

## **Choroidal melanoma in phacomatosis pigmentovascularis cesioflammea**

Sir,

A 68-year-old Chinese man presented with extensive erythematous and grayish-blue patches since birth. The patches were asymptomatic and had proportionately increased in size over time. He also had a visual field defect in the left eye for 1 month.

There was no relevant family history. Dermatological examination revealed extensive bluish-gray macules on cheeks, periorbital area, sclera, trunk and upper limbs [Figure 1a-c]. In addition, there were purplish red vascular macules on the right side of the chest and back. There was an overlapping of bluish-gray and purplish red macules on the right upper chest and arm. Dermoscopy revealed reticular distribution of pigmented and purple-red skin lesions consisting of pigmented globules, streaks as well as rounded and linear vessels [Figure 2]. The histological features were diagnostic of dermal melanocytosis with nevus

flammeus [Figure 2c]. Ophthalmic examination showed bilateral bluish black pigmentation in conjunctiva and sclera suggestive of ocular melanocytosis [Figure 1b and c]. Intraocular pressure in the left eye was normal. Magnetic resonance imaging was suggestive of choroidal melanoma which was confirmed on histopathological examination of left eye after enucleation which revealed diffusely distributed atypical cells intertwined with melanin deposits in the choroid [Figure 3a-c]. Immunohistochemical analysis was positive for HMB45 and S-100 which confirmed the diagnosis of choroidal melanoma. No other abnormality was detected on systemic examination.

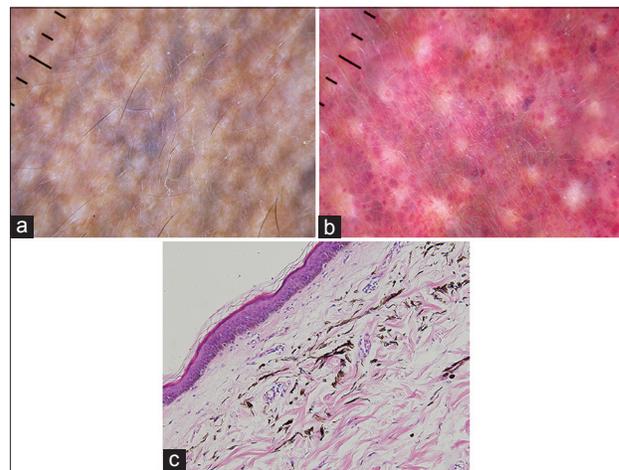
The presence of nevus flammeus, ectopic Mongolian spots and nevus of Ota has been seen in patients with scleral melanocytosis and late onset choroidal melanoma. On this basis, the patient was diagnosed to

have phacomatosis pigmentovascularis cesioflammea with adult-onset choroidal melanoma.

Phacomatosis pigmentovascularis, a rare disease characterized by coexisting cutaneous vascular malformations and pigmentary nevus, was first described in 1884 by Ota. Since then, about 250 patients of this condition have been reported, a majority of who were of Asian origin. There are three recognized subtypes of this entity: cesioflammea (blue nevus and nevus flammeus), spilorosea (nevus spilus and a pale pink telangiectatic nevus) and cesiomarmorata (blue spots and cutis marmorata telangiectatica congenita).<sup>[1]</sup> Cesioflammea is the most common subtype.<sup>[2]</sup> Its pathogenesis is not well understood. The most accepted hypothesis is that



**Figure 1:** (a) Diffuse ectopic Mongolian spots overlapping with nevus flammeus on the back. (b) Oculardermal melanocytosis (nevus of Ota) (c) Multiple episcleral patches with heavy pigmentation under slit-lamp

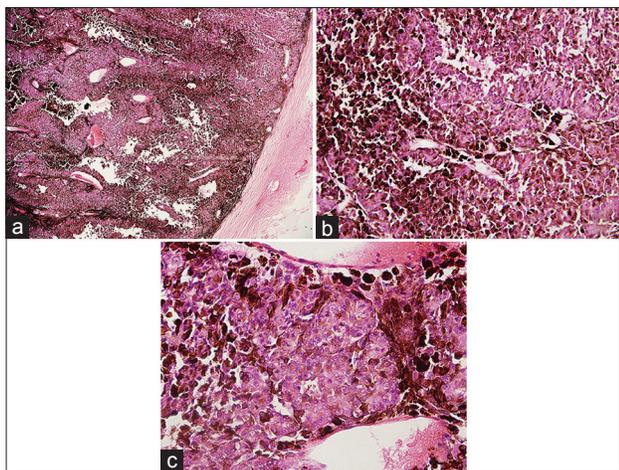


**Figure 2:** The dermoscopic and histological features of skin lesions. (a) An uneven pigmented net over cheek. (b) Regional red, rounded, globular dots intermingled with pigmented stripes on the chest. (c) Pigmented melanocytes scattered among collagen bundles which confirmed the diagnosis of dermal melanocytosis; numerous subdermal dilated capillaries are consistent with nevus flammeus (H and E, x200)

