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Primary Malignant Melanoma of the Rectum

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Malignant melanoma arising from the mucosal surface is a rare, virulent malignant neoplasm frequently associated with an extremely poor prognosis. The sites of initial presentation include the nose, oral cavity, larynx, vulva, vagina, anal canal and rectum. Primary melanoma of the rectum is extremely rare and its histogenesis is controversial. We present a case of primary malignant melanoma arising from the rectum in a 77-year-old woman who presented with intermittent anal bleeding for 2 months. Colonoscopic examination of the rectum revealed a 3.5x3.0x2.7 cm exophytic tumor with a granular surface in the rectum, 5cm from the anal verge. Black colored pigmentation was detected. Distant metastasis to liver was detected on abdominal CT scan. Light microscopy of tumor revealed malignant melanocytes surrounded by normal mucosa. The tumor cells reacted positively for immunohistochemical staining with S-100 protein and HMB-45. Clinical and laboratory examination excluded the presence of melanoma at sites other than rectum. Local excision of the tumor was performed. (JKSCP 2000;16:478-482)

Key Words: Malignant melanoma,

Moore가 1857 77
3% 3 15%
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가  
 150/100 mmHg,  
 80 / , 36.5°C  
 (anal verge)  
 5 cm 가  
 7,600/mm<sup>3</sup>, 12.4 g/dL, 288,000/mm<sup>3</sup>  
 , 6.7 g/dL, 3.8  
 g/dL, 0.3 mg/dL, AST 20 IU/L, ALT 11  
 IU/L, ALP 108 IU/L, -GTP 21 IU/L, BUN 14.3 mg/

dL, Cr 0.7 mg/dL, 260 mg/dL,  
 121 mg/dL, CEA 3.8 ng/mL  
 5 cm 3×3 cm  
 가 (Fig. 1).

가 (Fig 2).

(Fig 3A),

가

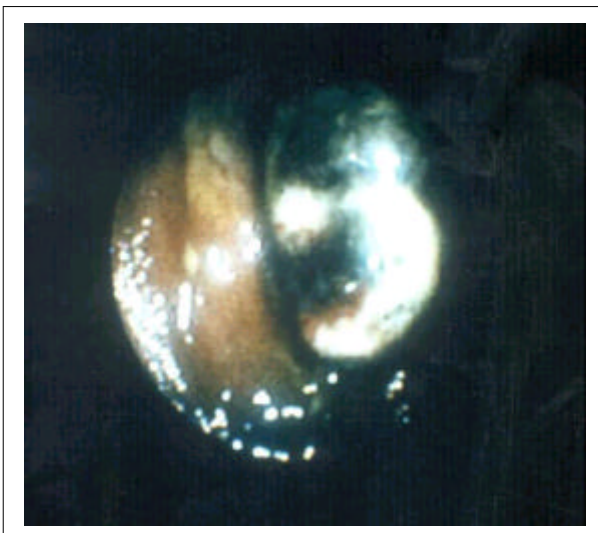


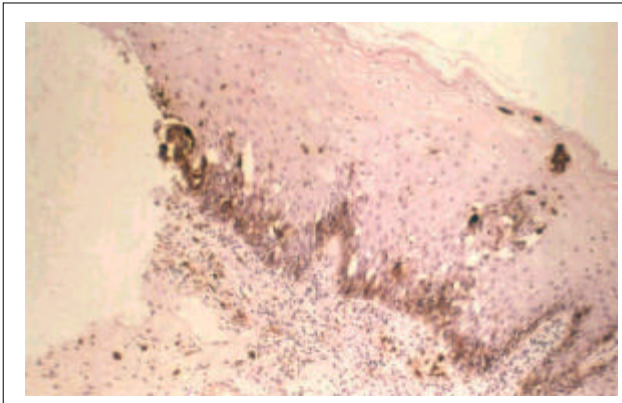
Fig. 1. Colonoscopy shows a exophytic tumor with black colored pigmentation in the rectum.



Fig. 2. Barium enema shows intraluminal filling defect (arrow) with shallow ulceration at lower rectum.



Fig. 3. Abdominal CT shows abnormal diffuse bowel wall thickening with fatty infiltration and regional lymph node enlargement (A) and multiple small low attenuated lesion at liver suggesting liver metastasis (B).



**Fig. 4.** Microscopic finding reveals junctional activity and melanophages in the entire epidermis and upper dermis (H&E  $\times 40$ ).

