



Mélanome & Sentinelle

A partir de quel Breslow?

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Conflits d'intérêts

- BMS
- Roche Posay
- Bioderma
- Sanofi
- MSD
- Sun Pharma

PROPOSITION THERAPEUTIQUE : **F 75 ans**

Mélanome stade Ib au moins pT1bNxMx. **0,9 mm**

Présence de 3 mitoses.

Compte tenu de l'âge du risque < 10% d'atteinte du ganglion sentinelle, proposition d'une reprise opératoire à 10 mm sans procédure du ganglion sentinelle.

Bilan complémentaire pneumologique à prévoir (nodule 11 mm rétractile LIG).

Conformité au référentiel de prise en charge **Non spécifié**
déclaré par la RCP :

21/07/2021

2. Ganglion sentinelle axillaire gauche :

Un ganglion mesurant 2 x 1,5 x 1,1 cm est parvenu au laboratoire.

En coloration standard, il ne comporte pas d'envahissement tumoral.

Après étude immunohistochimique (protocole ganglion sentinelle), on observe quelques rares cellules tumorales mélanocytaires le plus souvent sous-capsulaires et localement intraparenchymateuses, s'étendant sur 0,27 mm de diamètre et 0,45 mm de profondeur, sans rupture capsulaire.

Conclusion :

1. Reprise d'exérèse d'un mélanome de l'épaule gauche : **FIBROSE CICATRICIELLE DES TEGUMENTS.**

Absence de prolifération mélanocytaire résiduelle.

2. Ganglion sentinelle axillaire gauche : **1 ganglion métastatique (1N+).**

Age ?

ATCD familiaux de mélanome ?

Ulcération ?

Nombre de naevus ?

**Mélanome <1 mm
Sentinelle ????**

Phototype ?

Sexe ?



Clark ?

Index mitotique ?

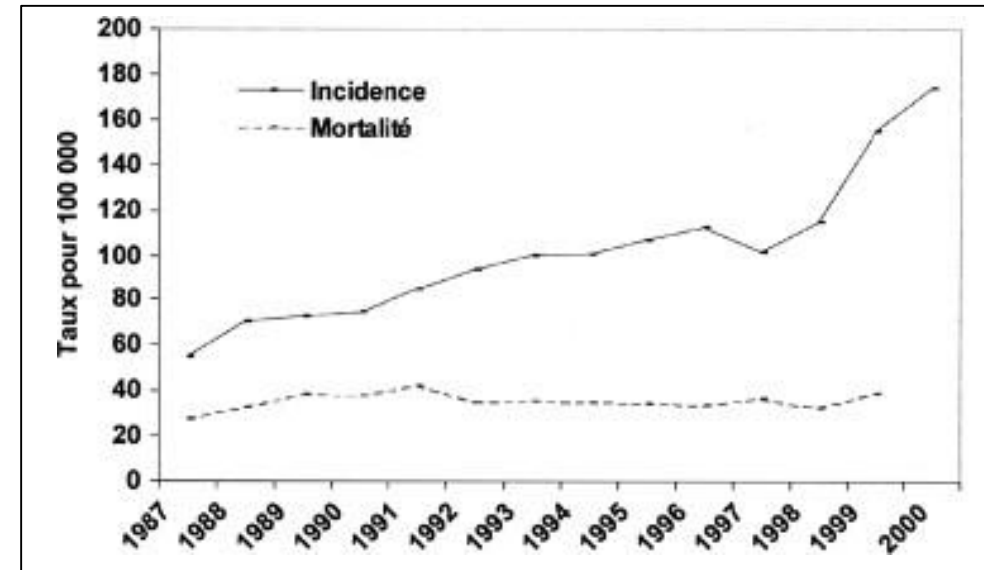
Régression ?

Emboles lympho vasculaires ?

TIL ?

