MELANOMA AND MELANOCYTIC NAEVI

GIANT CONGENITAL MELANOCYTIC NEVUS: CASE REPORT

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Background: Giant congenital melanocytic nevus (GCMN) is a lesion present at birth, reaching at least 20 cm in adult life, being a rare case with an estimated prevalence of 1: 100,000 newborns. Its etiology so far remains unknown. The case reports the study of a girl with this diagnosis, who presented progressive increase of the lesion, being important due to its medical risks and social harm that can be generated.

Case: A 2-year-old female patient, firstborn, Brazilian nationality, from Araguaína-TO (Brazil), presenting a black plaque lesion with symmetrical borders in cervical and dorsal region associated with cutaneous hyperpigmentation and local hypertrichosis at birth. There was no family history of similar cases or complications during pregnancy. A clinical diagnosis of GCMN was performed, and it was subsequently submitted to a histopathological examination that confirmed the diagnosis. The lesion remained stagnant until 6 months of age, after which it started to present progressive growth, with spread to all dorsum, extension to the gluteal region and isolated lesion in the left preauricular region. Changes in lesion staining were observed, ranging from light brown to black. The patient had no other complaints and was developing appropriately for her age. Dermatology experts from the region requested a treatment outside the home for the patient in the state of São Paulo, which was accepted and where the patient still remains in follow up.

Discussion: Giant congenital nevus represents a risk factor for the development of melanoma, with rates of up to 20%. Diagnosis is usually made in the presence of melanocyte nevus greater than 20 cm. The conduct is individualized by the variation in the dimensions, locations and degree of penetration of the lesions. Medical and psychosocial monitoring is one of the bases of its treatment, due to the aesthetic characteristics of this lesion.