



# CASO DO MÊS

---

SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA  
DE PATOLOGIA



# História clínica

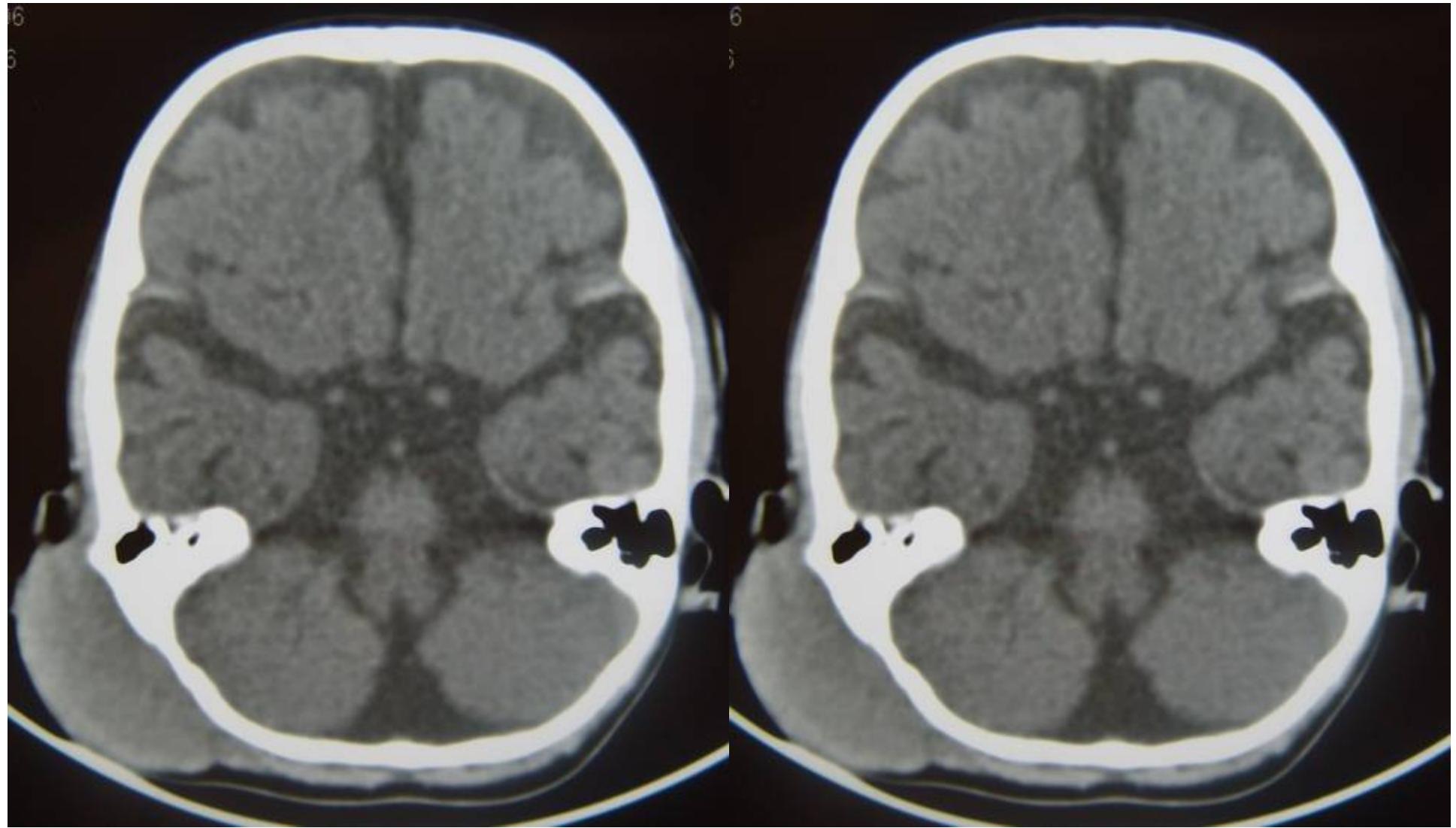
---

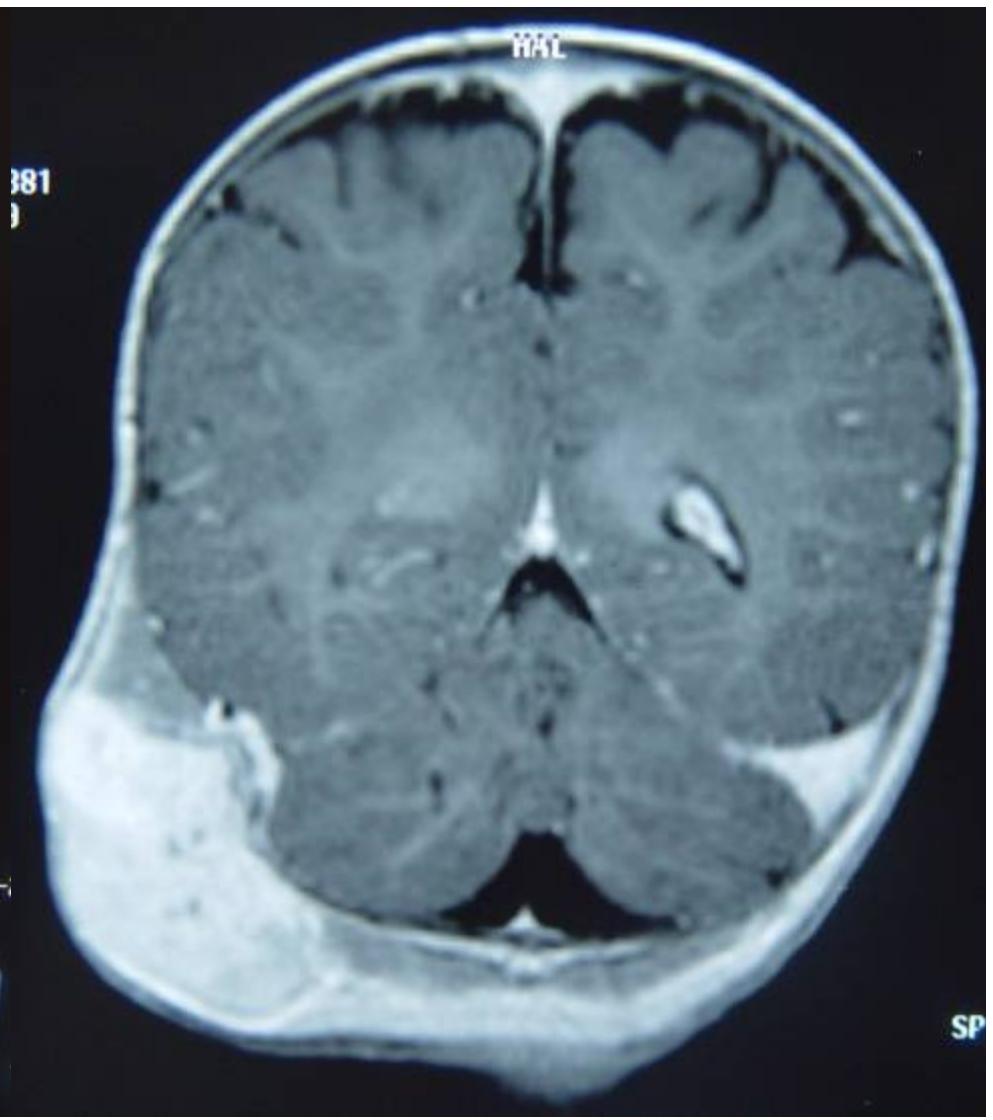
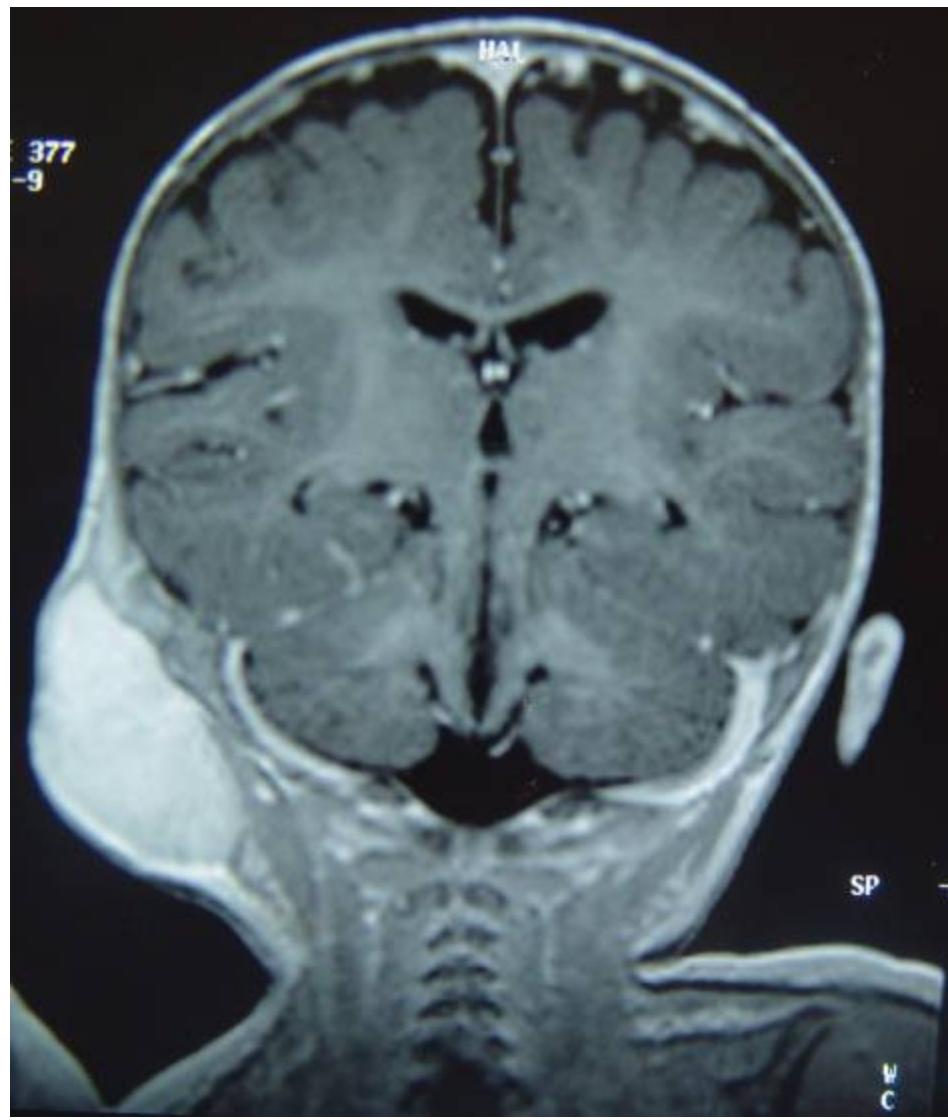
- G.A.N.R., masculino, 5 meses.
- Massa retroauricular direita há 3 meses, deslocando a orelha externa, sem sinais inflamatórios.
- DNPM normal. Ausência de sintomas otorrinolaringológicos.



