

Urethral Melanoma: A Rare Neoplasm of the Urinary Tract

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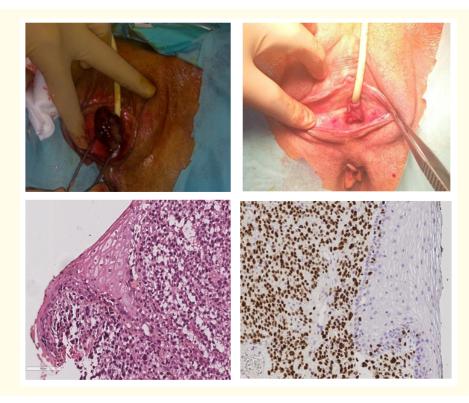
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Abstract

Urethral meat ectropion with tumor appearance accompanied with an hemorrhagic suffusion in 70 years old lady and a heavy morbidity (post encephalitic cerebral anoxia). Under spinal anesthesia, she benefited from a surgical exerese. The histological study with immunohistochemistry (positivity of antibodies anti SOX-10, with negativity of antibody anti cytokeratin and of the antibody anti GATA-3) objectifies an achromic urethral melanoma with positive margins. The clinical extension result and the CT scan result haven't revealed any secondary location. Because of the general condition of the patient and her desire, the therapeutic complement was out of any chirurgical resource, the same applies to the immunotherapy due to the lack of the genetic mutations on the genes: BRAF, NRAS, c-KIT. Consequently, a sample supervision was adopted.

Keywords: Melanoma Urethral; Urethral Caruncle; Urinary Tract



It is a rare disease, very aggressive and have an unfavorable prognosis [1]. It's frequent in the Caucasian region with a female predominance, with a peak age 65 years. It's often revealed by non-specific symptoms include vagina bleeding, palpable urethral mass, dysuria, hematuria and obstructive voiding symptoms [1].

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The typical form is often a postmenopausal woman, with a red, soft and painless polyp which is prolapsed from the urethral meatus [2]. It's often reaches the distal third of the urethra. It can be amelanotic, and it may be clinically confused with an urethral caruncle, which can simulate an urethral melanoma with a purple's or black's appearance [3].

Early diagnosis of urethral melanoma is an important factor prognostic. Delayed or misdiagnosis means to a poor prognosis [4]. Therefore, once the diagnosis of urethral melanoma is suspected, irregular lesion, increased the size, inguinal lymphadenopathy or resistance to a local topical, it is necessary to carry out an excision's biopsy for an early diagnosis [2].

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