



Anal Mucosal Melanoma

Ahmed Hassan Khalifa
MD, General Surgery
Cairo University



Overview

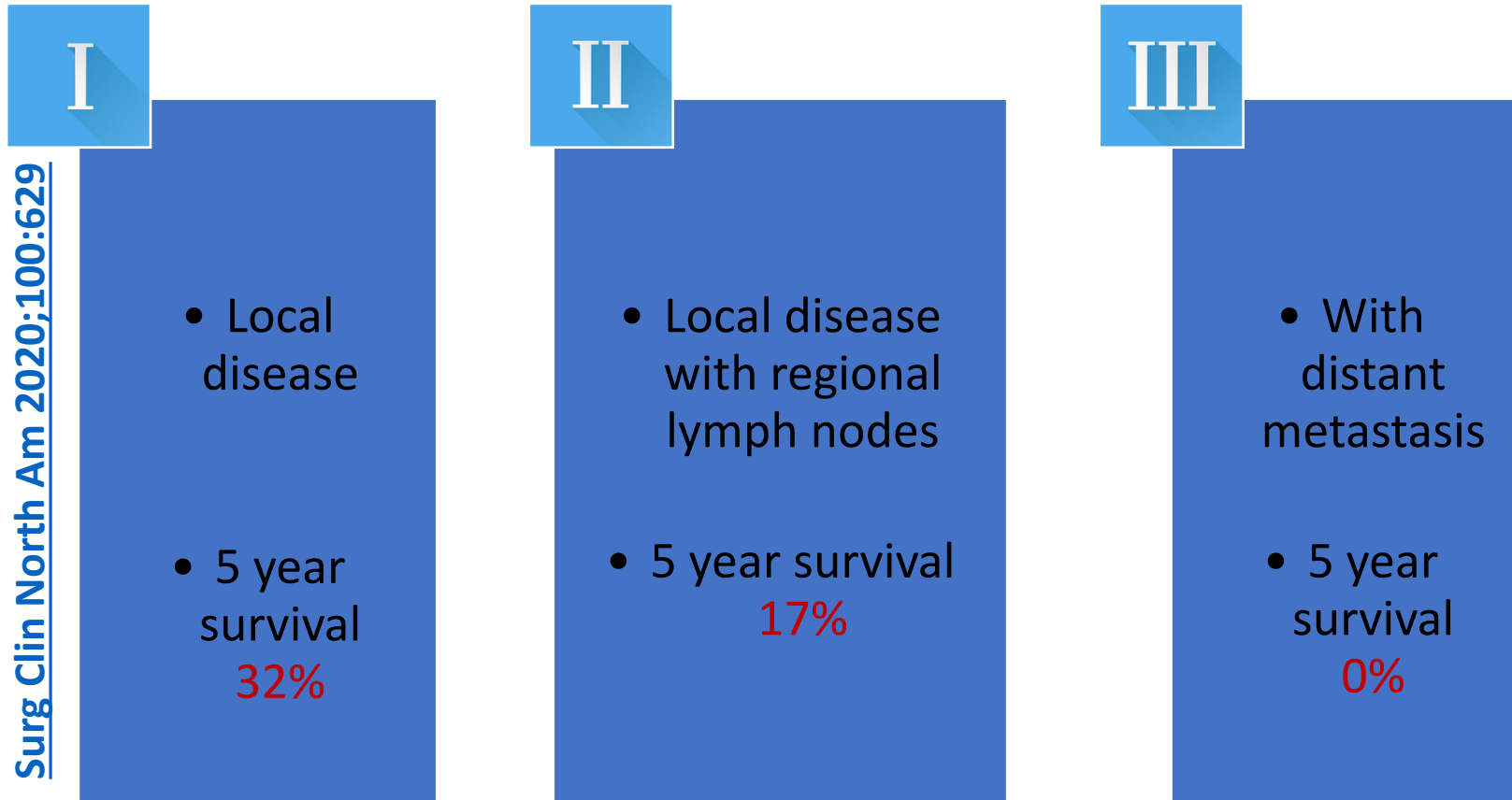
- Anorectal mucosal melanoma (AMM) is a rare, aggressive disease arising from the anorectal mucosa.
- Lesions can affect anal canal, rectum or both, but the great majority of tumours are located within 6 cm of the anal verge.

