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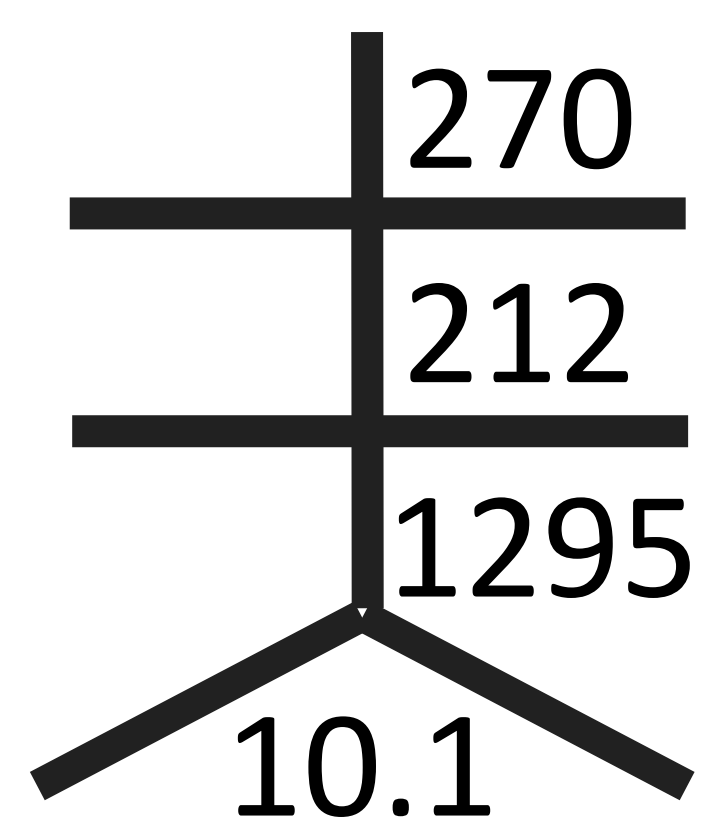
## Introduction

- Malignant melanoma is a highly aggressive and unpredictable cancer with high rates of metastasis
- We present an interesting presentation of metastatic melanoma of the pancreas and invasion into the common bile duct through the case of a patient presenting with pancreatitis

## Case Presentation

- 84M with PMH of melanoma presented with epigastric abdominal pain and jaundice
  - 3-years prior he had undergone a wide local excision for cutaneous melanoma (R0 resection)

### Initial studies



Lipase 12085  
 CA 19-9 628

- CT showed pancreatic head lesion along with biliary and main pancreatic duct dilatation
- Cholangiogram with distal biliary stricture. Cytology brushings were unsatisfactory for evaluation
- Subsequent EUS-FNB results consistent with malignant melanoma
- **Follow-up:** Patient has since been discharged and undergoing further evaluation for management

## Imaging



Figure 1: CT showing 2.4 cm lesion in the head of the pancreas and biliary dilatation