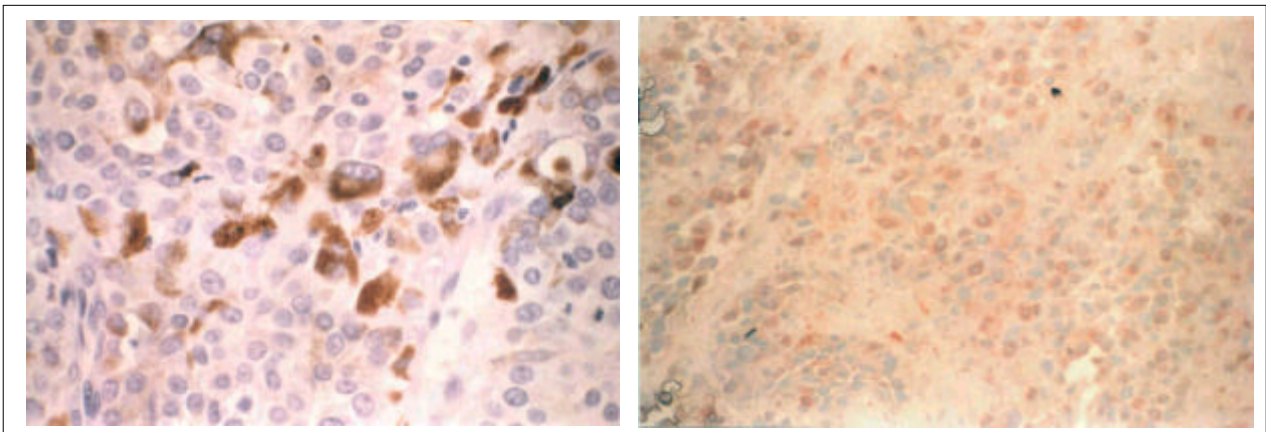
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(Fig. 3B).

tional activity , junctional activity

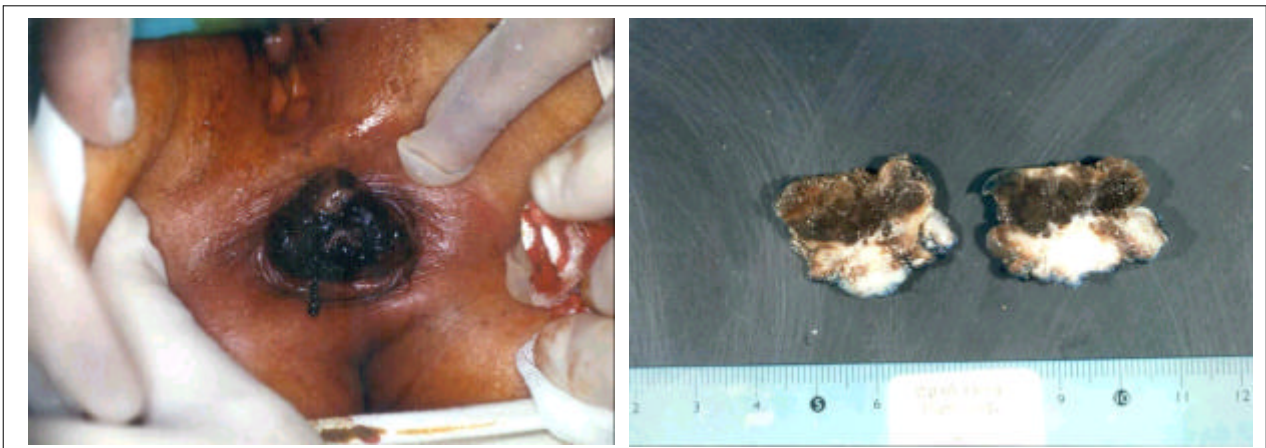
4). 가

(Fig. 5A), S-100 HMB 45 (Fig. 5B).

가



**Fig. 5.** Melanin containing cancer cells show monotonous polygonal type, prominent nucleoli and occasional mitotic figure (A: H&E  $\times 400$ ) and react positively for immunohistochemical staining with S-100 protein (B: S-100 protein  $\times 400$ ).



**Fig. 6.** Gross appearance of the tumor shows a protruding mass with black colored pigmentation (A) and the resected tumor shows an uneven surface and is 3.5 $\times$ 3.0 $\times$ 2.7 cm in size (B).

3.5×3.0×2.7 cm (Fig. 6A), (Fig. 6B).

3 5 cm가 12 cm (dentate line) 5 cm 가

1/3 2/3

10 6

1 8 1 , 250 .<sup>9</sup>

junctional change가

(epitheloid),

57 , 71 (nevoid), (spindle) 8  
1 : 2 가

<sup>5-7</sup>

가

가

가

가

20%

<sup>9</sup>

4 70%

3 8

가

29%

65% 69%

<sup>3,10</sup>

<sup>8,17</sup>

<sup>16</sup>

(MRI)

<sup>11</sup>

Siegal <sup>5</sup>

2

, Anderson

<sup>17</sup>

5

Wanebo <sup>10</sup>

가 2 mm

가

가 (metaplasia)

3

2 mm

(heterotopia)

5

85% 2 mm

3

가

<sup>13</sup>

가

mustine hydrochloride 3

18  
50%,  
22% ,  
가  
가  
19,20  
10  
12 5 3%  
5,10  
가  
가

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