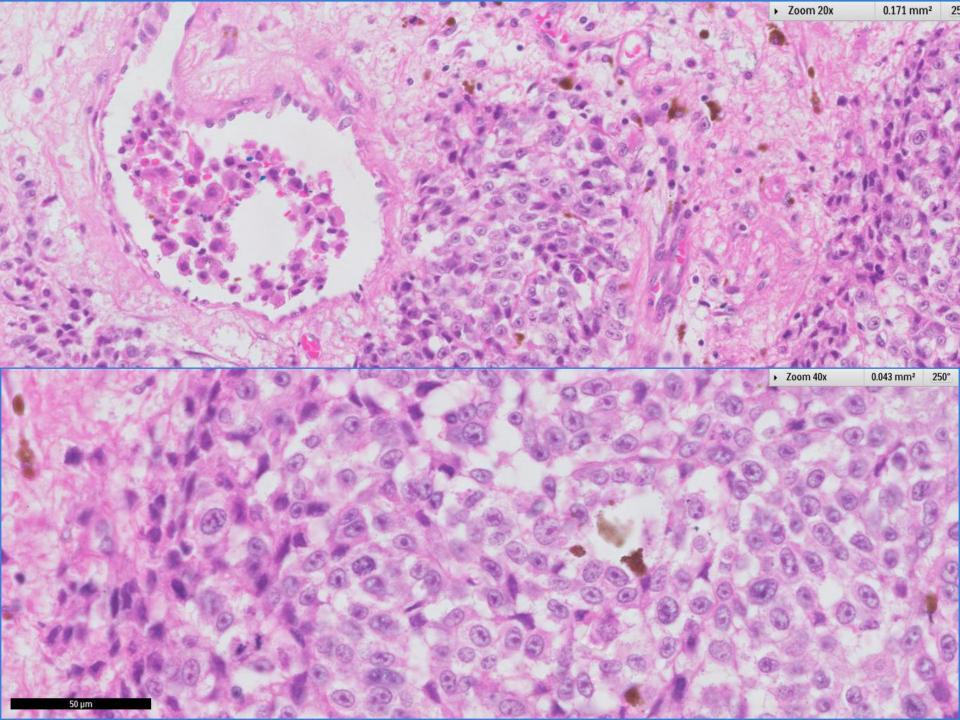




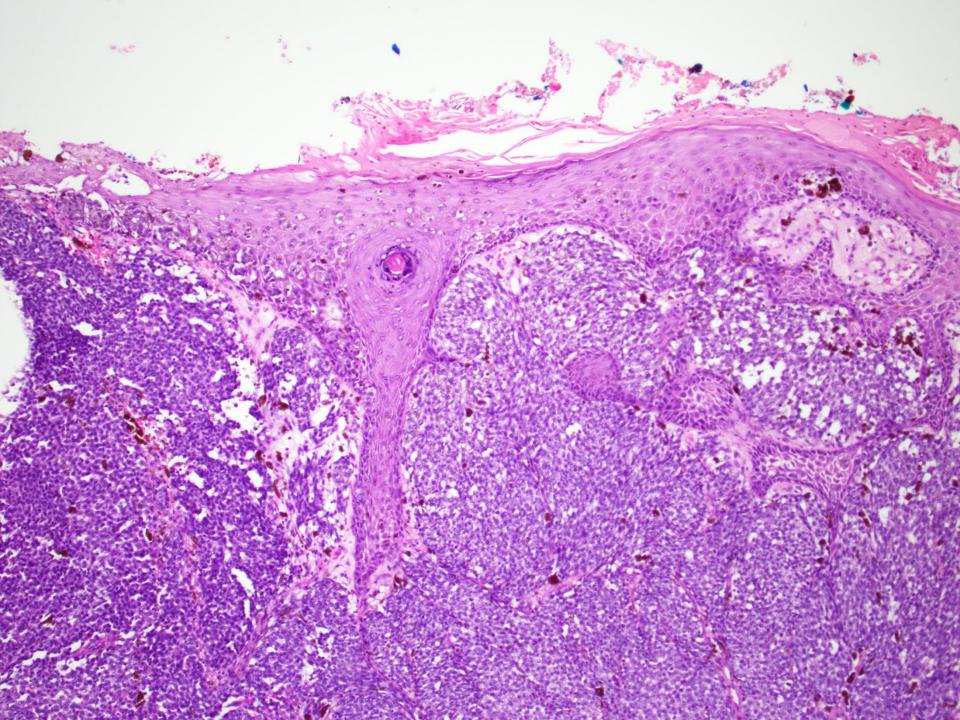


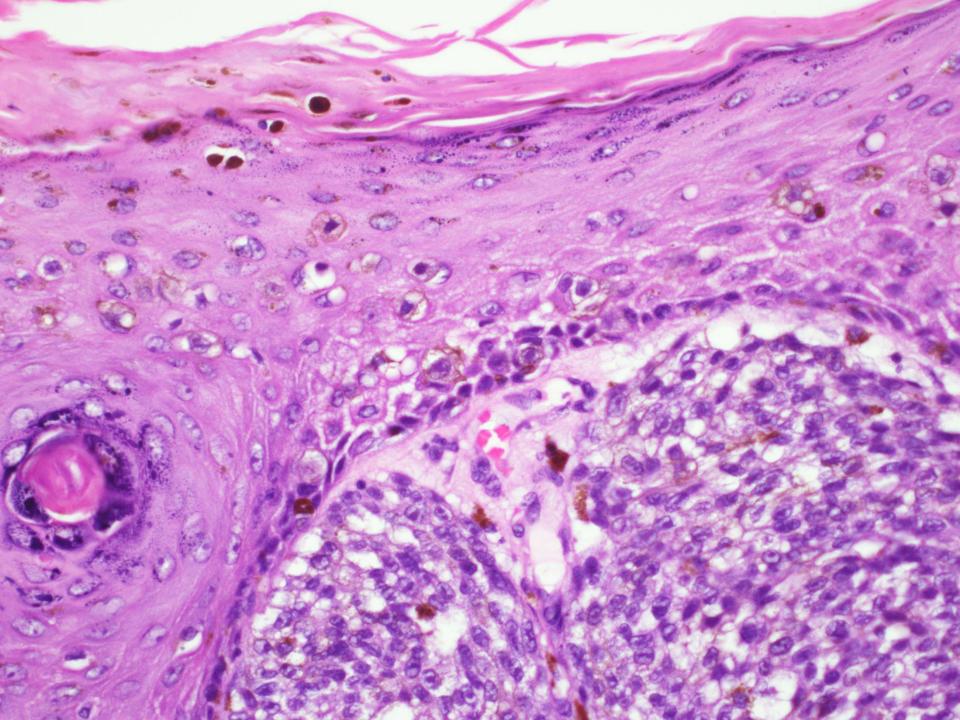


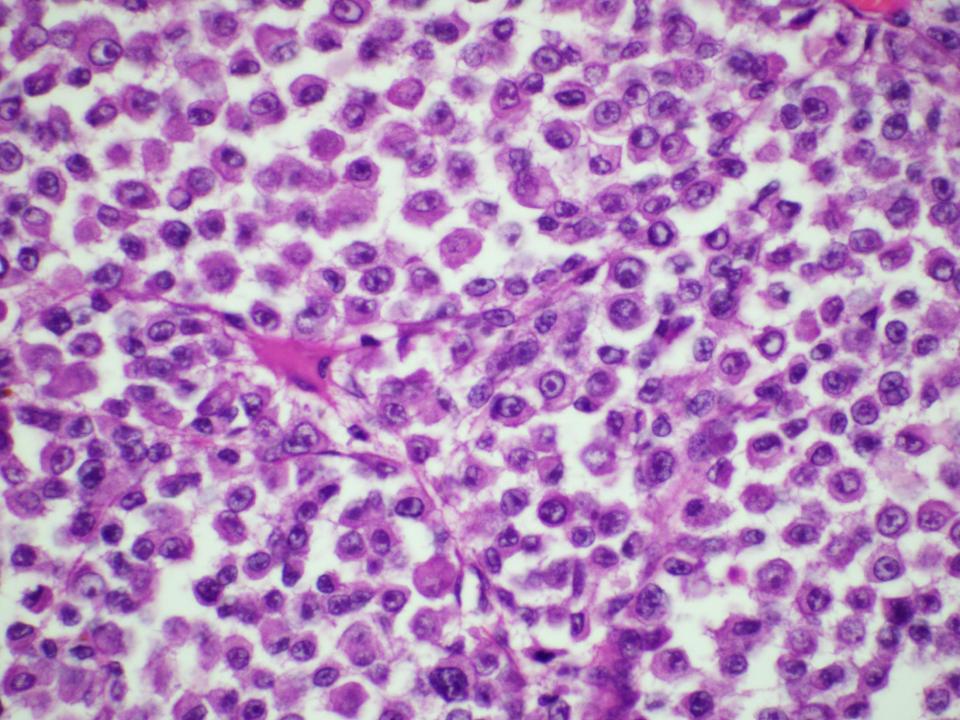


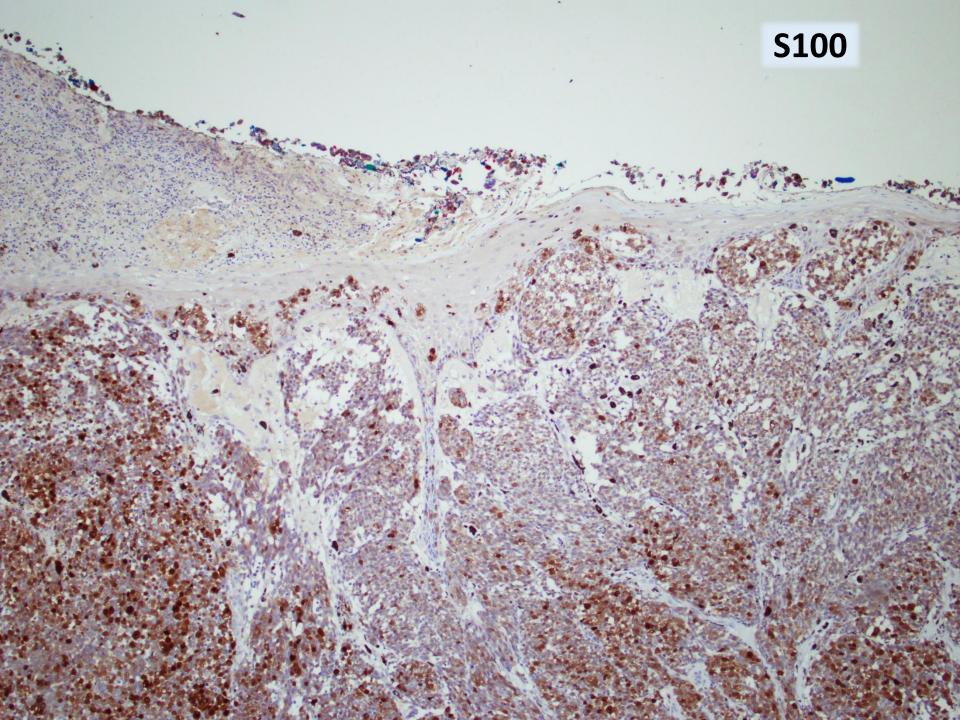


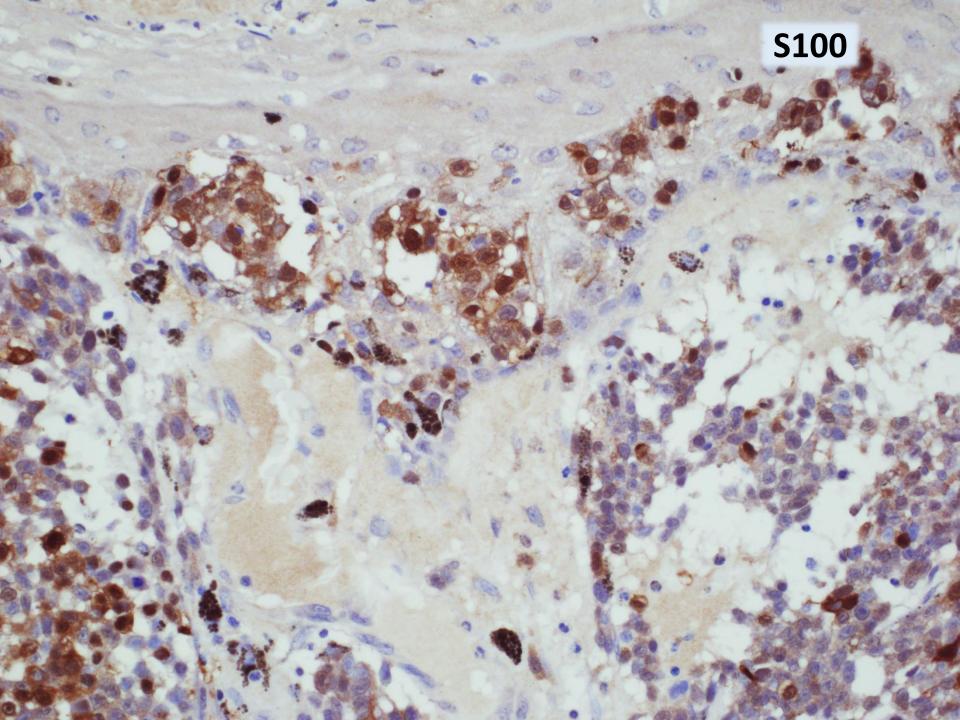


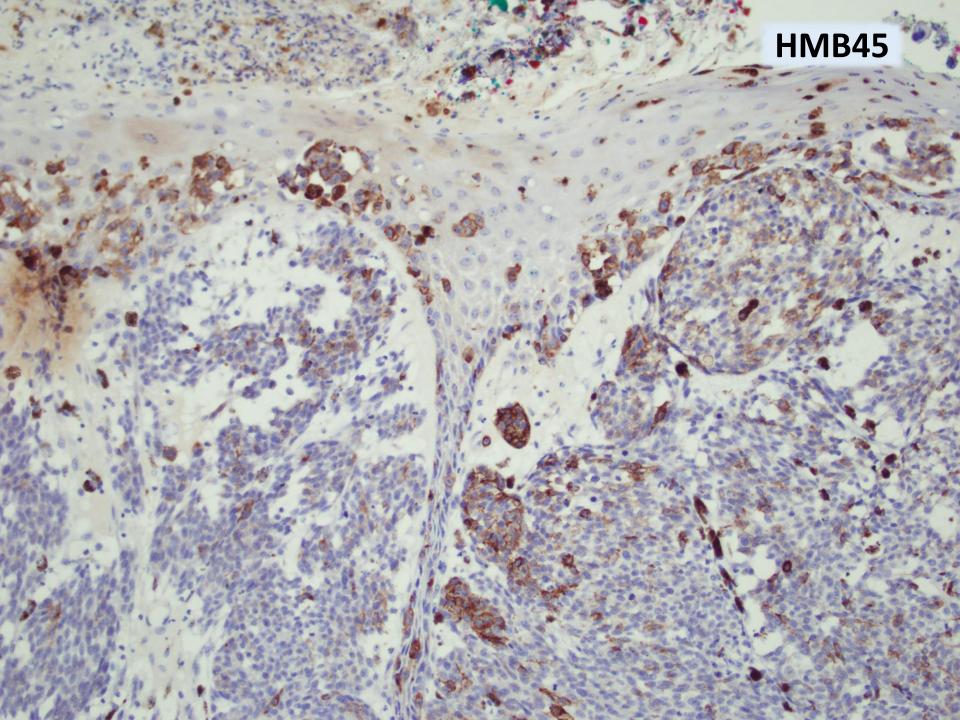












### Diagnosis

Right nipple, wide excision:

Nodular melanoma, 6.5cm with skin ulceration. Invading subcutaneous adipose

Right axillary clearance:

Matted lymph nodes, positive for metastatic melanoma









#### Melanoma of the breast

- Metastasis from melanoma at another site.
- Primary cutaneous melanoma of breast skin.
- Primary non-cutaneous melanoma of the breast.









#### Melanoma of breast skin

- Upper outer and inner breast quadrants are more frequent locations.
- Sun-exposed skin.
- Origin in the nipple-areolar complex is uncommon.
- Superficial spreading, nodular, ulcerated melanomas can occur.
- Need to rule out metastases before concluding a primary origin in the breast skin.









# Melanoma of breast skin ~ Differential diagnosis

- Pigmentation of conventional breast carcinoma involving the skin.
  - Melanin in melanocytes and melanophages.
  - Immunoreactivity for S100 and HMB45 confined to melanocytes.
  - Melanin can be released by melanocytes and transferred to carcinoma cells.









## Melanoma of breast parenchyma

- Need to primarily exclude metastasis from extramammary malignant melanoma.
- Rule out melanin producing breast carcinoma ~ epithelial markers are positive in breast carcinoma but not in melanoma.
- Breast carcinoma with lipofuscin pigment within tumour cells can mimic melanoma.









## Primary non-cutaneous melanoma of breast

- Rare.
- Proposed theories ~
  - Undiscovered primary.
  - Primary that has completely regressed.
  - True primary arising from ectopic melanocytes.

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