Généralités- mélanome

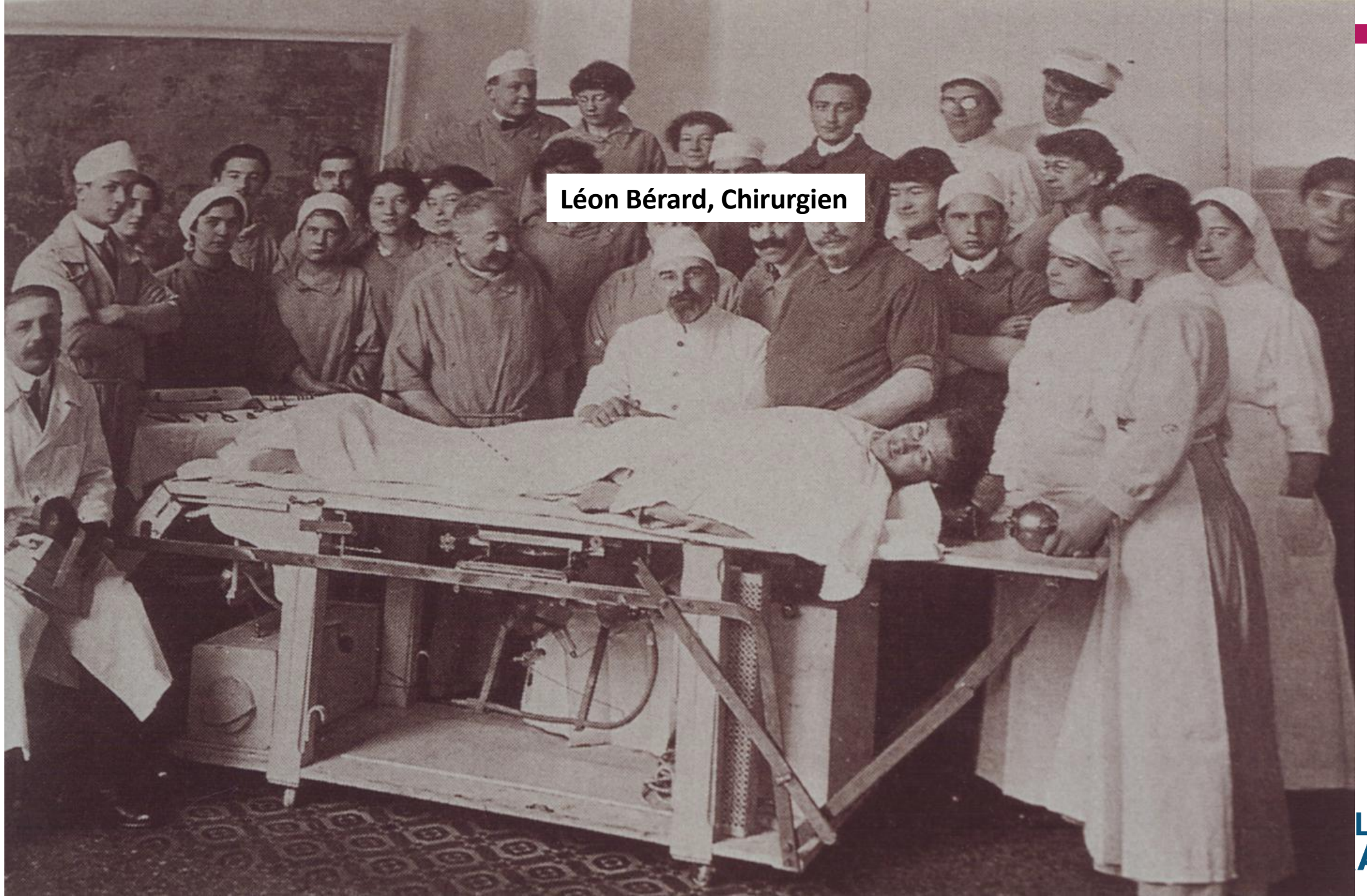
- 3ème cancer le plus fréquent
- Taux d'incidence augmenté de 15 fois dans les 40 dernières années
- L'augmentation la plus importante : **mélanomes de faible épaisseur**
 - 70% des mélanomes aux USA
 - En pratique : pour les mélanomes < 1 mm
 - Sentinelle fait chez 30 à 50 % des patients
 - *Melanoma Res. 2015;25:157-163.*
 - Statut du ganglion sentinelle
 - Puissant facteur pronostic
 - Pour les patients:
 - **Jusqu' en 2018**
 - Indicatif du pronostic sans impact thérapeutique
 - Délétère : car curage inutile
 - **Depuis 2018:** arrêt du curage et apport des thérapies adjuvantes
 - Intérêt du sentinelle
 - Peut être impacter sur la survie grâce aux traitements adjuvants