---

# EXAMES DE IMAGEM

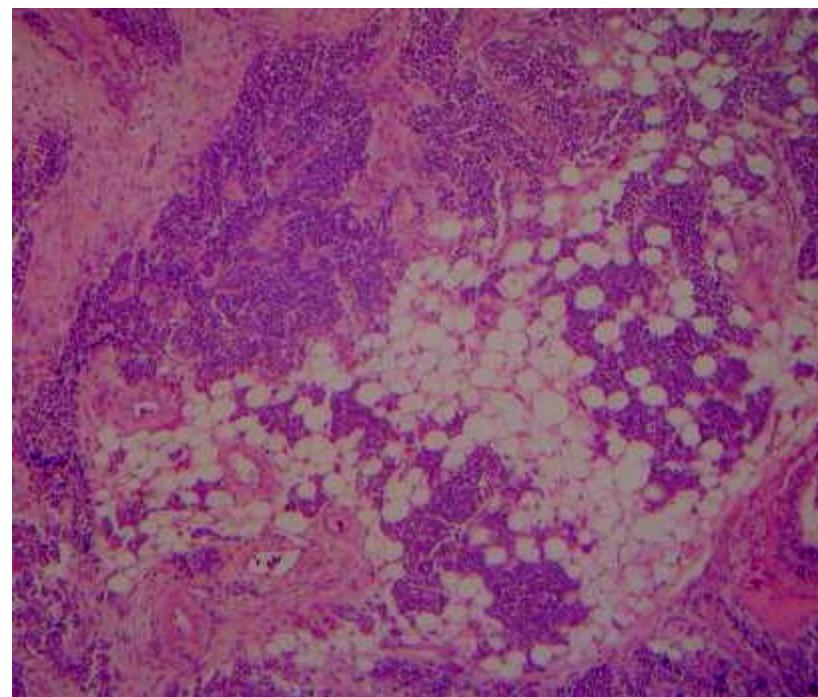
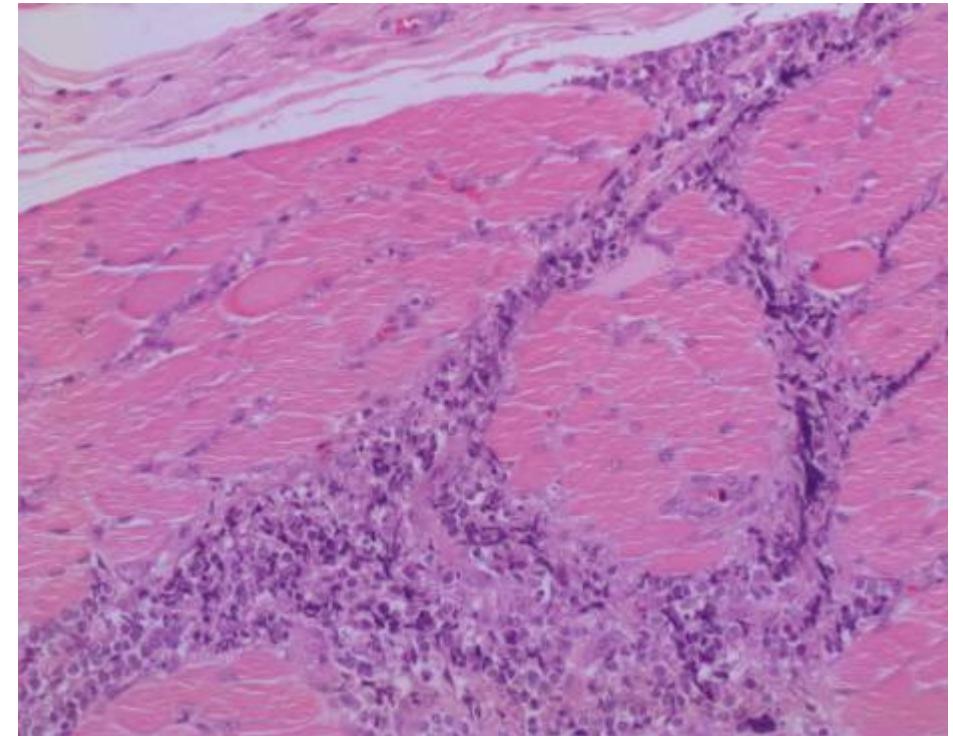
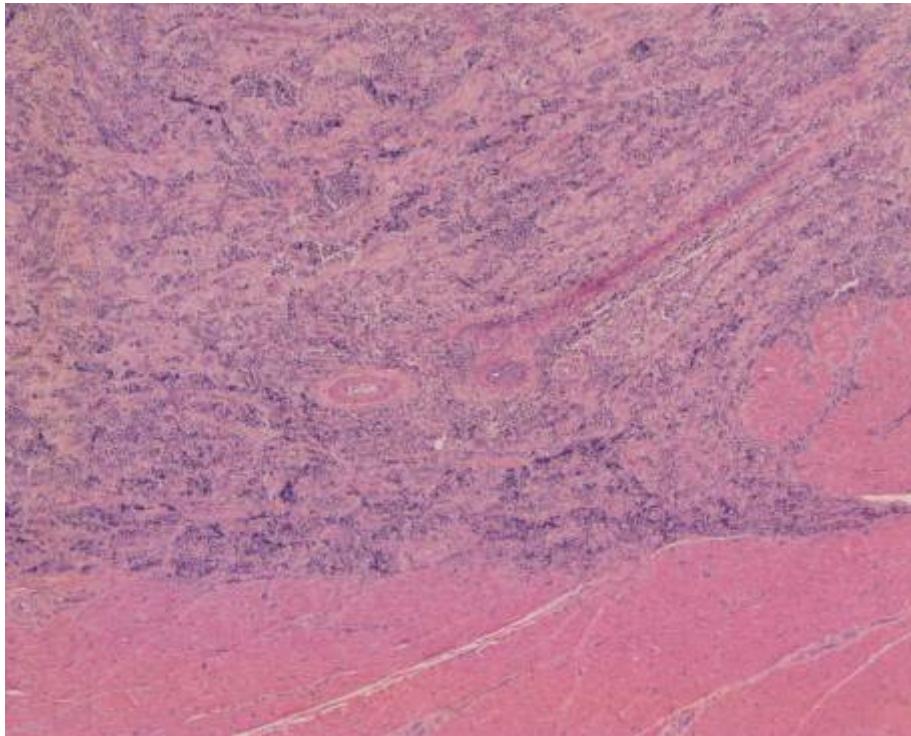