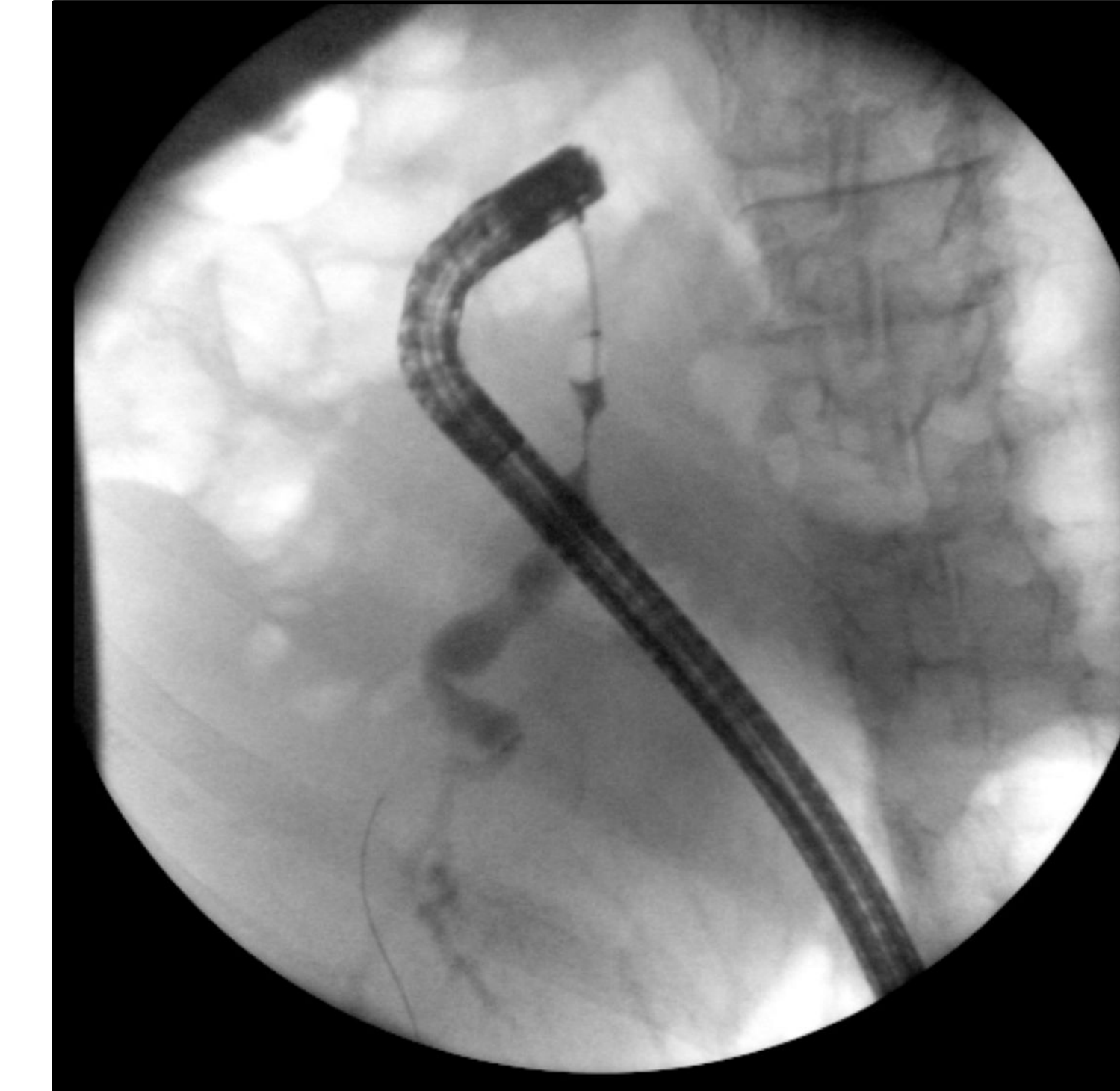


Figure 2: Cholangiogram revealed a single, irregular, high grade ~15mm distal biliary stricture with upstream dilation