Incidence



- AMM makes up **< 1%** of all melanoma presentations and approximately **24%** of mucosal melanomas.
- It is the most common site for primary gastrointestinal melanoma.

Staging & Prognosis



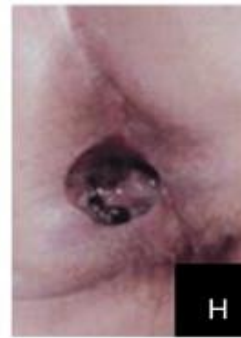
**How to
approach ?**



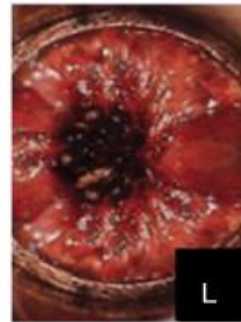
- Symptoms
bleeding,
sometimes



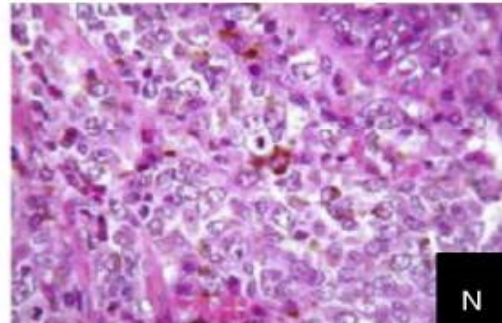
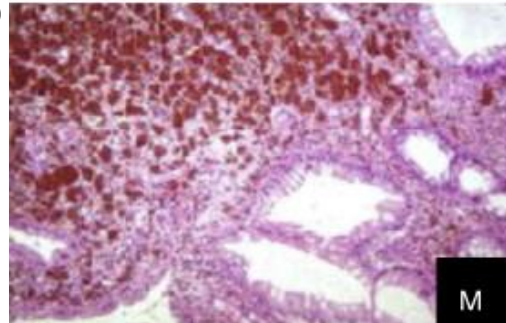
anorectal
bits and