**Table 1: Clinical characteristics of patients with phacomatosis cesioflammea with choroidal melanoma reported in the literature**

Case	Sex/ Race age	Age at diagnosis of uveal melanoma (year)	Eye affected by uveal melanoma (left/right eye)	Melanoma metastasis (yes/no)	Ocular melanocytosis (yes/no); ipsilateral/contralateral/bilateral	Oculodermal melanocytosis (nevus of Ota) (yes/no); ipsilateral/contralateral/bilateral	Nevus flammeus (yes/no); ipsilateral/contralateral/bilateral	Facial nevus flammeus (yes/no)	Reference
1	F/35 White	35	Left	No	Yes; ipsilateral	No; —	Yes; ipsilateral	No	3
2	M/32 White	32	Left	No	Yes; ipsilateral	No; —	Yes; ipsilateral	Yes	3
3	F/62 White	62	Left	No	Yes; bilateral	Yes; bilateral	Yes; ipsilateral	No	3
4	F/48 White	48	Left	Yes	Yes; ipsilateral	No; —	Yes; ipsilateral	NA	4
5	M/78 White	78	Left	No	Yes; ipsilateral	No; —	Yes; bilateral	Yes	4
6	F/42 White	45	Left	No	Yes; ipsilateral	No; —	Yes; ipsilateral	NA	4
7	F/77 White	87	Right	No	Yes; ipsilateral	No; —	Yes; ipsilateral	Yes	4
8	M/56 White	56	Left	No	Yes; bilateral	Yes; bilateral	Yes; contralateral	Yes	5

NA: Data not available



**Figure 3: (a) Choroid neoplasms occupying the vitreous chamber (H and E, ×50). (b) Pleomorphic cells intermingled with melanin deposition diffusely distributed in the choroid (H and E, ×200). (c) Marked cytonuclear atypia (H and E, ×400)**

it originates from mosaicism due to a postzygotic somatic mutation occurring after conception and affecting different cell lineages, the so-called “non-allelic twin spotting”.<sup>[2]</sup> Its diagnosis is primarily clinical. The typical dermoscopic features of nevus flammeus and pigmentary nevus in this patient suggest the importance of dermoscopic examination for diagnosing this disease.

Phacomatosis pigmentovascularis may be associated with systemic involvement including vascular, neurological and ophthalmological involvement.<sup>[2]</sup> To date, eight patients (5 women, 3 men; median age at onset 52 years, range: 32–87 years) of phacomatosis pigmentovascularis with coexisting choroidal melanoma have been reported, all of who were of Caucasian origin [Table 1].<sup>[3–5]</sup> All cases had ocular melanocytosis while three patients had oculodermal melanocytosis (known as nevus of Ota). This finding supports oculo-dermal melanocytosis as a risk factor for intraocular melanoma; however, we could not exclude the possibility that its etiopathogenesis may have a role in ocular melanoma.<sup>[6,7]</sup>

Isolated nevus of Ota is more common in Asians than Caucasians, but the associated uveal melanoma occurs predominantly in Caucasians. In Caucasians, an association between isolated nevus of Ota and uveal melanoma is well acknowledged; in Asian or blacks more than a dozen such cases have been reported.<sup>[6,7]</sup> Many researchers believe that dark-skinned individuals with nevus of Ota are also at some risk of developing uveal melanoma.<sup>[7]</sup>

According to Shields *et al.*, pigmentary nevus in patients with phacomatosis pigmentovascularis may remain confined to the eyes without manifesting any associated skin lesion. Such cases are liable to be missed on naked eye examination. Since, nevus flammeus lesions are discernible to the naked eye, it has often been a necessary precursor to the diagnosis of phacomatosis pigmentovascularis in a vast majority cases. The authors suggest that all patients with nevus flammeus should undergo regular ophthalmic screening to exclude the possibility of coexisting ocular melanocytosis and even uveal melanoma.<sup>[4]</sup>

In conclusion, although a majority of patients with coexisting phacomatosis pigmentovascularis and choroidal melanoma are of Caucasian origin, the condition may affect Asians. Irrespective of race, patients with phacomatosis pigmentovascularis, especially those of cesioflammea subtype and elderly patients with ocular or oculodermal melanocytosis may develop choroidal melanoma and need regular ophthalmological follow-up.

#### Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

#### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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Access this article online	
<b>Quick Response Code:</b>	<b>Website:</b> www.ijdvl.com
	<b>DOI:</b> 10.4103/0378-6323.174387

**How to cite this article:** Zhou H, Han J, Mao R, Chen M. Choroidal melanoma in phacomatosis pigmentovascularis cesioflammea. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2016;82:339-42.  
**Received:** April, 2015. **Accepted:** September, 2015.