



IMAGES IN THORAX

Primary mediastinal small cell melanoma achieved by EBUS-TBNA

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A 54-year-old woman, heavy smoker (30 packs/year) presented with 1-month of dry cough, in association with intermittent mild haemoptysis. She denied other complaints, has no remarkable medical problems and was not on any medications.

She looked well, and physical examination was normal. Chest X-ray showed a mediastinal mass, and chest CT scan confirmed a heterogeneous pre-tracheal mass extended from the upper third down to the main carina. PET-CT scan demonstrated increased standardised uptake values, without extra mediastinal involvement (figure 1).

In order to obtain histopathological samples, an endobronchial ultrasound with transbronchial needle (EBUS-TBNA) aspiration (Olympus EBUS-TBNA needle, Japan) was performed. Four punctures with a 21-gauge needle were taken at the right aspect of the mid-trachea. Samples were fixed in 10% formalin and processed as a cell block. Rapid on-site evaluation was not performed.

Histology demonstrated a highly cellular tumour composed of sheets of discohesive small to medium-sized cells with increased nuclear-to-cytoplasmic ratios and round or lobulated hyperchromatic nuclei. The initial pathological approach was of an undifferentiated malignant cell tumour, with an immunohistochemistry panel including cytokeratin (AE1/AE3), vimentin, cluster of differentiation (CD) 45 and S100 protein. Cells were positive for vimentin and S100 protein, precluding epithelial differentiation and suggesting a mesenchymal or melanocytic neoplasm. Immunohistochemistry was completed with human melanoma black 45 (HMB45) (+), SRY box-10 (+), epithelial membrane antigen (EMA) (-), CD4(-), CD43(+),

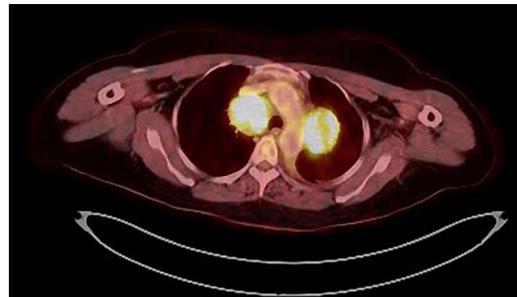


Figure 2 Left: Sheets of discohesive small to medium-sized cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and scant cytoplasm (H&E stain; $\times 400$). Right: Strong nuclear expression of melanocytic marker SOX10 in the neoplastic cells (SOX10 immunostain; $\times 200$).

CD30 (-), anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) (-), CD4 myeloperoxidase (-), confirming small cell melanoma (figure 2).

The patient was referred for dermatological examination and a primary cutaneous melanoma was not found. She denied any history of melanoma resection within the last 5 years (a report of a metastatic melanoma diagnosed by EBUS-TBNA 4 years after a primary lesion, has been published).¹

A primary melanoma of the mediastinum is an extremely infrequent disease. A CD43 (+) small cell melanoma presenting as an isolated mediastinal mass has never been reported. CD43 expression represents a potential diagnostic pitfall and distinction from lymphoma can be difficult if one or more melanocytic markers are negative.² Diagnosis was achieved by EBUS-TBNA, an outpatient minimally invasive approach to the mediastinum. The patient refused initial treatment and was lost to follow-up.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Obtained.

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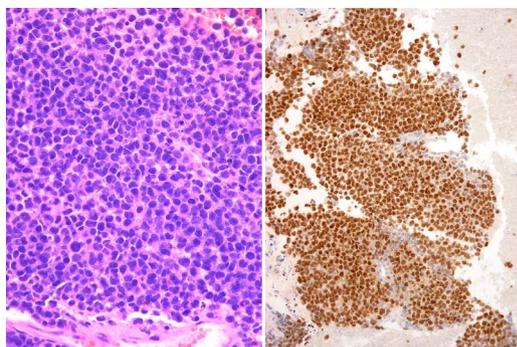


Figure 1 Chest CT scan showed a heterogeneous mediastinal mass. PET-CT scan demonstrated increased standardised uptake values.



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