Figure 3: Fluoroscopy showing deployment of metal stent across biliary stricture

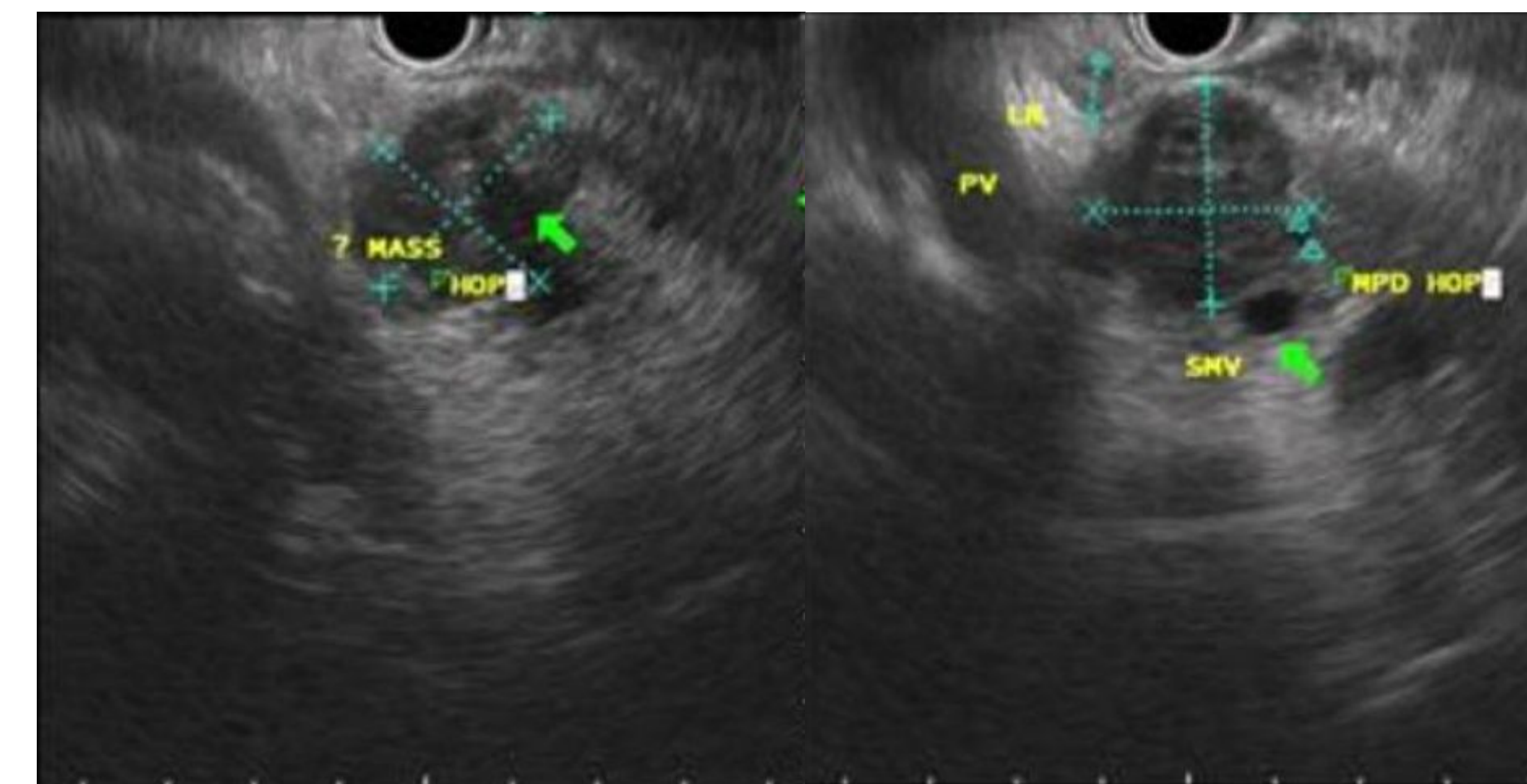


Figure 4: Linear EUS demonstrating FNB of 25 mm x 25 mm mass in the pancreatic head.

