

## **Conjunctival Primary Acquired Melanosis with Periocular Skin Involvement: 10 Year Outcomes**

F. Shafi, S. Hamed-Azzam, S. Pandolfi, D. Verity, S. Amin, R. Das-Bhaumik, C. Daniel, R. Collin

*Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, United Kingdom*

**Aim:** Report clinical outcomes in patients with conjunctival primary acquired melanosis (C-PAM) extending onto the eyelid skin in the form of lentigo maligna.

**Material & Methods:** Retrospective consecutive case review of patients at 1 institution with C-PAM and associated eyelid skin pigmentation over a 10 year period (2005 - 2015). Patient demographic data, diagnosis, histopathology, imaging, management and duration of follow up were recorded.

**Results:** 11 patients (7 female, 4 male) had diagnosis of C-PAM with associated eyelid skin involvement in the form of lentigo maligna. Mean age of patients was 67 years (range 40-88 years). All patients underwent biopsy of the conjunctiva and eyelid skin. All patients had C-PAM with atypia (severe 6/11, moderate 3/11 and mild 2/11). 8/11 (73%) patients subsequently developed invasive melanoma (7/8 both conjunctiva and skin, 1/8 skin only) within a mean time of 73 months from initial presentation (range 1 month – 24 years). All patients were discussed in regional skin MDT and referred for further systemic investigations (head and neck US or MRI, full body PET-CT, liver US and LFTs). Treatment modality for all 13 patients varied according to final diagnosis (surgery (6; 4 excision, 2 exenteration), topical interferon (1), cryotherapy (1) and observation (3). Mean follow-up duration 8.3 years (range 11 months – 24 years). There were no mortalities within the study period.

**Conclusion:** C-PAM with overspill onto eyelid skin carries a significantly higher risk of developing invasive melanoma (73%) compared to published data for C-PAM alone (~30%). Clinicians should have a high index of suspicion when assessing such patients and consider early aggressive treatment with close monitoring.