La prise en charge chirurgicale du mélanome ...un peu d'histoire





Léon Bérard, Chirurgien



Historiquement

- Chirurgie élargie avec marge de 5 cm
- Et curage ganglionnaire « prophylactique »

Consensus: Sentinelle pour les Breslow > 1 mm
SLNB + → curage ganglionnaire

Essai randomisé sentinelle positif:
curage vs pas de curage
Abandon du curage

Arrivée des traitements adjuvants du mélanome

Controverse: Sentinelle pour les Breslow < 1 mm

A Progress in Excision Margin Width

Tumor Thickness	Clinical Trial	New Margin	Clinical Trial	New Margin
<2 mm	Swedish French	2 cm	WHO #10	1 cm
1-4 mm	Intergroup	2 cm		
>2 mm	Swedish	2 cm	Ongoing MelMarT-II	1 cm
	United Kingdom	3 cm		versus 2 cm

Mélanome < 1 mm et sentinelle

- Modification des indications à travers le temps
- Indication de sentinelle
 - à partir du T1b

Table III. Evolving guidelines for recommending SLNB for thin (<1 mm) melanoma

Guidelines	Indications
AJCC, 2001	Ulceration or Clark level \geq IV
AJCC, 2009	Ulceration or mitotic rate \geq 1 per mm ² (Clark level removed)
NCCN, 2010	Ulceration or mitotic rate \geq 1 per mm ²
NCCN, 2016	Ulceration or mitotic rate \geq 1 per mm ² or thickness \geq 0.76 mm
AJCC, 2018	Thickness \geq 0.8 mm or ulceration (mitotic rate removed)

AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; NCCN, National Comprehensive Cancer Network; SLNB, sentinel lymph node biopsy.

JAAD jan 2019

Melanoma of the Skin Staging

7th EDITION

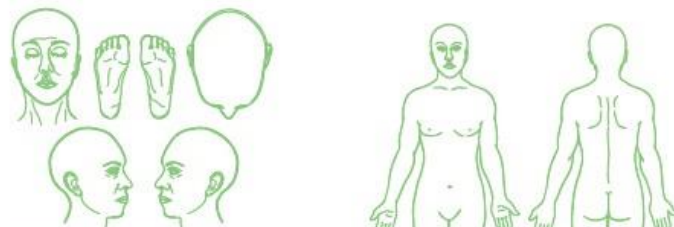
Definitions

Primary Tumor (T)

- TX** Primary tumor cannot be assessed (for example, curettaged or severely regressed melanoma)
- T0** No evidence of primary tumor
- Tis** Melanoma in situ
- T1** Melanomas 1.0 mm or less in thickness
- T2** Melanomas 1.01–2.0 mm
- T3** Melanomas 2.01–4.0 mm
- T4** Melanomas more than 4.0 mm

NOTE: a and b subcategories of T are assigned based on ulceration and number of mitoses per mm² as shown below:

CLASSIFICATION	THICKNESS (mm)	ULCERATION STATUS/MITOSSES
T1	≤1.0	a: w/o ulceration and mitoses <1/mm ² b: with ulceration or mitoses ≥1/mm ²
T2	1.01–2.0	a: w/o ulceration b: with ulceration



Distant Metastasis (M)

- M0** No detectable evidence of distant metastases
- M1a** Metastases to skin, subcutaneous, or distant lymph nodes
- M1b** Metastases to lung
- M1c** Metastases to all other visceral sites or distant metastases to any site combined with an elevated serum LDH

NOTE: Serum LDH is incorporated into the M category as shown below:

M CLASSIFICATION	SITE	SERUM LDH
M1a-d	Skin/subcutaneous/nodule (a), lung (b) other visceral (c), brain (d)	Not assessed
M1a-d(0)	Skin/subcutaneous/nodule (a), lung (b) other visceral (c), brain (d)	Normal
M1a-d(1)	Skin/subcutaneous/nodule (a), lung (b) other visceral (c), brain (d)	Elevated



2018

T1b:

- entre 0,8-1 mm
- < 1 mm ulcéré
- 1 < B < 2 mm non ulcéré
- **INDEX mitotique ne rentre plus en compte**