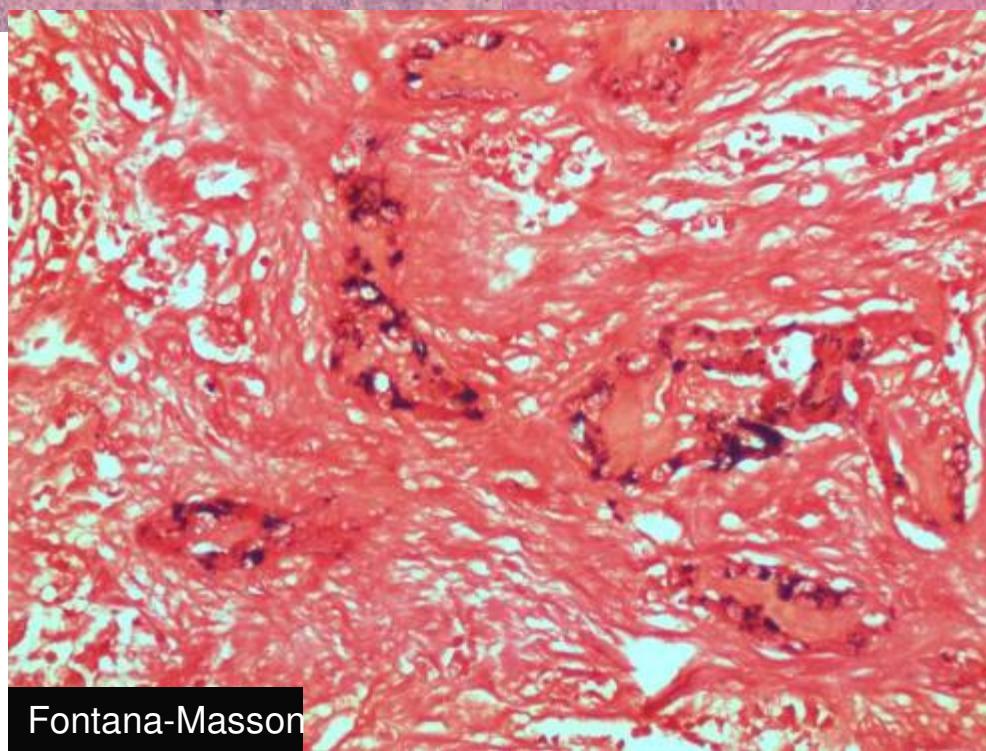
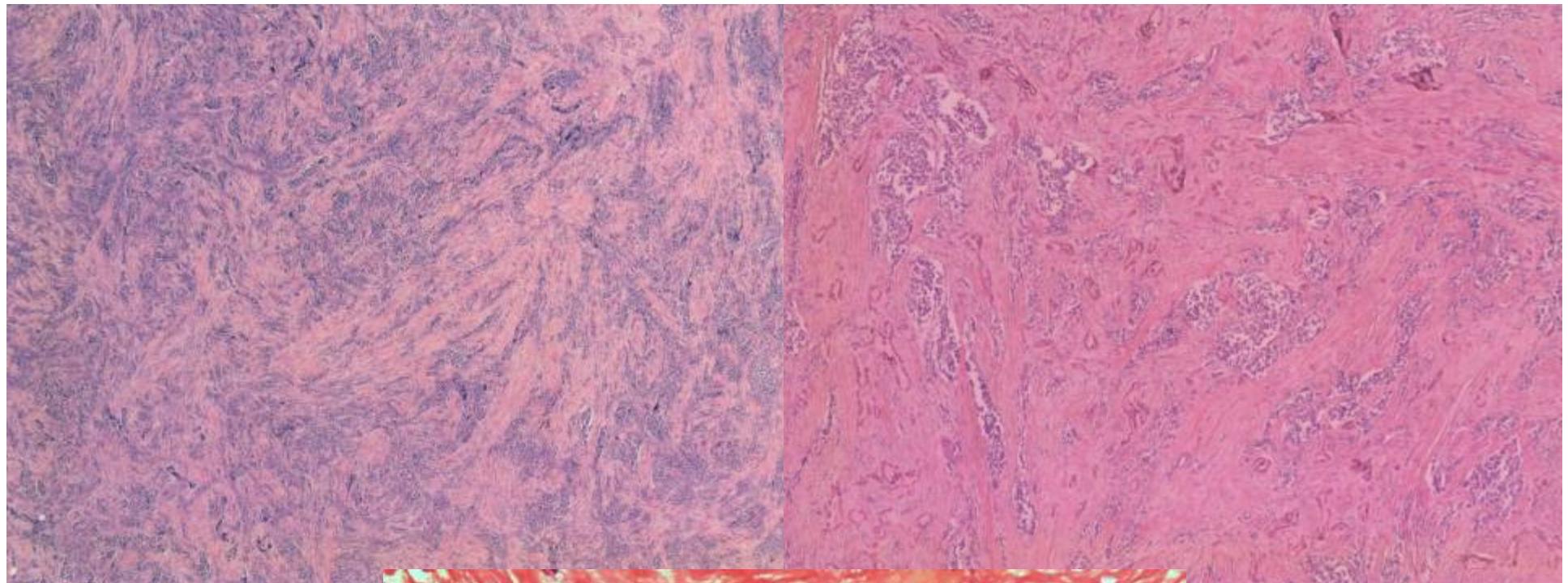




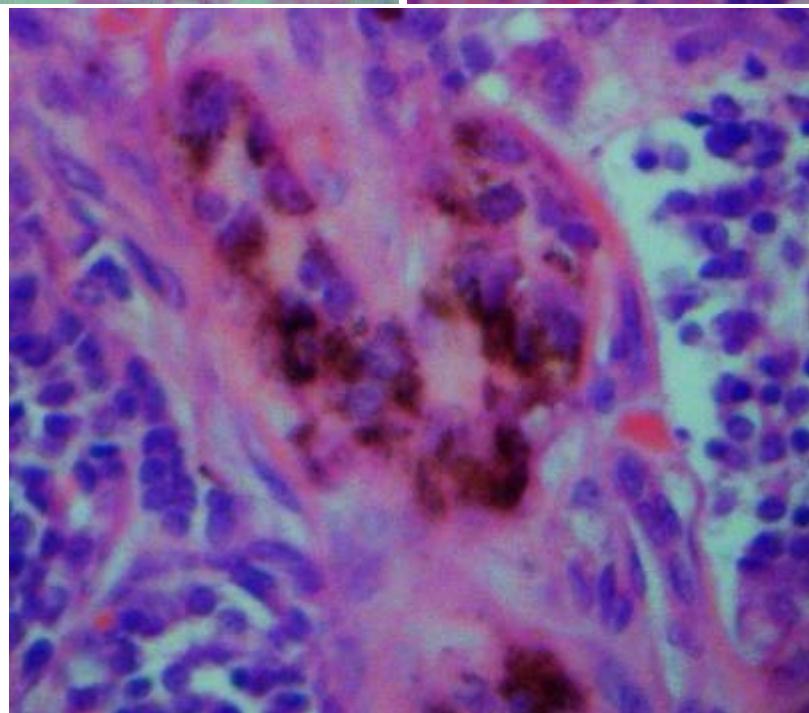
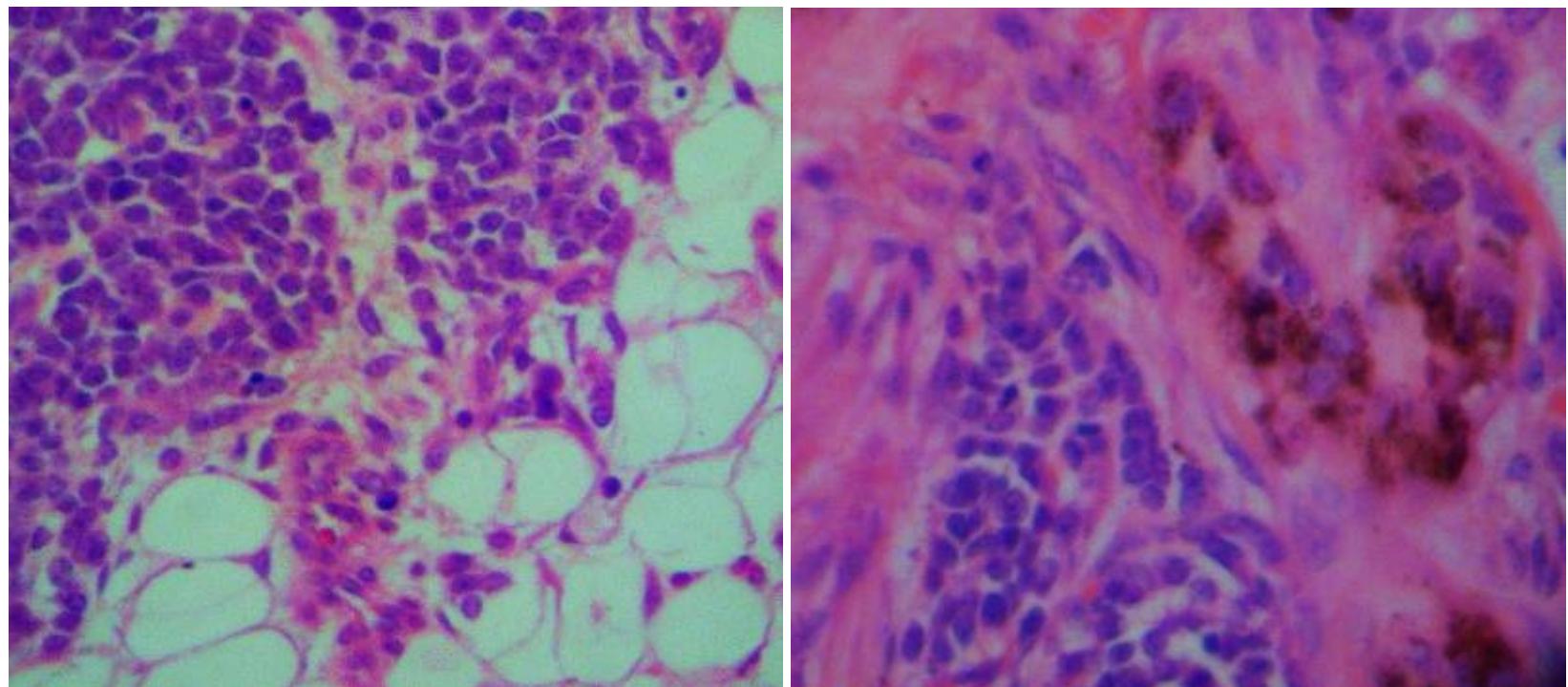
---

