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**Publication Date**

2021

**Data Availability**

The data associated with this publication are not available for this reason: N/A

# Does Pregnancy Associated Melanoma have a Unique Microenvironment?

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## Main Findings

There were no significant differences in the Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) and Stroma-infiltrating lymphocytes (SIL) scores between the pregnancy-associated melanoma (PAM) and control groups, which reflects that the PAM immune microenvironment does not demonstrate a unique immune phenotype in this study.

## Discussion

Additional larger studies are needed to fully understand the role of regulatory T-cells in PAM and their impact of pregnancy on melanoma prognosis.

## Limitations

- Small number of PAM
- Semi-quantitative scoring of Immunohistochemistry

## Introduction

Melanoma is one of the most common malignancy of both women of child-bearing age and during pregnancy. Modulations of the immune system that occur during pregnancy may play a role in the prognosis of melanoma in pregnancy (PAM)

## Hypothesis

PAM demonstrates a characteristic immune microenvironment with an increase in regulatory T cells and a shift toward the Th2 milieu

## Methods

- 7 cases of PAM with age matched male and female controls were identified from University of California Davis Dermatology electronic medical record
- Density and distribution of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL), stroma-infiltrating lymphocytes (SIL), and lymphocyte subsets were scored

## Results

