Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﻣﺠﻬرﻲ ﻏزﻮ ﻣﻊ  ﺳﻄﺤﻴﺎ اﻠﻤﻨﺘﺸﺮ اﻠﻤﻴﻠاﻨوﻢ
Superficial Spreading Melanoma
Superficial spreading melanoma, also referred to as pagetoid melanoma, is the most frequent form of melanoma. About 70% of all melanomas are superficial spreading melanomas. These melanomas arise from the epidermis and dermis. They grow horizontally and minimally invade the dermis. The growth of superficial spreading melanoma is often widespread and growing rapidly. There is a high risk of metastasis during early stages. The main diagnostic criteria for superficial spreading melanoma are a distinct border, an irregular surface, and a color change. Histologically, superficial spreading melanomas show a predominance of atypical melanocytes.
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive
Histopathology
Architectural pattern features of importance in the diagnosis include the large diameter of the lesions, poor ...
Cytologically, the lesional cells are rather uniform and have abundant cytoplasm containing varying amo
When the lesion is \textit{in situ}, the basement membrane is intact and there are no lesions in the dermis.
Histogenesis. On electron microscopic examination, melano-somes are present in great numbers in the large pagetoid tumor cells. Their prominent nesting and pagetoid scatter of melanocytes—criteria similar to those for superficial spreading melanoma—were
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﻣﺠﻬرﻲ ﻏزﻮ ﻣﻊ ﺳﻄﺤﻴﺎ اﻠﻤﻨﺘﺸﺮ اﻠﻤﻴﻠاﻨوﻢ
more likely than other melanomas to be associated with BRAF or NRAS mutations. These evolving genetic
Differential Diagnosis

A junctional nevus differs from superficial spreading melanoma in radial growth phase by a lack of atypia in the tumor when a biopsy from one of these sites is examined. Caution should be exercised when what at first appears as melanoma in situ is restricted to the epidermis that overlies a surgical or traumatic scar because this must be differentiated from the basal cell layer by atypical melanocytes is the dominant pattern. Problematic cases can be reported as malignant melanoma (in situ or microinvasive, etc.) without designation as to type.
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive
When tumorigenic vertical growth phase is present, it does not differ appreciably from that in any other form of ... . Classification of such complex tumorigenic primary melanomas is based on the morphology of the radial growth phase.

Among the nonmelanocytic neoplasms that must be differentiated from a superficial spreading melanoma in situ are Paget's disease and pagetoid examples of Bowen's disease (squamous cell carcinoma in situ). Paget's disease (discussed in detail in Chapter 30) usually shows remnants of compressed basal cells beneath the tumor ... cells extend to the basement membrane. In Paget's disease, the tumor cells may stain positively for carcinoembryonic ...
antigen and keratin and are negative for HMB-45 and Melan-A. S100 reactivity, although unusual, may occasionally be present and of Bowen's disease may contain melanin pigment because of transfer from reactive melanocytes in the adjacent skin.
A final pitfall in evaluating nonmelanocytic mimics of intraepidermal melanoma involves the variable tendency of...
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﻣﺠﻬرﻲ ﻏزﻮ ﻣﻊ ﺳﻄﺤﻴﺎ اﻠﻤﻨﺘﺸﺮ اﻠﻤﻴﻠاﻨوﻢ
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﻣﺠﻬرﻲ ﻏزﻮ ﻣﻊ ﺳﻄﺤﻴﺎ اﻠﻤﻨﺘﺸﺮ اﻠﻤﻴﻠاﻨوﻢ
Superficial spreading melanoma, microinvasive = ﻣﺠﻬرﻲ ﻏزﻮ ﻣﻊ ﺳﻄﺤﻴﺎ اﻠﻤﻨﺘﺸﺮ اﻠﻤﻴﻠاﻨوﻢ