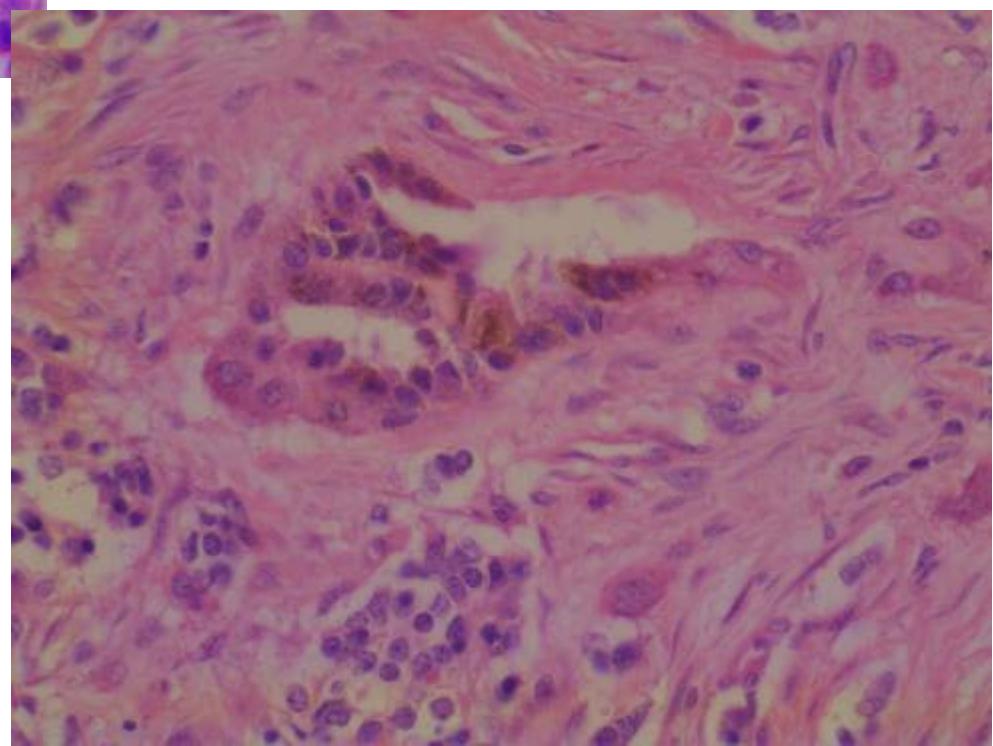
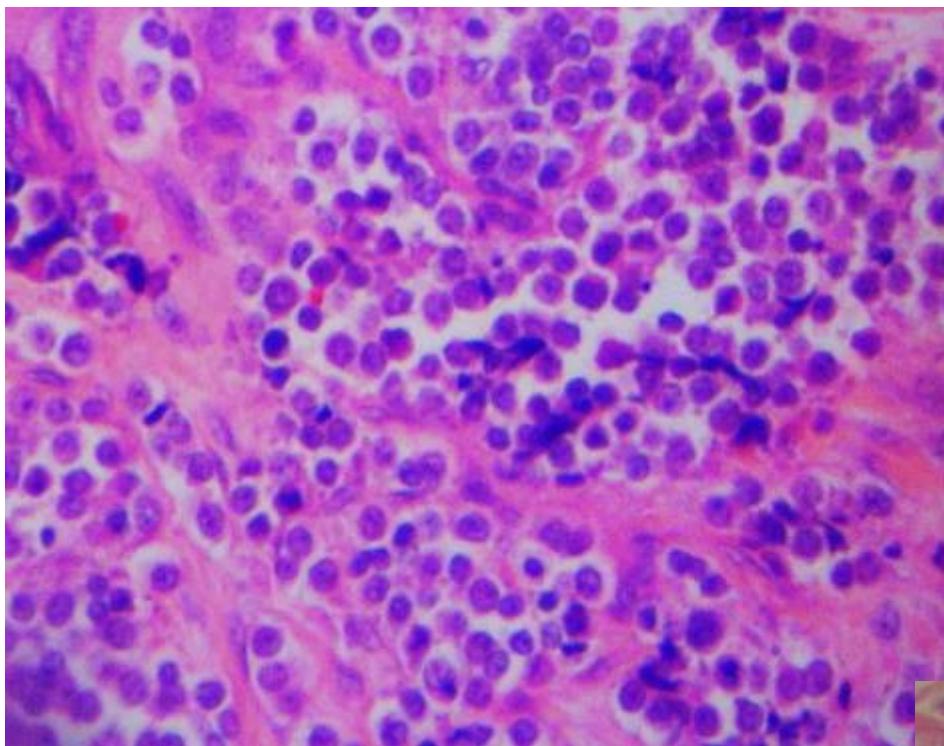
# ACHADOS HISTOPATOLÓGICOS

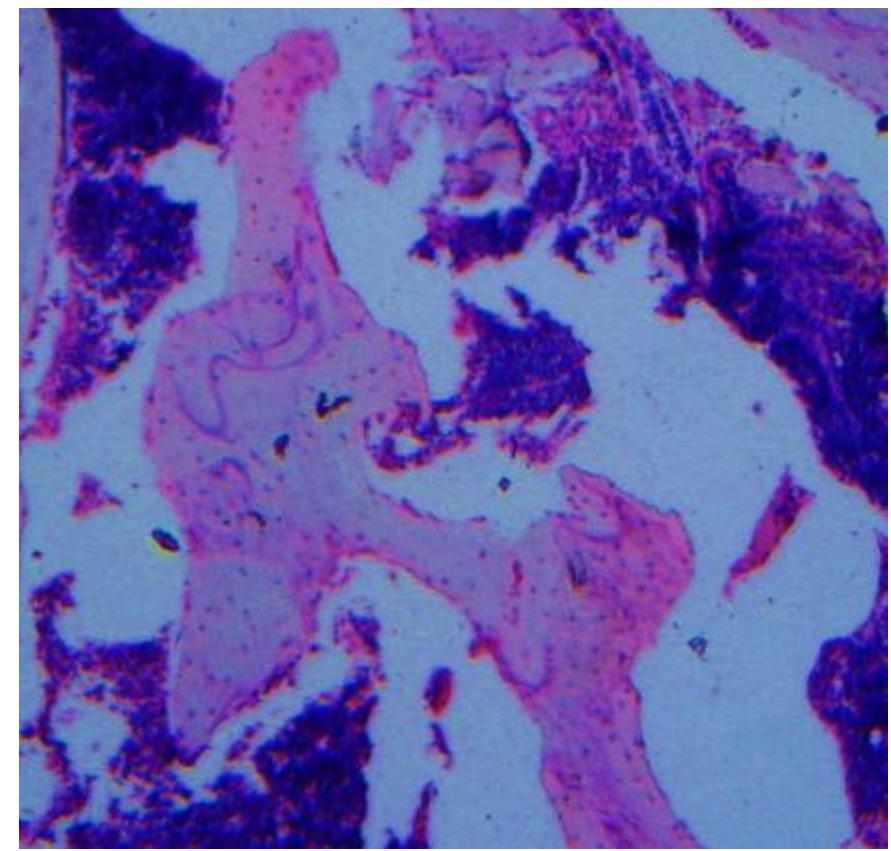
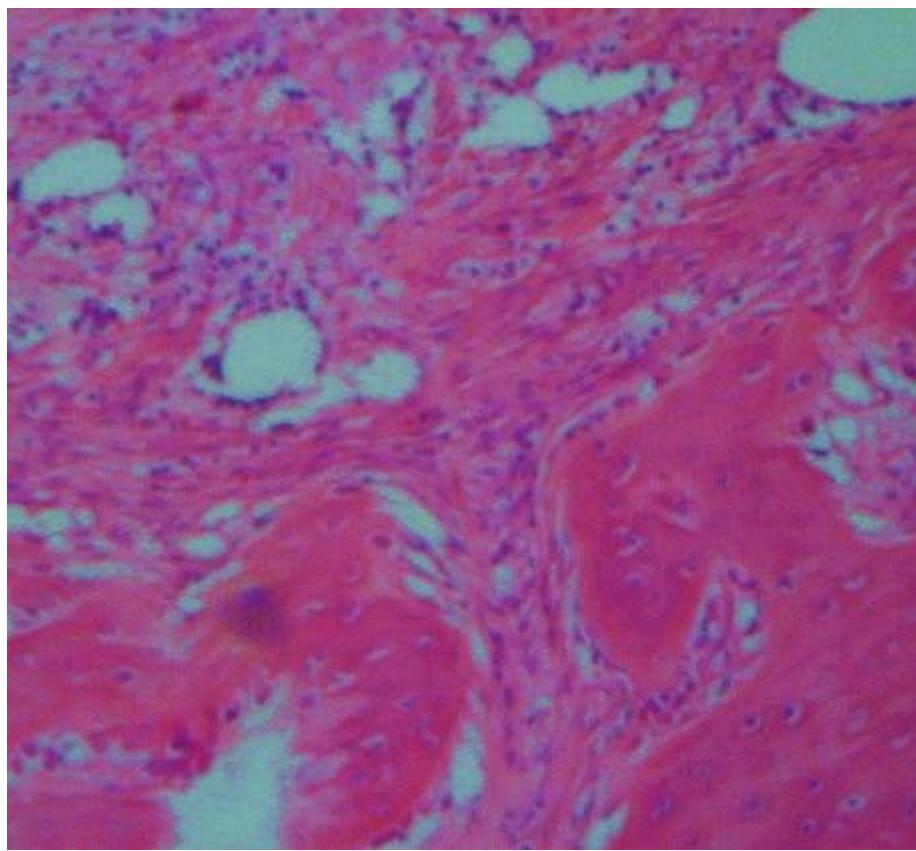


