Small bowel melanoma: a double balloon enteroscopy case series

Melanoma can infiltrate the small bowel, usually as metastatic lesions but also rarely as primary neoplasms [1]. These lesions can be discovered on imaging and incidentally during surgery and are typically detected in later stages of progression. Primary treatment is dictated by the underlying disease burden with early surgery often warranted in situations of early diagnosis, and multimodal treatment regimens with systematic regimens or radiation therapy sometimes applied in more advanced disease [2,3]. We report a video case series of three patients who underwent double balloon enteroscopy for diagnosis of suspicious small bowel lesions.

Three patients between the ages of 55 and 81 with a history of melanoma skin lesions presented with anemia and abdominal discomfort. One patient also had reported melena. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) scan with contrast revealed multiple enhancing polypoid small bowel lesions (▶ Fig. 1), and a positron emission tomography (PET) scan showed increased hypermetabolic uptake in these lesions (▶ Fig. 2). Upper endoscopy of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum was unrevealing. Anterograde double balloon enteroscopy revealed multiple pedunculated and sessile masses having a black color from the proximal to distal jejunum (▶ Fig. 3). Some lesions were ulcerated with evidence of recent bleeding (▶ Fig. 4). Biopsy revealed multiple neoplastic tumor cells with positive staining for markers S100, SOX-10, and Melan-A/MART-1 (▶ Fig. 5) consistent with the diagnosis of melanoma (▶ Video 1). All patients were referred to medical oncology. One patient passed away 2 months following the diagnosis after receiving systemic and radiation therapy. The remaining two patients were referred to outside institutions for oncologic care.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AP_2AD

Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Mahmoud Aryan1, Sameer Al Diffalha2, Ali M. Ahmed2, Kondal R. Kyanam Kabir Baig3, Klaus Mönkemüller4, Shajan Peter2

1 Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama, USA
2 Division of Anatomic Pathology, Department of Pathology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama, USA
Fig. 5 Pathology slides revealing multiple neoplastic tumor cells with positive staining for markers S100, SOX-10, and Melan-A/MART-1 consistent with the diagnosis of melanoma.

Video 1 Double balloon enteroscopy of small bowel melanoma.

References


Bibliography

Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1931-4264
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 2022
© 2022. The Author(s).
This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonDerivative-NonCommercial License, permitting copying and reproduction so long as the original work is given appropriate credit. Contents may not be used for commercial purposes, or adapted, remixed, transformed or built upon. (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/)
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

ENDOSCOPY E-VIDEOS
https://eref.thieme.de/e-videos

Endoscopy E-Videos is an open access online section, reporting on interesting cases and new techniques in gastroenterological endoscopy. All papers include a high quality video and all contributions are freely accessible online. Processing charges apply (currently EUR 375), discounts and waivers acc. to HINARI are available.

This section has its own submission website at https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/e-videos

Corresponding author

Mahmoud Aryan, MD
Tinsley Harrison Internal Medicine Residency, Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1720 2nd Avenue South, BDB 327, Birmingham, AL 35294, USA
mahmoudaryan@uabmc.edu