

## Polypoid Melanoma: Towards a Dermoscopic Approach

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**Citation:** Rojas-Eraza C, Valenzuela F, Carreño L, González-Coloma F. Polypoid melanoma: towards a dermoscopic approach. *Dermatol Pract Concept.* 2021;11(4); e2021112. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5826/dpc.1104a112>

**Accepted:** March 8, 2021; **Published:** October 2021

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**Funding:** None.

**Competing interests:** None.

**Authorship:** All authors have contributed significantly to this publication.

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### Case Presentation

A 75-year-old man presented with a 2-inch exophytic lesion on the right gluteus with 1 year of progressive growth (Figure 1, A and B). Dermoscopy showed an irregular sero-hematic crusty surface that impaired the observation of atypical polymorphic vessels and a peduncle with multicolored pattern: diffuse red and white background with irregular yellow, brown, and black areas (Figure 1C). Erythematous papules of the ipsilateral coxal region had a central reddish homogeneous pattern with a peripheral pigmented rim at dermoscopy (Figure 1D). Histopathology revealed a polypoid melanoma, Clark V level, Breslow thickness of

14 mm, 12 mitoses/mm<sup>2</sup>, extensive ulceration, and perineural invasion. Coxal papules were satellite metastasis. The dissemination study was negative, yet limited, because of the patient's death, 1 month later.

### Teaching Point

This rare and aggressive variant of nodular melanoma can be dermoscopically distinguished from clinically similar tumors by the recognition of irregular crusted-fibrinous surfaces, atypical polymorphic vessels, blue-white veils in the exophytic portion, a multicolored pattern, and blue-gray nests at the base [1, 2].



**Figure 1.** (A) Tumoral lesion on the right gluteus and erythematous papules on the ipsilateral coxal region. (B) Crusty and pigmented surface of the tumor. (C) Polarized dermoscopy (DermLite DL4W, magnification x10) reveals a multicolored pattern in the peduncle of the tumor and (D) homogeneous reddish center with pigmented periphery of satellite metastasis.

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