

Primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus

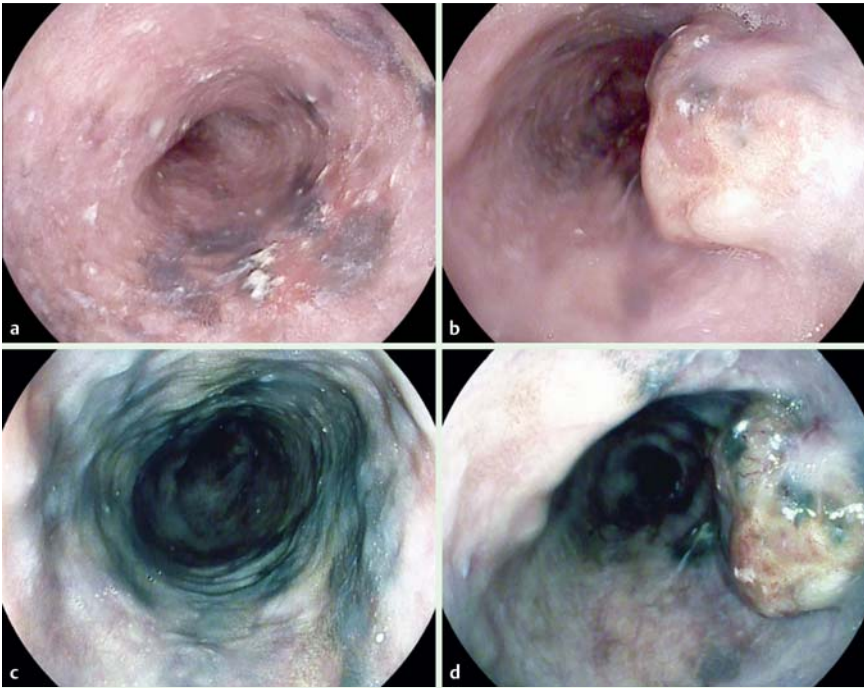


Fig. 1 Endoscopic appearance of mid to lower esophagus in a 75-year-old Caucasian man complaining of a 2-month history of dysphagia; **a** white-light endoscopy revealing background hyperpigmented mucosal plaques; **b** visible exophytic tumor; **c, d** background mucosal plaques and exophytic tumor using i-Scan technology (PENTAX HOYA, Japan).

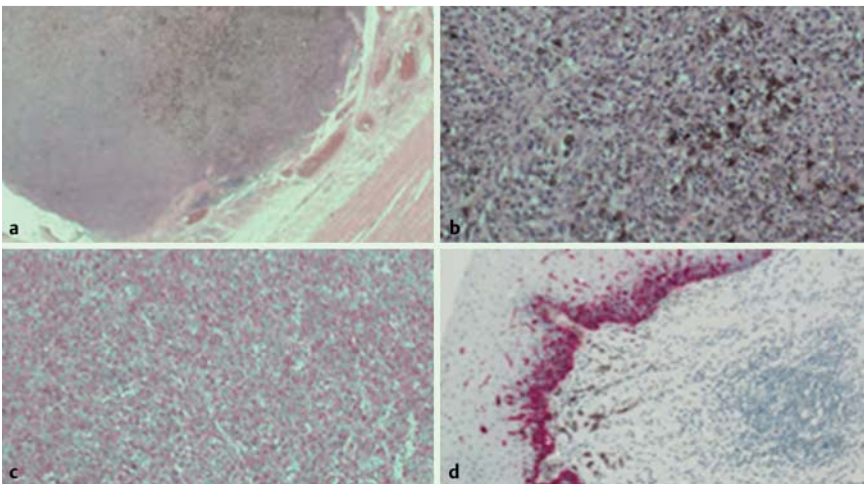


Fig. 2 **a** Histological section of the resected tumor specimen. **b** Histological section revealing abundant melanin. **c** Immunohistochemical staining demonstrating Melan A. **d** Human Melanoma Black-45 (HMB-45) highlighting the in situ component of the malignant melanoma.

A 75-year-old Caucasian man was referred to his local hospital complaining of a 2-month history of dysphagia. Esophago-gastroduodenoscopy (EGD) demonstrated widespread mucosal hyperpigmented plaques throughout the esophagus. An

exophytic esophageal lesion was also visualized in the mid to distal esophagus (Fig. 1). Biopsies of the exophytic lesion revealed findings consistent with primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus.

Positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT) demonstrated no evidence of metastases. A skin survey found no evidence of cutaneous melanoma. The patient underwent surgical resection with a three-stage esophagectomy. Histopathology of the esophagectomy specimen (Fig. 2) demonstrated a 70-mm tumor with abundant melanin and with a maximum depth of penetration of 9.5 mm. Immunohistochemistry of tumor cells was positive for Human Melanoma Black-45 (HMB-45) (Fig. 2 d), and Melan A (Fig. 2 c). Resection margins were free from malignant tissue as were 19 resected lymph nodes. TNM7 classification was T1bN0M0. Postoperative recovery was complicated by a superior mesenteric artery thrombus and ischemic bowel necessitating emergency small-bowel resection, right hemicolectomy, and defunctioning jejunostomy. Following 5 months of total parenteral nutrition, reversal of jejunostomy was done without complication. The patient is now living independently in the community, without parenteral nutrition.

Primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus accounts for less than 0.1% of all primary esophageal malignancies [1]. It presents similarly to other esophageal malignancies with most patients reporting dysphagia or weight loss [2].

Mean age at diagnosis is 60.5 years and it is twice as common in men as in women [3]. No other predisposing factors have been identified although benign esophageal melanosis is considered to be premalignant [3]. Prognosis is poor compared with other esophageal malignancies with 5-year survival of just 2.2%, one-sixth that of esophageal adenocarcinoma [4]. Surgical resection is the treatment of choice; however even with this intervention, mean survival is just 14.8 months with a 5-year survival rate of only 4% [2]. Recent development of *BRAF* inhibitors has led to improvement in outcomes in the treatment of metastatic melanoma in patients with *BRAF* mutation; however its efficacy in primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus is unproven [5]. Adjuvant or neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy has also been used but again is unproven [6]. In summary, we describe the case of a patient with primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus treated with a successful radical surgical resection.

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Competing interests: None

**Gabriel Wallis, Vinay Sehgal,
Aiman Haider, John Bridgewater,
Marco Novelli, Khaled Dawas,
Rehan Haidry**

University College London Hospitals
NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

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Corresponding author

Gabriel Wallis, MBChB
Department of Gastroenterology
University College London Hospitals NHS
Foundation Trust
235 Euston Road
London, NW1 2BU
UK
Fax: +44-20-34479217
gabrieljwallis@gmail.com