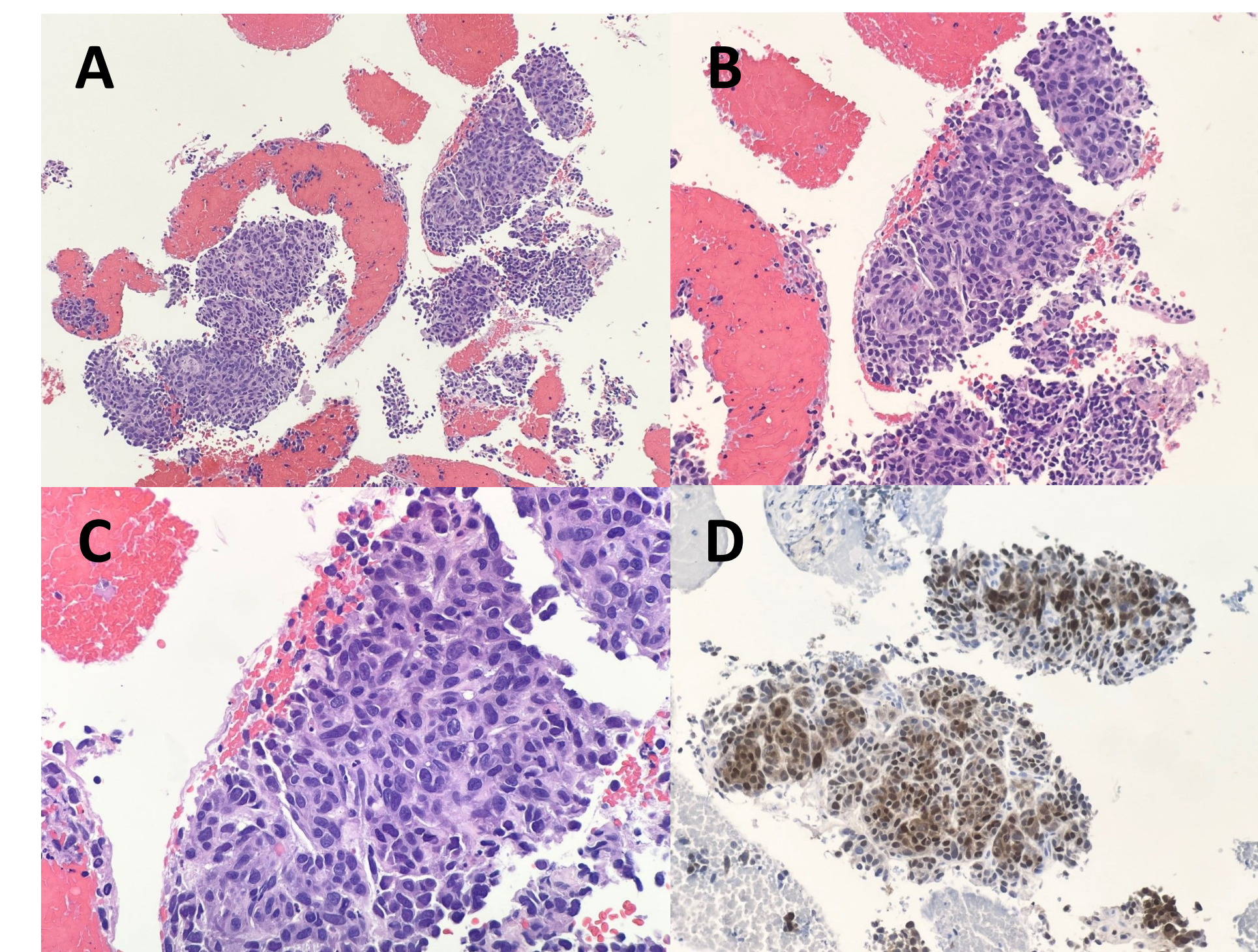


Figure 5: H&E stains showed poorly differentiated malignancy with epithelioid and focal spindle cell at varying magnifications. Immunohistochemical stains (D) features with positive S100 and SOX 10.

## Discussion

- Approximately one-third of patients with malignant melanoma develop metastases
- Metastatic cutaneous melanoma of the GIT is seen in 2-4% of patients. Most commonly affected sites are the small bowel (75%), colon (25%), liver (16%) and stomach (16%). Metastatic tumors to the pancreas are uncommon, representing about 2% of all pancreatic malignancies with isolated pancreatic metastasis representing only 1%.
- Median survival with stage IV melanoma ranges from 8-18 months after diagnosis

## Conclusions

- Melanoma is an aggressive malignancy with almost 1/3 of patients developing metastasis
- The GIT is a rare metastatic area for melanoma with the pancreas being an extremely rare site
- Despite recent advances with pathway-target inhibitors and immune checkpoint agents metastatic melanoma still has a poor prognosis

## References

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