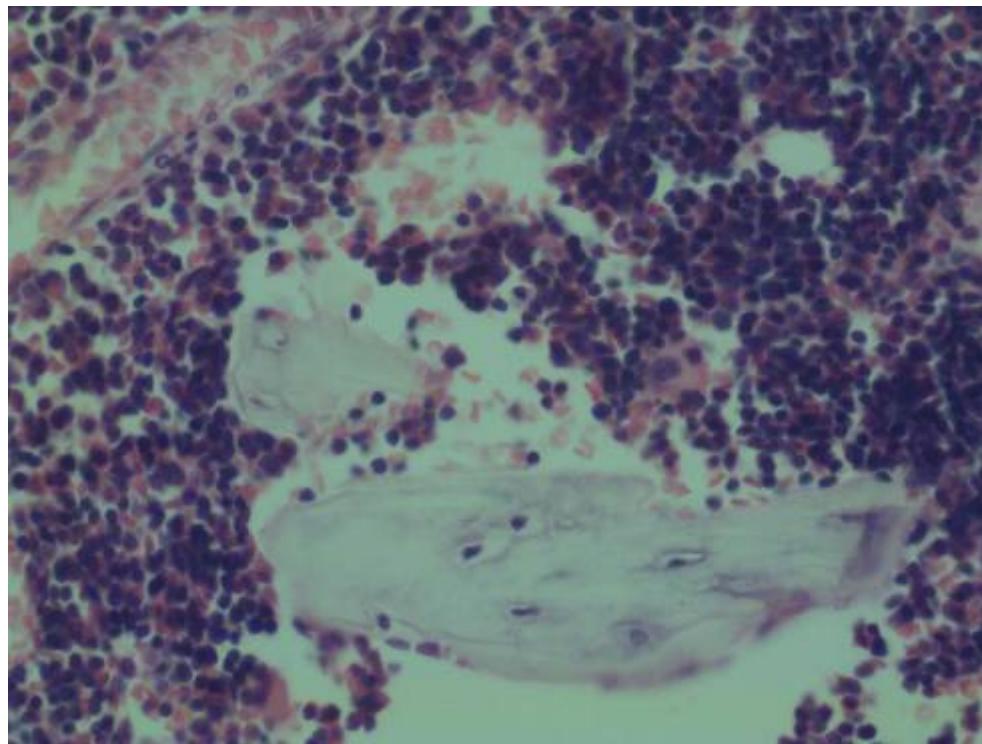


Fontana-Masson





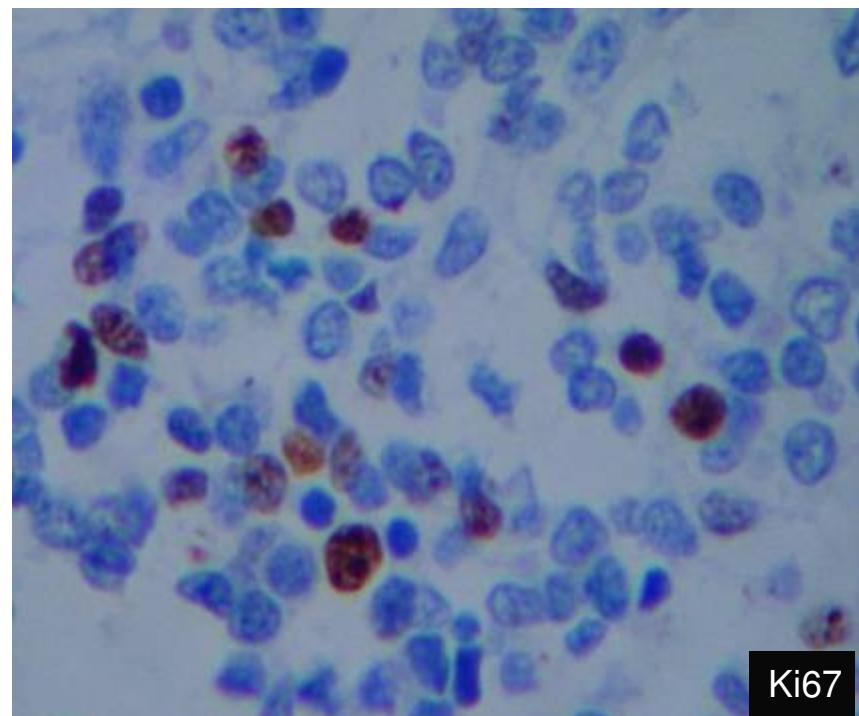
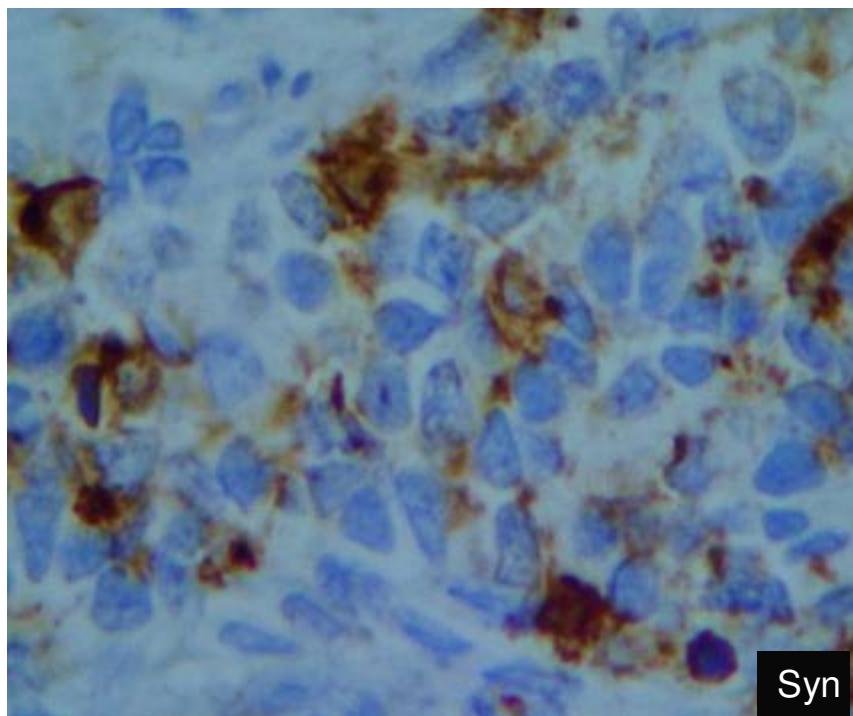
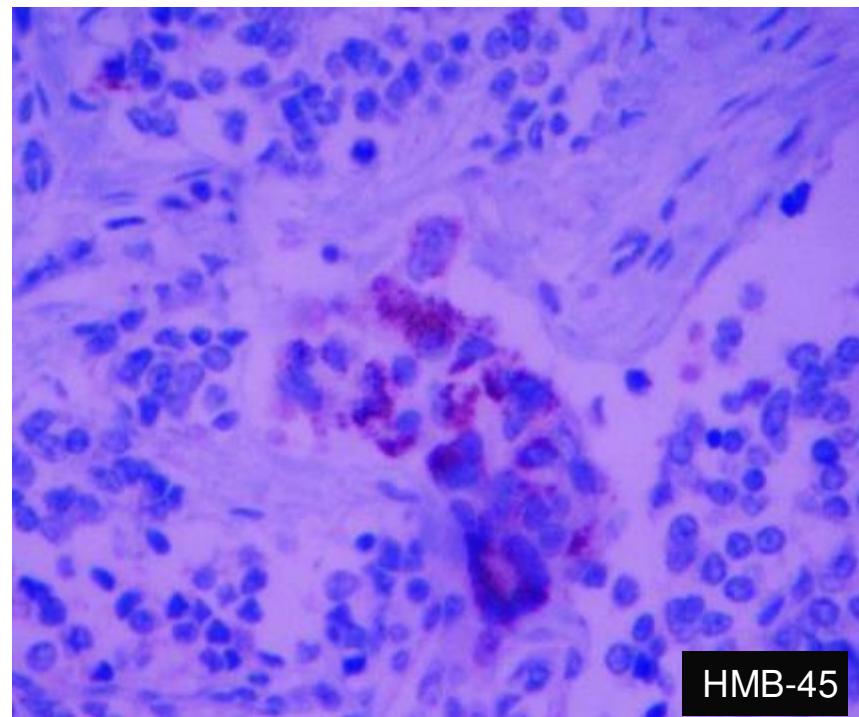
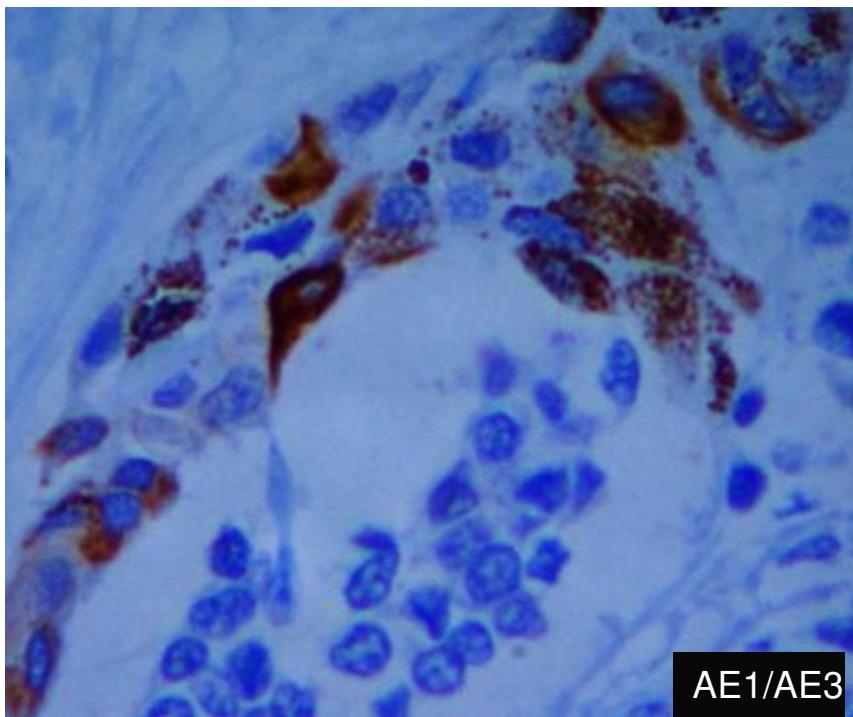






