

## NO. 025 Melanoma

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 分泌 melanin 的 melanocytes 正常情況下應該位在 basal cell layer 。 Melanoma 為其不正常增生侵犯周邊組織甚至到下方的 connective tissue (Fig. 1 blue ↑ ) 。</li> <li>➤ Pagetoid spread: 可見 melanoma cells 往上到上層的上皮內 (Fig. 1 red ↑ ) 。</li> <li>➤ Melanoma tumor cells 型態多變，常見類似上皮細胞(epithelioid)或 spindle-shaped 。</li> <li>➤ 可見腫瘤細胞分泌之黑色素(fine melanin granules) (Fig. 3 yellow ↑ ) 。</li> <li>➤ 腫瘤上方之上皮常見表現潰瘍(ulceration)或上皮萎縮(atrophy) (Fig. 1 yellow ↑ ) ，而使 rete ridges 不明顯 。</li> <li>➤ 偶爾上皮也會出現假性增生(pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia) (Fig. 2 yellow ↑ ) 。</li> <li>➤ 高倍下可見腫瘤細胞呈現多形性(pleomorphism) (Fig. 3 red ↑ ) 與大量的 mitosis (Fig. 3 green ↑ ) 。</li> </ul>	<p>標記重點：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ulceration</li> <li>2. Atrophy of surface epithelium (Fig. 1 yellow ↑ )</li> <li>3. Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia (Fig. 2 yellow ↑ )</li> <li>4. Pagetoid spread (Fig. 1 red ↑ )</li> <li>5. Fine melanin granules (Fig. 3 yellow ↑ )</li> <li>6. Pleomorphism (Fig. 3 red ↑ )</li> <li>7. Mitosis (Fig. 3 green ↑ )</li> </ol>
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Fig. 1

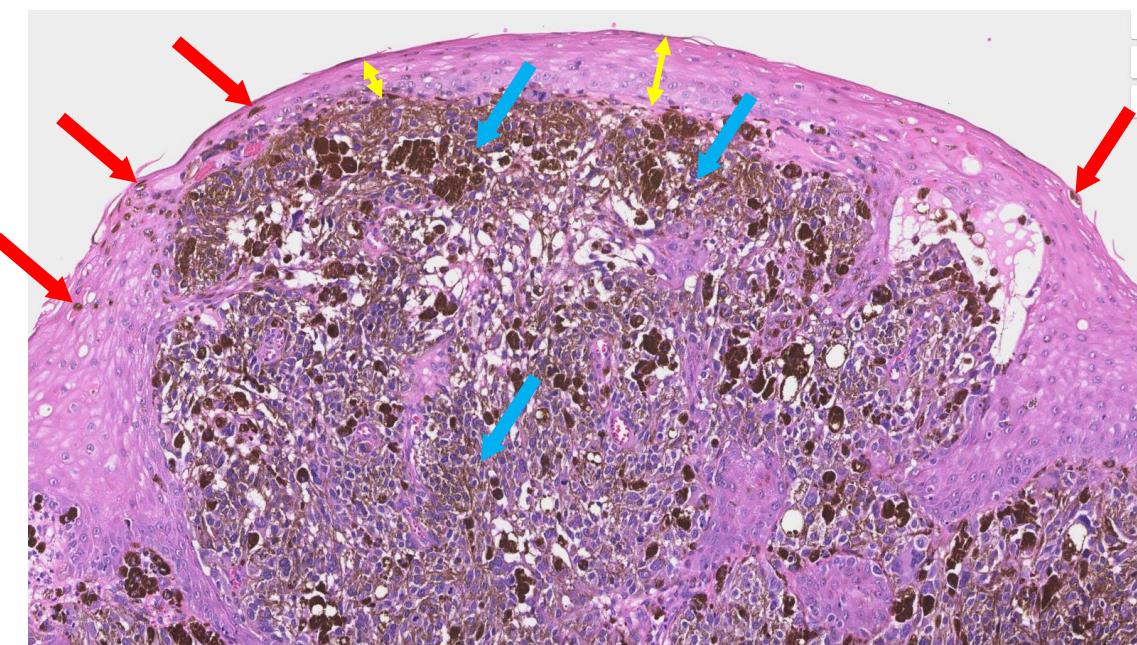


Fig. 2

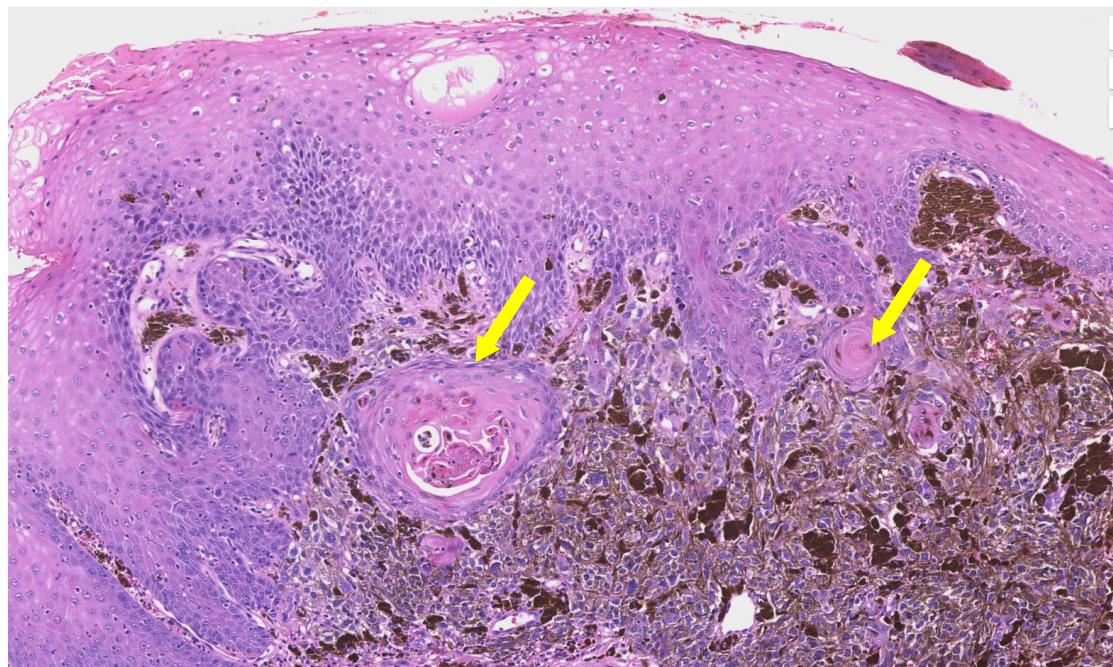


Fig. 3

