| | |
|---|---|
| **Corresponding Author** | Valeria Brazzelli |
| **List all other authors** | Andrea Michelerio, Arber Selimi, Marco Nisi, Eugenio Isoletta, Jackeline Ferrari, Chiara Elena |
| **Email-Address** | v.brazzelli@smatteo.pv.it |
| **Institute/Department** | Department of Clinical-Surgical, Diagnostic and Pediatric Sciences, University of Pavia, Dermatology Unit, Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia, Italy |
| **Address of Institute** | piazzale Golgi 19 , 27100 Pavia |
| **Title of Presentation** | CLINICAL IMPACT OF SKIN LESIONS IN ADULT MASTOCYTOSIS AND CORRELATION WITH MELANOCYTIC LESIONS AND MELANOMA |
| **abstract-hint** | |
| **Abstract of Presentation** | Background. Northern European registries have reported increased melanoma risk in mastocytosis, but data from Mediterranean cohorts are limited. Objectives. To characterize cutaneous involvement, phototype, melanocytic nevus burden, phototherapy exposure, and melanoma occurrence in an Italian adult mastocytosis cohort. Methods. We performed a monocentric ambispective observational study using data from the MaRe Registry (2023-3.11/344) Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia. Adults with CM and/or SM, or MIS according to WHO 2022 criteria and ≥12 months follow-up were included. Associations were assessed using Fisher's exact test. Results. Among 138 included patients, 62% were female and median age at diagnosis was 45 years. Subtypes were ISM in 68.1%, MIS in 18.1%, SM-AHN in 8.0%, SSM in 3.6%, and ASM in 2.2%. Cutaneous involvement was present in 81.2% and was not significantly associated with systemic subtype. Phototype III predominated (74.6%). Lighter phototypes were significantly associated with higher nevus burden (p=0.001). Among 40 patients (29%) receiving phototherapy (NB-UVB/PUVA), no significant differences in nevus burden or melanoma occurrence were observed versus |

| | |
|---|---|
| | untreated patients.. Only one patient had melanoma, in the context of phototype II, >100 nevi, prior PUVA exposure, and multiple excised melanomas. Conclusions. In this Italian adult mastocytosis cohort, melanoma occurrence was low, precluding robust risk estimation and markedly lower than in Nordic series. Nonetheless, the shared c-KIT/SCF axis and dermoscopic overlap between mastocytosis and melanocytic lesions support ongoing dermatological surveillance. Conventional melanoma risk modifiers, particularly fair phototype and high nevus burden, remained clinically relevant. These findings support larger multicenter studies. |
| **Abstract of Presentation - File Upload** | https://ecnm-conference-2026.com/wp-content/uploads/elementor/forms/6a443b82abc83.docx |
| **Accept Privacy Policy** | |