---

# IMUNO-HISTOQUÍMICA





# **DIAGNÓSTICO: TUMOR NEUROECTODÉRMICO MELANÓTICO DA INFÂNCIA (PROGONOMA MELANÓTICO).**

# Tumor Neuroectodérmico Melanótico da Infância

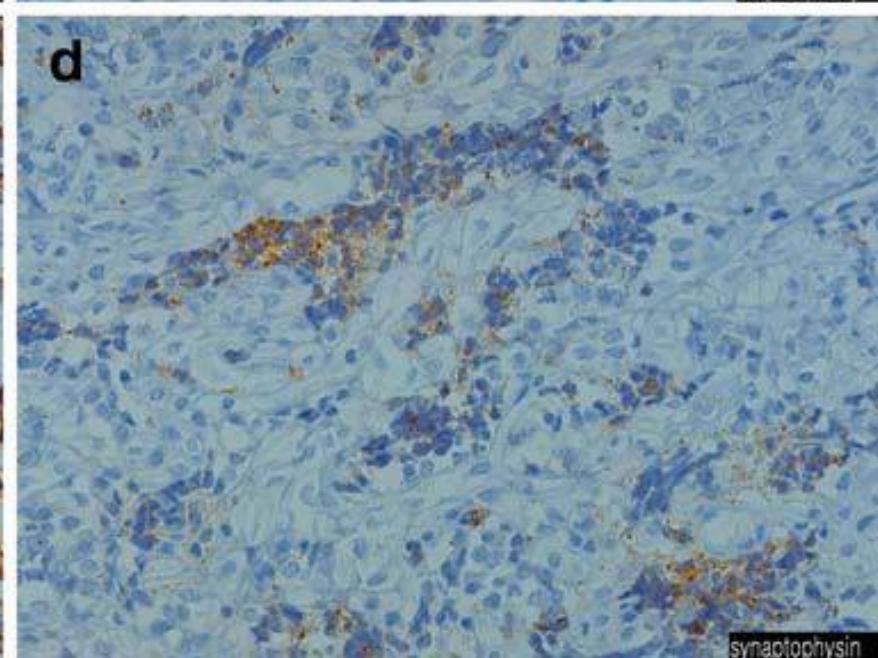
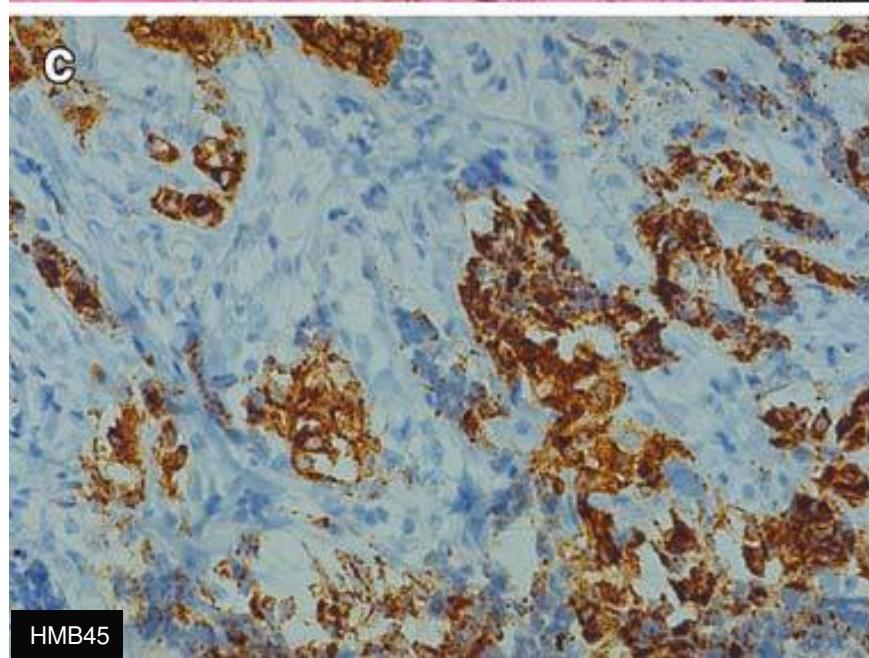
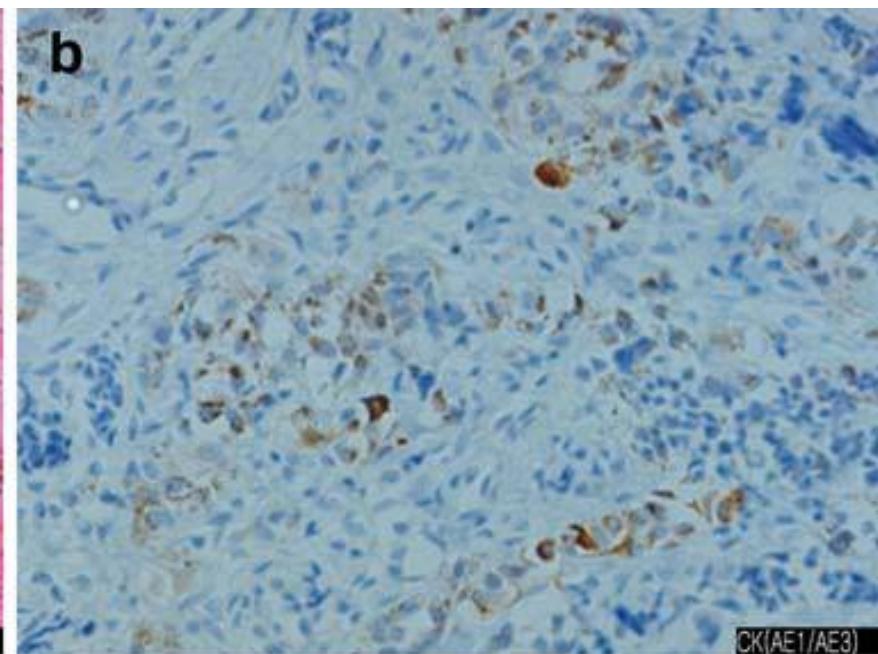
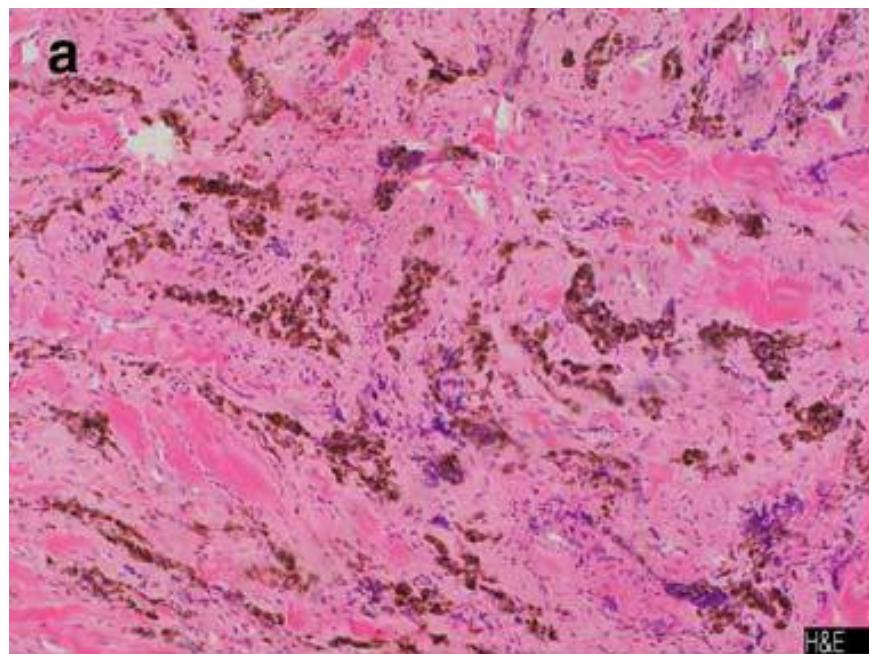
---

