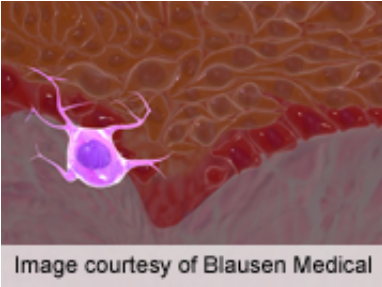


# New prognostic factors may be useful in staging melanoma

16 July 2014



as new prognostic factors in the melanoma staging system," the authors write. "The [nomogram](#) appears useful for risk stratification in clinical management and for recruiting patients to clinical trials."

**More information:** [Abstract](#)  
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

New prognostic factors may be useful in predicting survival in patients with thin melanoma, according to research published online July 7 in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology*.

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(HealthDay)—New prognostic factors may be useful in predicting survival in patients with thin melanoma, according to research published online July 7 in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology*.

Andrea Maurichi, M.D., of the Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori in Milan, and colleagues analyzed data for 2,243 patients with thin [melanoma](#). The authors sought to explore new [prognostic factors](#) and construct a nomogram for predicting survival in individual patients.

The researchers found that the worst prognosis for thin melanoma was associated with age older than 60 years, Breslow thickness greater than 0.75 mm, mitotic rate (MR) of 1 or higher, presence of ulceration, presence of lymphovascular invasion (LVI), and regression of 50 percent or greater. All of these factors, except age and regression, were significantly associated with sentinel node positivity. Independent predictors of survival, including age, MR, ulceration, LVI, regression, and sentinel node status, were used to construct a nomogram for predicting overall survival at 12 years.

"Our findings suggest including LVI and regression

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