AJCC Melanoma of the Skin Staging

8th Edition

Definitions

Primary Tumor (T)

- TX** Primary tumor cannot be assessed (for example, curettaged or severely regressed melanoma)
- T0** No evidence of primary tumor
- Tis** Melanoma in situ
- T1** Melanomas 1.0 mm or less in thickness
- T2** Melanomas 1.1 - 2.0 mm
- T3** Melanomas 2.1 - 4.0 mm
- T4** Melanomas more than 4.0 mm

NOTE: a and b subcategories of T are assigned based on ulceration and thickness as shown below:

T CLASSIFICATION	THICKNESS (mm)	ULCERATION STATUS
T1	≤1.0	a: Breslow < 0.8 mm w/o ulceration b: Breslow 0.8-1.0 mm w/o ulceration or ≤ 1.0 mm w/ ulceration.
T2	1.1–2.0	a: w/o ulceration b: w/ ulceration
T3	2.1–4.0	a: w/o ulceration b: w/ ulceration
T4	>4.0	a: w/o ulceration b: w/ ulceration

Regional Lymph Nodes (N)

- NX** Patients in whom the regional nodes cannot be

Distant Metastasis (M)

- M0** No detectable evidence of distant metastases
- M1a** Metastases to skin, sub cutaneous, or distant lymph nodes
- M1b** Metastases to lung
- M1c** Metastases to all other visceral sites
- M1d** Metastases to brain

NOTE: Serum LDH is incorporated into the M category as shown below:

M CLASSIFICATION	SITE	SERUM LDH
M1a-d	Skin/subcutaneous/nodule (a), lung (b) other visceral (c), brain (d)	Not assessed
M1a-d(0)	Skin/subcutaneous/nodule (a), lung (b) other visceral (c), brain (d)	Normal
M1a-d(1)	Skin/subcutaneous/nodule (a), lung (b) other visceral (c), brain (d)	Elevated

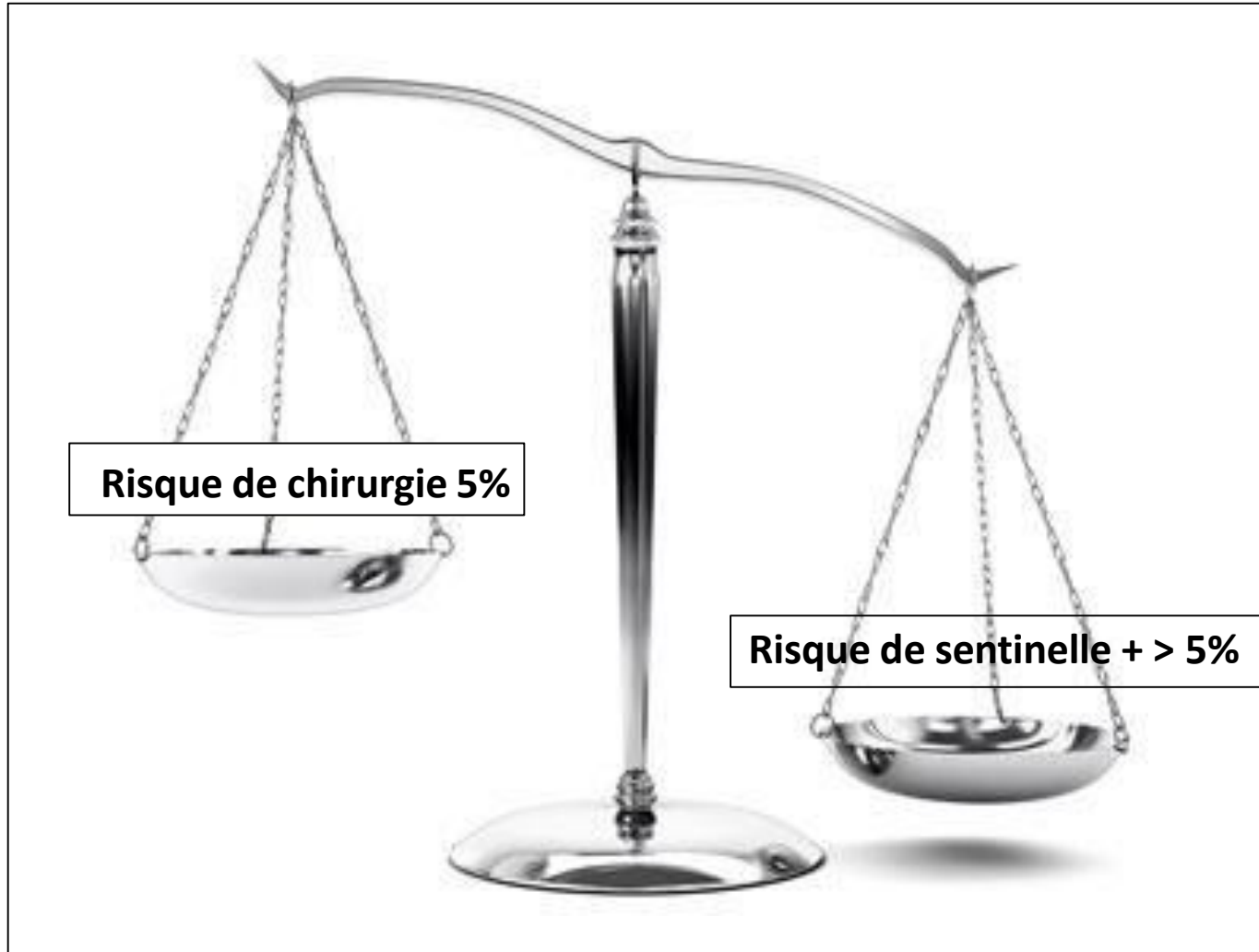
	ANATOMIC STAGE/PROGNOSTIC GROUPS						
	Clinical Staging ³			Pathologic Staging ⁴			
Stage 0	Tis	NO	MO	0	Tis	NO	MO
Stage IA	T1a	NO	MO	IA	T1a	NO	MO
Stage IB	T1b	..	..	IB	T1b	..	..
	T2a	..	..		T2a	..	..