- Origem: crista neural.
- Crianças no 1º ano de vida, sem predileção por sexo.
- Krompecher (1918) – melanocarcinoma.
- Cabeça e pescoço; ossos, testículos, cérebro etc.

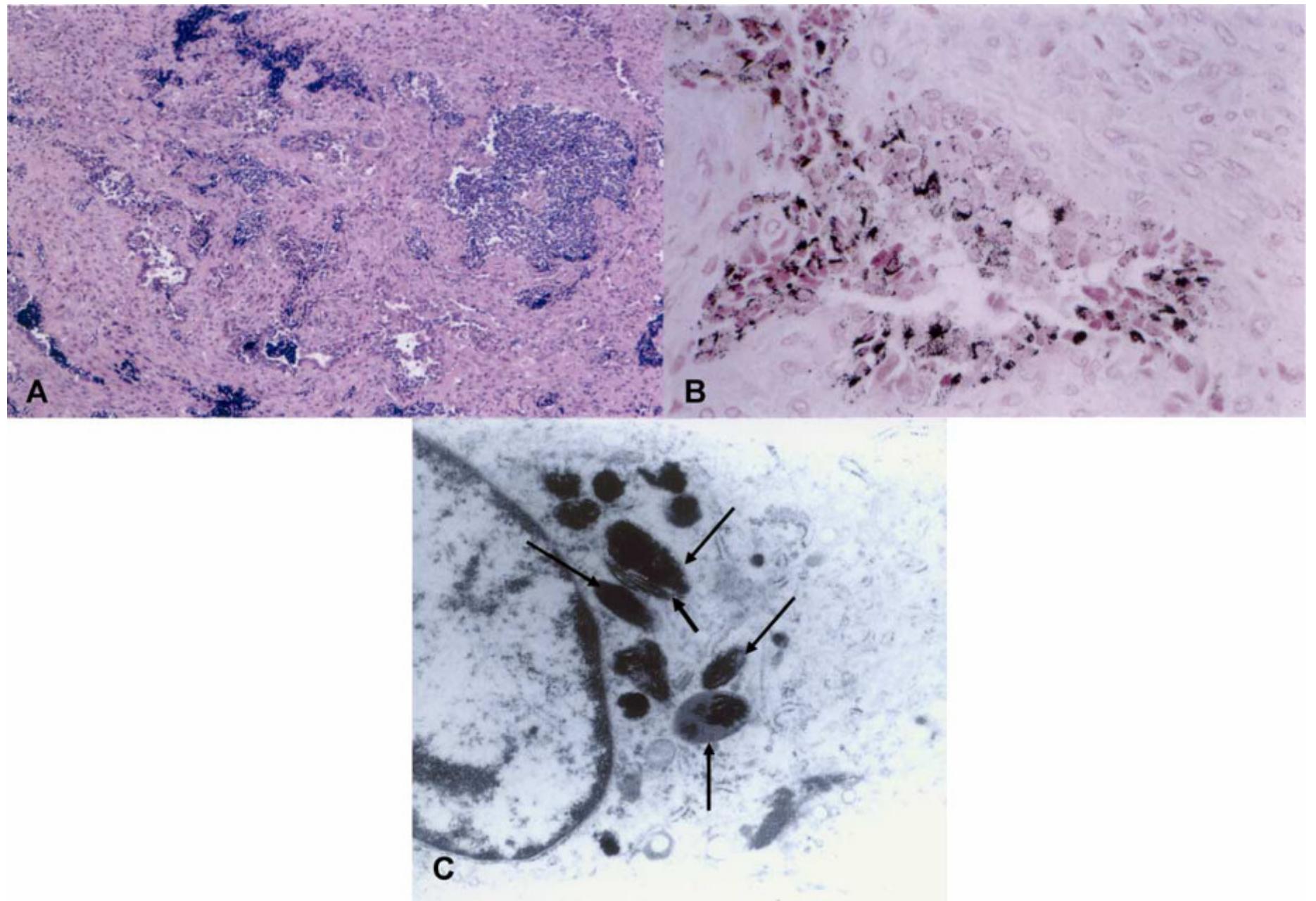
# Tumor Neuroectodérmico Melanótico da Infância

---

- Benigno, localmente agressivo.
- 15-45% de recorrência.
- Dois tipos celulares, que expressam:
  - Marcadores epiteliais;
  - Marcadores neurais;
  - Marcadores melanocíticos.

