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Title	Isolated Melanoma Within the Pancreas
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Aim	The purpose of this study is to describe the clinicopathologic characteristics of pancreatic melanoma and to define predictive factors for survival in patients undergoing pancreatic resections. Malignant melanoma represent only 2% of all pancreatic tumors, most of them are considered as metastatic.
Materials & Methods	In 2013, a case with pancreatic melanoma was diagnosed in the Pathology Department of the Mongi Slim Hospital. The clinical information were collected from medical records of general surgery at the same hospital
Result	Our study concerned a 55 year-old woman. She had a cephalic duodeno-pancreatectomy for a mass in the head of pancreas revealed by jaundice. Histopathological examination and immunohistochemical study of the surgical specimen established the diagnosis of melanoma. At 4 months follow-up, there were no signs of tumor recurrence. There were no clinical finding of cutaneous or ocular tumor.
Conclusion	The most primary site of pancreatic metastases is renal cell carcinomas. Nevertheless, malignant melanoma can exceptionally occur in pancreas. But, primary site of malignant melanoma stills unknown in 60% of cases. It seems that the survival of patients with pancreatic metastatic melanoma is dependent on two main factors: the ability to completely resection of the metastatic lesion and the length of the time measured from the treatment of the primary lesion, to the onset of metastatic disease.