Risque de positivité

TABLE 1. SLNb National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guideline Recommendations

Probability of a Positive SLNb Finding (%)	T Category	Recommendations for SLNb
< 5	T1a: Breslow thickness < 0.8 mm, no ulceration, without adverse features	Not recommended
5-10	T1a: Breslow thickness < 0.8 mm, no ulceration, with adverse features (eg, high mitotic rate) T1b: Breslow thickness < 0.8 mm with ulceration T1b: Breslow thickness 0.8-1.0 mm	Discuss and consider
> 10	≥T2a: Breslow thickness > 1.0 mm	Discuss and offer

Abbreviation: SLNb, sentinel lymph node biopsy.



Dernière recommandation NCCN: sentinelle à partir de 5%

Sentinel Node Metastasis Risk

Enter the patient's primary melanoma details below:

Age
18 26 34 42 50 58 66 74 82 90

Tumour Thickness (mm)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10


Melanoma Subtype

Mitoses / mm²

Ulceration

Lymphovascular Invasion

Sentinel Node Metastasis Risk



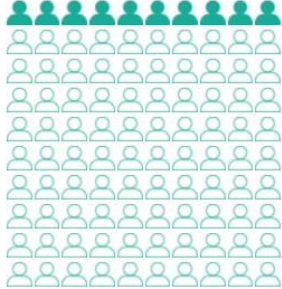
These results are based on:

Age	50
Thickness	0.8mm
Subtype	Superficial Spreading
Mitoses	1/mm ²
Ulceration	No
LV Invasion	No

95% Confidence Interval: 6-14%

Results Interpretation

The following information may be useful for clinicians when discussing with patients



The probability of having spread of melanoma to the lymph nodes is 10%. In other words, 10 out of 100 people with melanoma and the same risk factors as your patient will have spread of the melanoma to the lymph nodes.

Typically a sentinel node biopsy is recommended for patients with a risk greater than 10% and may be considered for those with a risk between 5% and 10%.

Where indicated, sentinel node biopsy should be done at the same time as wide local excision of the primary melanoma is undertaken.