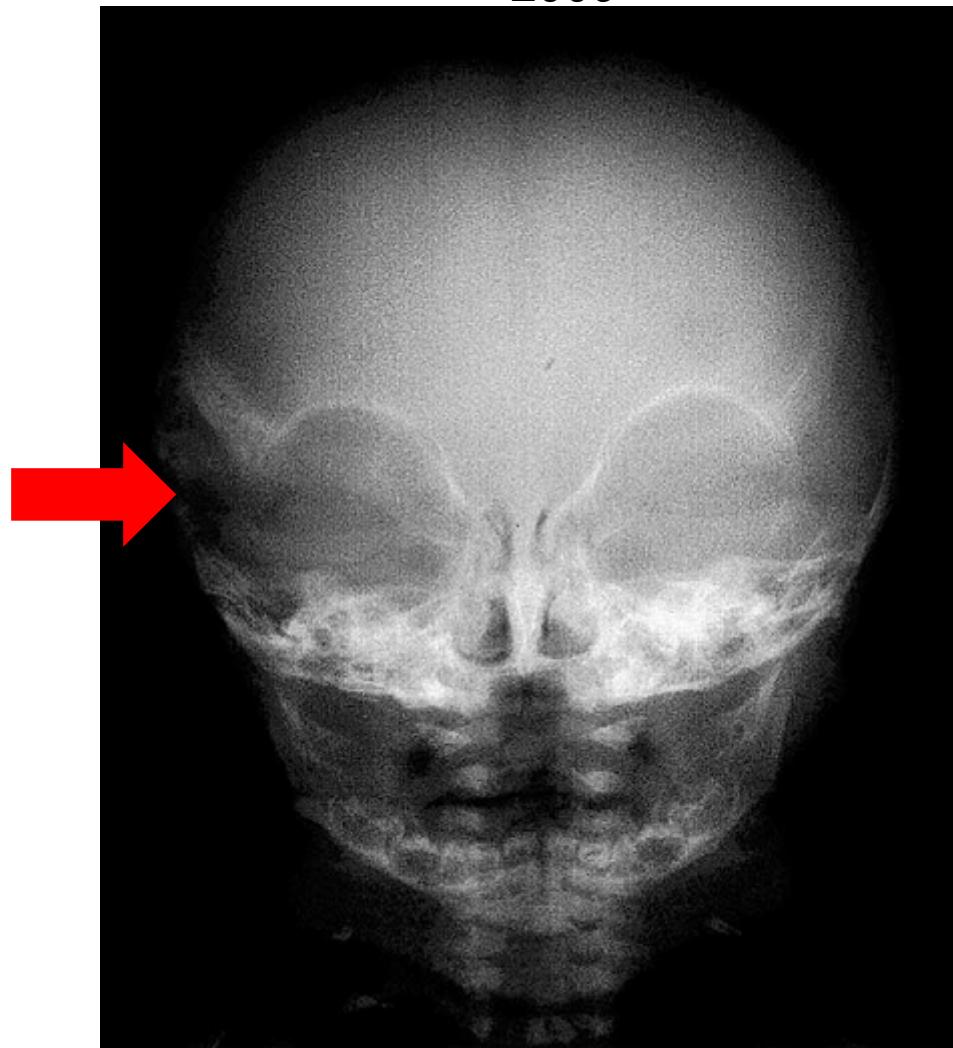


JEON; KONG; SHIN,

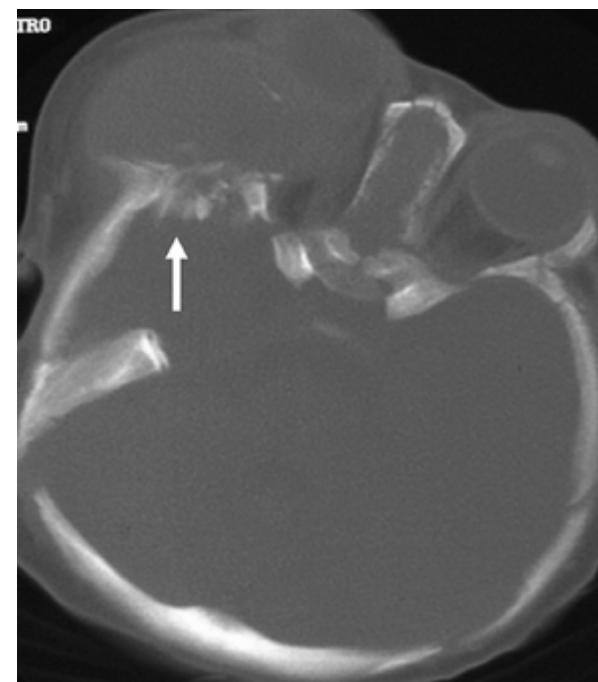
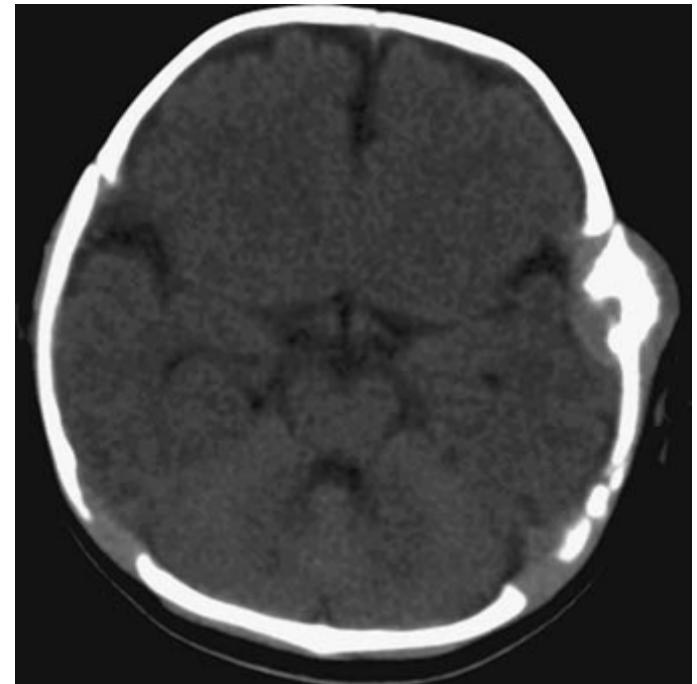


MATSUMOTO et al, 200

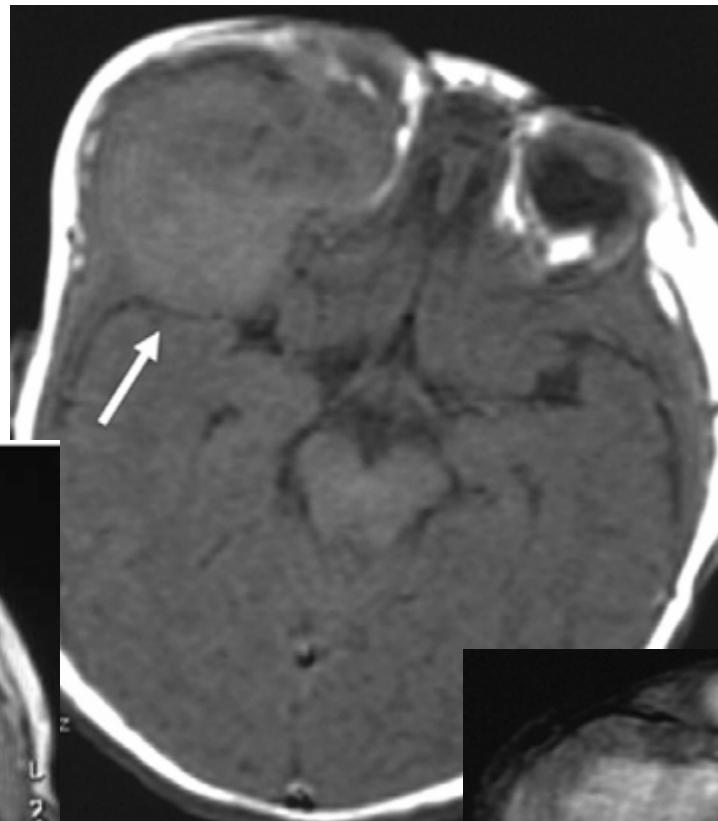
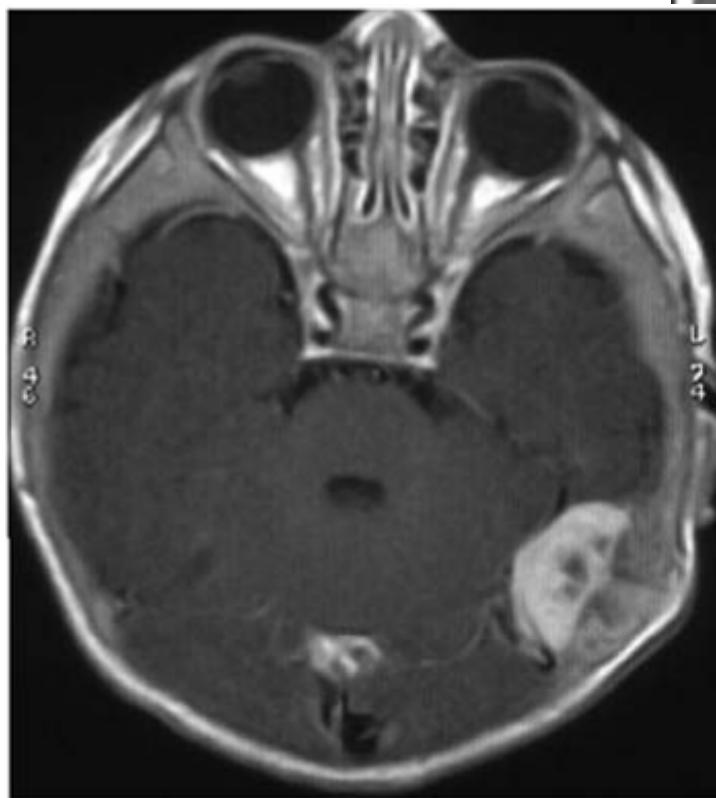
JEON; KONG; SHIN,  
2009



MATSUMOTO et al, 2005



SUZUKI et a  
2007



KANTAR et al., 2008

SUZUKI et al., 2001

# Tumor Neuroectodérmico Melanótico da Infância

---

- Mortalidade alta (25%).
  - Intraoperatório ou no pós-operatório imediato.
  - Queda dos níveis de catecolamina.
  - Hemorragia – contato com os seios de drenagem.
  - Recorrência.
  - Malignização.

# Tumor Neuroectodérmico Melanótico da Infância

---

- Diagnóstico diferencial clínico:
  - Granuloma de células gigantes;
  - Fibroma ossificante;
  - Displasia fibrosa;
  - Rabdomiossarcoma;
  - Linfoma;
  - Sarcoma de Ewing.



<i>Case</i>	<i>Synaptophysin</i>	<i>Chromogranin</i>	<i>PGP 9.5</i>	<i>NSE</i>	<i>HMB45</i>	<i>CD45RB</i>	<i>CD56</i>	<i>CD99</i>	<i>S100</i>	<i>Ki67</i>	<i>NB-84</i>
1	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S+L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-
2	S-L-	S-L-	S+L+	S+L+	S-L-	S-L-	S+L-	S-L-	S-L+	S-L-	S-L-
3	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S+L-	S-L-	S-L-	S+L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-
4	S-L-	S-L-	S-L+	S-L+	S-L-	S-L-	S+L+	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-
5	S-L-	S-L-	S-L+	S+L+	S-L-	S-L-	S+L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-
6	S+L-	S+L+	S+L+	S+L+	S-L-	S-L-	S+L-	S-L-	S-L+	S-L-	S-L-
7	S+L-	S-L-	S+L+	S+L+	S-L+	S-L-	S+L-	S+L+	S-L-	S+L+	S-L-
8	S+L-	S+L+	S-L+	S+L+	S-L+	S-L-	S+L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-	S-L-

*NSE*, Neuron-specific enolase; *S*, small-cell component (neuroblast-like); *L*, large-cell component (melanocyte-like).

-, Negative; +, positive.

# Referências

---

- SUZUKI et al, Melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy in the skull: CT and MRI features. *Journal of Neuroradiology* 34 p.212–215 (2007).
- MATSUMOTO et al, Melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy in the skull:case report and review of the literature. *Surgical Neurology* 63p. 275–280 (2005).
- SELIM et al, Melatonic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy . *Journal of Pediatric Surgery* 43, E25–E29 (2008).
- JEON; KONG; SHIN, Melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy: a case report. *Childs Nerv Syst* 24:1489–1492 (2009).
- KANTAR et al, Melanotic progonoma of the skull in infancy. *Childs Nerv Syst* 24:1371–1375(2008).