- May be n
and are
hemorrhoids

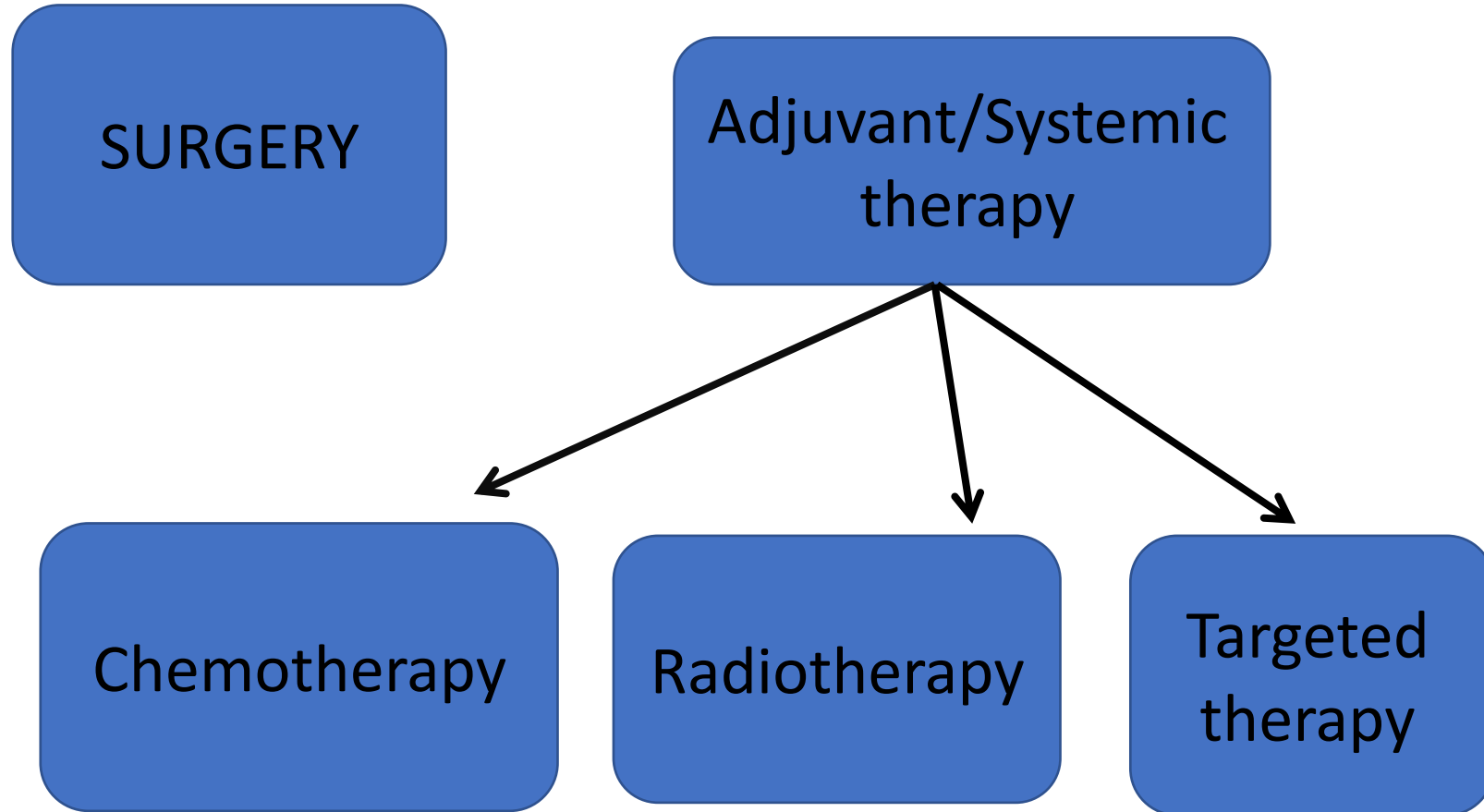


of cases
polyps or
gnosis.



- Multiple imaging diagnostic are used to evaluate primary cancer, metastasis and treatment responses
- Colonoscopy combined with biopsy allows the accuracy in the diagnosis.
- Histological and immunochemical examination are the gold-standard diagnostic methods.

Treatment Options



Surgical Treatment

Function Preserving procedures

- Endoscopic Mucosal resection “EMR”
- Wide local excision “WLE”

Radical Procedures

- Low anterior resection “LAR”
- Abdomino-perineal resection “APR”

- The benefit of lymph node dissection has not been established.
- The 2020 UK National guidelines recommend R0 resection in the least radical fashion

Original Research

Less is more: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the outcomes of radical versus conservative primary resection in anorectal melanoma



Henry G. Smith ^{a,b}, Jessica Glen ^{c,d}, Nancy Turnbull ^e, Howard Peach ^f,
Ruth Board ^g, Miranda Payne ^h, Martin Gore ^a, Karen Nugent ⁱ,
Myles J.F. Smith ^{a,*}

- So, It is believed that WLE with regular surveillance should be the preferred approach.
- If WLE is not feasible or there is local recurrence without distant metastasis, then APR should be considered.