- Etude rétrospective large
- **Hypothèse:** la nouvelle classification AJCC (8^{ème} édition) amène à une recherche du ganglion sentinelle *par excès*
- Facteurs prédictifs de positivité du sentinelle
 - Âge < 56 ans
 - Breslow 1 mm vs 0,8-0,9 mm
 - Femme
 - Index mitotique (IM) ≥ 1 /mm²

Should Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy Be Performed for All T1b Melanomas in the New 8th Edition American Joint Committee on Cancer Staging System?

Check for updates

Michael E Egger, MD, MPH, Megan Stevenson, MD, Neal Bhutiani, MD, PhD, Adrienne C Jordan, MD, Charles R Scoggins, MD, MBA, FACS, Prejesh Philips, MBBS, FACS, Robert CG Martin II, MD, PhD, FACS, Kelly M McMasters, MD, PhD, FACS

J Am Coll Surg 2019;228:466–473. ©

Raisonnement en 3 étapes

1- index mitotique (IM)

2- Age

3- Breslow

T1b non ulcéré
0,8-1mm

6894 patients
SLNB + : 5,1 %

IM

T1b
IM ≥ 1 /mm²

4856 patients
SLNB+ : 6,1%

Age

T1b
IM ≥ 1 /mm²
Age ≤ 56 ans

2213 patients
SLNB+ : 8%

Breslow

T1b
IM ≥ 1 /mm²
Age > 56 ans
Breslow 0,8-0,9 mm

1475 patients
SLNB+ : 3,7%

T1b
IM 0/mm²

2308 patients
SLNB+ : 3%



- En tenant compte de l'âge, du Breslow; ; index mitotique
 - 55% des patients T1b avait en réalité un risque < 5 %
 - et ont eu un sentinelle par excès
- Conclusion
 - Ne pas prendre AJCC 8 pour décider du sentinelle dans les mélanome < 1 mm
 - Car la moitié des patients sont T1b avec un risque de sentinelle < 5%

Should Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy Be Performed for All T1b Melanomas in the New 8th Edition American Joint Committee on Cancer Staging System?

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- Evaluation sur cohorte rétrospective des facteurs prédictifs de positivité du sentinelle
- 401 patients avec mélanomes < 1 mm
 - 152 T1b (7 ème classification)
 - 78 cas 11,5% SLNB positif
 - 8 cas (8%) avait un sentinelle + avec B< 0,8 mm
 - **Régression**: augmentation du risque de sentinelle de **5,8 fois**
 - La présence de mitose n'est pas un facteur prédictif de sentinelle + dans cette étude.
 - Proposition de sentinelle **dans les mélanomes < 0,8 mm et régressif**

Pathology & Oncology Research (2020) 26:1861–1868
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12253-019-00769-z>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Check for updates

Is it Necessary to Perform Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy in Thin Melanoma? A Retrospective Single Center Analysis

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Received: 3 June 2019 / Accepted: 21 October 2019 / Published online: 2 December 2019
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Abstract
Sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) is a standard procedure for regional lymph node staging and still has the most important prognostic value for the outcome of patients with thin melanoma. In addition to ulceration, SLNB had to be considered even for a single mitotic figure in thin (<1 mm) melanoma according to AJCC7th guideline, therefore, a retrospective review was conducted involving 403 pT1 melanoma patients. Among them, 152 patients suffered from pT1b ulcerated or mitotic rate $\geq 1/ \text{mm}^2$ melanomas according to the AJCC7th staging system. SLNB was performed in 78 cases, of which nine (11.5%) showed SLN positivity. From them, interestingly, we found a relatively high positive sentinel rate (6/78–8%) in the case of thin primary melanomas <0.8 mm. Moreover, the presence of regression increased the probability of sentinel positivity by 5.796 fold. After

- Large étude rétrospective
- Période de 10 ans sur la base de donnée nationale cancer database
- 9186 mélanomes de ≤ 1 mm²
- Facteurs prédictifs de sentinelle positif
 - Breslow > 0.8 mm
 - <60 ans
 - Ulcération
 - Clark IV-V
 - Mitose présent sans spécifier le nombre

Predictors of sentinel lymph node positivity in thin melanoma using the National Cancer Database



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Background: Sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) specimens are often obtained from patients for further staging after these patients have undergone melanoma excision. Limited data regarding predictors of SLNB positivity in thin melanoma are available.

Objective: We sought to evaluate predictors of SLNB positivity in thin melanoma.

