



## NEUROCUTANEOUS MELANOSIS IN A NEWBORN – A CASE REPORT.

**Dr. Dudekula  
Shalu BI**

3<sup>rd</sup> Year Post Graduate, M.D. Paediatrics.

**Dr. Shaik Irfani**

## KEYWORDS :

## INTRODUCTION

Neurocutaneous melanosis (NCM) is known as a rare phakomatosis characterized by large or numerous pigmented congenital nevi associated with leptomeninges melanin containing deposits. NCM can be asymptomatic or present as variably severe and neurological impairment sometimes resulting in death. Prevalence is estimated at 1/50,000 –1/200000. The incidence of symptomatic NCM appears to be approximately a third to half of these .

## CASE REPORT

A healthy term male baby with 38 weeks of gestational age ,born by elective LSCS , (indication for LSCS : Previous LSCS), with no complications in mother delivered at Fathima Institute Of Medical Sciences ,KADAPA. Baby cried immediately after birth with an APGAR Score of 7 and 9 at 1 and 5 min with a birth weight of 3kgs.

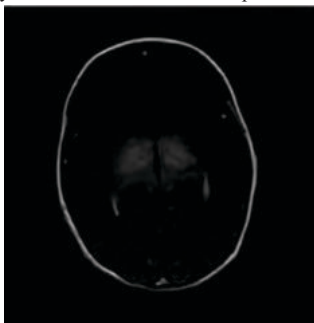
## Clinical Examination

On physical examination -multiple nevi were on the face, scalp, back, proximal and distal extremities. Neurological examinations were within normal limits.



## INVESTIGATIONS

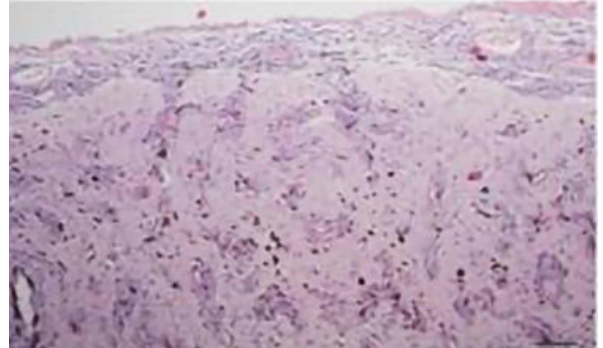
**MRI:** showed hyperintensities on T1 weighted images. It was interpreted as myelinisation but it could be deposits of melanin.



BIOPSY of nevus was performed at one week of age , it confirmed presence of melanocyte cells without signs of malignancy. On the basis of the presence of the giant and multiple congenital melanocytic nevi , these findings could be interpreted as melanin deposits and diagnosis of neurocutaneous melanosis was confirmed.

## TREATMENT:

The giant congenital nevus should be treated by dermabrasion to decrease the risk of melanoma. In our country we have no opportunities for this treatment. The patient is observed by a neurologist and dermatologist .



Treatment possibilities were discussed with plastic surgeons and Dermatologists .No surgery is performed at this stage lifelong, close observation is mandatory and maybe some sort of cosmetic surgery can be performed later on it seems meaningful and harmless to the patient.

## DISCUSSION

Neurocutaneous melanosis (NCM) is known as a rare phakomatosis characterized by large or numerous pigmented congenital nevi associated with leptomeninges melanin containing deposits. NCM can be asymptomatic or present as variably severe and neurological impairment sometimes resulting in death. Prevalence is estimated at 1/50,000 –1/200000. The incidence of symptomatic NCM appears to be approximately a third to half of these .

## CONCLUSION

Reported a case of neurocutaneous melanosis in a newborn who was healthy and treated with dermabrasion to decrease the risk of melanoma .In our country we have no treatment options .The patient is observed by neurologist and dermatologist.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Alikhan A, Ibrahim OA, Eisen DB. Congenital melanocytic nevi: where are we now? Part I. Clinical presentation, epidemiology, pathogenesis, histology, malignant transformation, and neurocutaneous melanosis. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2012;67.
- 2) Alper JC, Holmes LB. The incidence and significance of birthmarks in a cohort of 4,641 newborns. *Pediatr Dermatol.* 1983;1(1):58–68
- 3) Castilla EE, da Graça Dutra M, Orioli-Parreiras IM. Epidemiology of congenital pigmented naevi: I. Incidence rates and relative frequencies. *Br J Dermatol.* 1981;104(3):307–315
- 4) Ingordo V, Gentile C, Iamazzone SS, Cusano F, Naldi L. Congenital melanocytic nevus: an epidemiologic study in Italy. *Dermatology.* 2007;214(3):227–230
- 5) Kinsler V. Satellite lesions in congenital melanocytic nevi--time for a change of name. *Pediatr Dermatol.* 2011;28(2):212–213
- 6) Martins da Silva V, Martinez-Barrios E, Tell-Martí G, et al. Genetic abnormalities in large to giant congenital nevi: beyond NRAS mutations. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2019;139(4):900–908.