Adjuvant/Systemic therapy

Chemotherapy

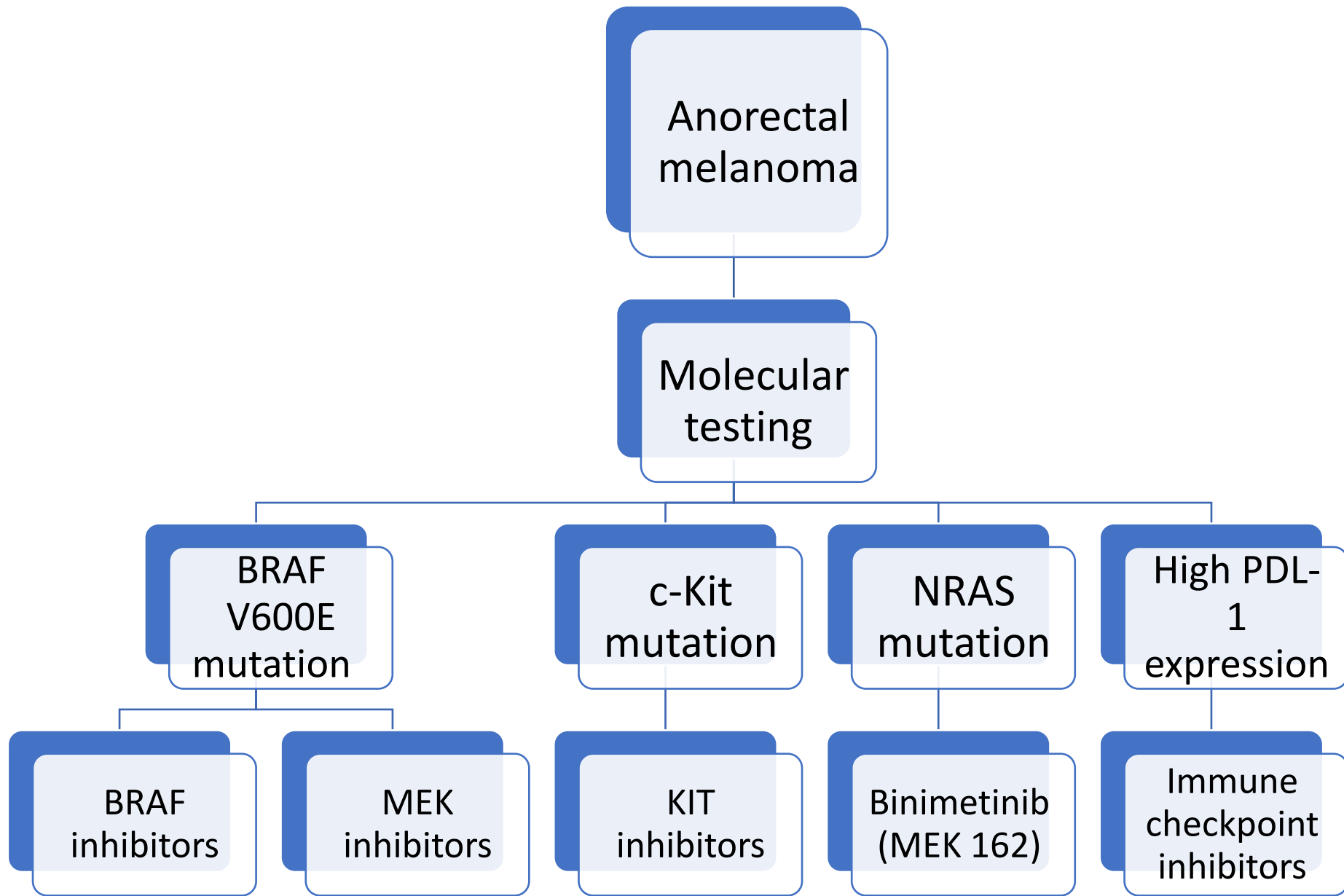
- There is no standard chemotherapy regimen due to the rarity of the disease.
- However, dacarbazine in combination with high-dose interferon and interleukin-2 was found to be effective in 10–20% cases

Radiotherapy

- It has been used for palliation or in the adjuvant setting after organ preserving surgery to reduce the chances of local recurrence.

Targeted Therapy

- Unlike CM, Patients have poor response to targeted therapies.
- However, the response rates are better than conventional chemotherapy and are being increasingly used in clinical trials and oncology practice.





Take Home Message

- AM is an uncommon malignancy of the anorectal region with high malignant potential and overall poor survival.
- Surgical excision with R0 resection in the least radical fashion remains the mainstay of curative treatment.
- It shows poor response to radiotherapy and conventional chemotherapy.

- Targeted therapies, in the recent years, have shown promising results.
- Future studies with the use of a combination of chemotherapy, immune check point inhibitors, BRAF inhibitors, and MEK inhibitors are required to improve the long-term survival.



Thank

You