Methods: Patients with cutaneous melanoma with a Breslow thickness ≤ 1.00 mm who received a SLNB were identified from the National Cancer Database between 2004 and 2014 (n = 9186). Predictors of SLNB positivity were analyzed using logistic regression.

Results: In a multivariate analysis, patients <60 years of age ($P < .001$) and Breslow thickness >0.8 mm ($P = .03$) were at increased risk for positive sentinel lymph node (SLN). Moreover, on multivariate analysis, the presence of dermal mitoses increased the odds of SLN positivity by 95% (odds ratio [OR] 1.95 [95% confidence interval [CI] 1.53-2.5], $P < .001$), ulceration by 63% (OR 1.63 [95% CI 1.21-2.18], $P < .001$), and Clark level IV to V by 48% (OR 1.48 [95% CI 1.19-1.85]). Patients without ulceration but with dermal mitoses had 92% (OR 1.92 [95% CI 1.5-2.48], $P < .001$) increased SLN positivity.

Limitations: Limited survival data are available.

Conclusions: Younger age, a Breslow thickness >0.8 mm, the presence of dermal mitoses, ulceration, and Clark level IV to V are positive predictors of positive SLN. While the new American Joint Committee on Cancer system has removed dermal mitotic rate from staging, continued evaluation of dermal mitotic rate could be valuable for guiding surgical decision making about SLNB. (J Am Acad Dermatol 2019;80:441-7.)

Key words: Clark level; melanoma; mitotic rate; National Cancer Database; sentinel lymph node biopsy; thin.

- Objectif:
 - facteurs prédictifs de positivité du sentinelle dans les mélanomes < 1mm
- Etude multi centrique (9 hôpitaux) sur 18 ans (1998-2016)
- 4249 malades avec mélanomes < 1 mm
 - SLNB positif chez 6,7% positifs
 - 3,6% chez les T1b sans mitoses
 - En analyse multivarié: seul IM> 2 associé à une positivité
- Seul facteur prédictif de positivité: IM>2/mm²

Survival analysis and sentinel lymph node status in thin cutaneous melanoma: A multicenter observational study

Antonio Tejera-Vaquero¹ | Simone Ribero² | Susana Puig^{3,4} | Aram Boada⁵ | Sabela Paradela⁶ | David Moreno-Ramírez⁷ | Javier Cañueto^{8,9} | Blanca de Unamuno¹⁰ | Ana Brinca¹¹ | Miguel A. Descalzo-Gallego¹² | Simona Osella-Abate¹³ | Paola Cassoni¹³ | Cristina Carrera³ | Sergi Vidal-Sicart¹⁴ | Antoni Bennàssar³ | Ramón Rull¹⁵ | Lluçia Alos¹⁶ | Celia Requena¹⁷ | Isidro Bolumar¹⁸ | Víctor Traves¹⁹ | Ángel Pla²⁰ | A. Fernández-Orland⁷ | Ane Jaka⁵ | María T. Fernández-Figueres²¹ | Josep M. Hilari⁵ | Pol Giménez-Xavier^{3,4} | Ricardo Vieira¹¹ | Rafael Botella-Estrada¹⁰ | Concepción Román-Curto^{8,9} | Lara Ferrándiz⁷ | Nicolás Iglesias-Pena⁶ | Carlos Ferrándiz⁵ | Josep Malvehy^{3,4} | Pietro Quaglino² | Eduardo Nagore¹⁷ | on behalf of SENTIMEL group

Cancer medicine juin 2019

- Evaluation du cout pour les sentinelle en cas de mélanome non épais

- Débat: cout/efficacité

- Dans la balance

- Efficacité des immunothérapie en situation adjuvante vs en situation métastatique

- Petit échantillon

- 70 patients avec mélanome de Breslow < 1 mm
- et 50 traités avec sentinelle
- Taux de positivité 6,1%
- Procédure de sentinelle quasiment deux fois plus cher:
 - **6700 \$ vs 3767\$**
 - **Le cout pour trouver un sentinelle 47906\$**

Sentinel lymph node biopsy is associated with increased cost in higher risk thin melanoma

Taylor J. Aiken MD | Christopher C. Stahl MD | Patrick B. Schwartz MD |
James Barrett MD | Alexandra W. Acher MD | Deborah Lemaster MS |
Glen Levenson PhD | Sharon Weber MD | Heather Neuman MD, MS |
Daniel E. Abbott MD

J Surg Oncol. 2021;123:104–109.

Perspectives


Signature moléculaire des mélanomes de faible épaisseur pour cibler une population candidate à un sentinelle et donc à des thérapies adjuvantes.

original reports

Model Combining Tumor Molecular and Clinicopathologic Risk Factors Predicts Sentinel Lymph Node Metastasis in Primary Cutaneous Melanoma

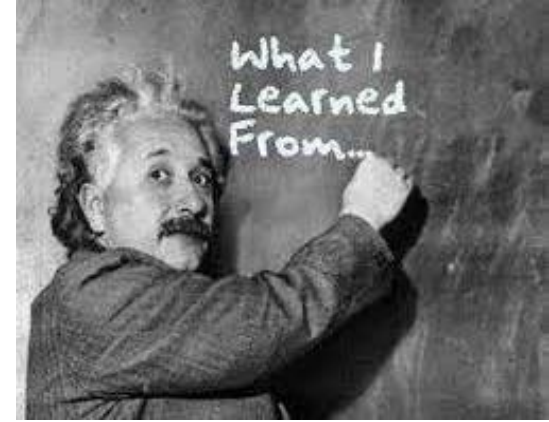
Domenico Bellomo, PhD¹; Suzette M. Arias-Mejias, BA²; Chandru Ramana, MS²; Joel B. Heim, PhD²; Enrica Quattrocchi, MD²; Sindhuja Sominidi-Damodaran, MD²; Alina G. Bridges, DO²; Julia S. Lehman, MD²; Tina J. Hieken, MD²; James W. Jakub, MD²; Mark R. Pittelkow, MD³; David J. DiCaudo, MD³; Barbara A. Pockaj, MD³; Jason C. Sluzevich, MD⁴; Mark A. Cappel, MD^{4,5}; Sanjay P. Bagaria, MD⁴; Charles Perniciaro, MD⁵; Félícia J. Tjien-Fooh, MS¹; Martin H. van Vliet, PhD¹; Jvalini Dwarkasing, PhD¹; and Alexander Meves, MD²

JCO Precis Oncol 4:319-334



Mélanomes de faible épaisseur
(<1 mm) & Sentinelle
Quels critères?

- Sentinelle à partir de quel Breslow ??
 - A proposer systématiquement aux Breslow >1 mm
 - Pour les Breslow entre 0,8- 1 mm raisonnement en 3 étapes
 - **Index mitotique?**
 - = 0 : pas de sentinelle
 - > 1 : dépend de
 - ↳ **Age?**
 - < 56 ans: **procédure à proposer**
 - > 56 ans dépend du
 - ↳ **Breslow 0,8-0,9 versus 1 mm**
 - **0,8-0,9 mm: pas de sentinelle**
 - 1 mm **procédure à proposer**
- Intérêt du Clark IV-V ou de la régression débattue
- En somme on propose à partir d'un risque > 5%
 - <https://www.melanomarisks.org.au/SNLLand>
- Proposer Oui mais pourquoi? Adjuvant utile?





Et cette médecine qui pousse

Toujours plus loin
Toujours plus haut

Et pourquoi ???

REVIEW ARTICLE

Dan L. Longo, M.D., *Editor*

Recent Advances in the Treatment of Melanoma

Brendan D. Curti, M.D., and Mark B. Faries, M.D.

THE FREQUENCY OF MELANOMA CONTINUES TO INCREASE, YET THE LETHALITY of advanced disease has decreased in the past 10 years.¹ Insights gained from studies of melanoma have led to a deeper understanding of antitumor immune responses and have established immunotherapy as one of the main approaches to cancer treatment. A 2004 review of melanoma in the *Journal* was prescient in describing checkpoint immunotherapy and BRAF-targeted therapy as representing future directions in treatment; these two approaches have revolutionized treatment.² In 2004, no systemic therapies for melanoma had been shown to provide a survival benefit. Now, at least four regimens of immunotherapy and three regimens of targeted therapy are known to increase overall survival and disease-free survival (Fig. 1). This review highlights recent advances in the treat-

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N Engl J Med 2021;384:2229–40.

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