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Distinguishing between Benign and Malignant Melanocytic Nevi by In Vivo Multiphoton Microscopy

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Abstract

Monitoring of atypical nevi is an important step in early detection of melanoma, a clinical imperative in preventing the disease progression. Current standard diagnosis is based on biopsy and histopathologic examination, a method that is invasive and highly dependent upon physician experience. In this work, we used a clinical multiphoton microscope to image in vivo and noninvasively melanocytic nevi at three different stages: common nevi without dysplastic changes, dysplastic nevi with structural and architectural atypia, and melanoma. We analyzed multiphoton microscopy (MPM) images corresponding to 15 lesions (five in each group) both qualitatively and quantitatively. For the qualitative analysis, we identified the morphologic features characteristic of each group. MPM images corresponding to dysplastic nevi and melanoma were compared with standard histopathology to determine correlations between tissue constituents and morphology and to evaluate whether standard histopathology criteria can be identified in the MPM images. Prominent qualitative correlations included the morphology of epidermal keratinocytes, the appearance of nests of nevus cells surrounded by collagen fibers, and the structure of the epidermal–dermal junction. For the quantitative analysis, we defined a numerical multiphoton melanoma index (MMI) based on three-dimensional in vivo image analysis that scores signals derived from two-photon excited fluorescence, second harmonic generation, and melanocyte morphology features on a continuous 9-point scale. Indices corresponding to common nevi (0–1), dysplastic nevi (1–4), and melanoma (5–8) were significantly different (P < 0.05), suggesting the potential of the method to distinguish between melanocytic nevi in vivo. Cancer Res; 74(10); 1–10. ©2014 AACR.

Introduction

Over the past 10 years of available data (1999–2008), cancer mortality rates have declined by more than 10% in men and women (1), whereas the mortality rate for melanoma reportedly increased by 5.5% in men and remained stable in women (2). This is most likely due to an increase in the incidence of melanoma compared with other types of cancers (1) and to diagnosis at a late, incurable stage. Early detection is critical for good prognosis and successful treatment of melanoma (3).

Recently, noninvasive optical imaging technologies based on laser scanning microscopy have emerged as promising tools for real-time, in situ imaging of skin lesions with the potential to overcome current diagnostic limitations. These limitations are related to: (i) the dermatologist’s decision about the necessity of the biopsy after visual inspection based on dermoscopy and ABCDE rule (Asymmetry, Border Irregularity, Color variegation, Diameter >6 mm, Evolving; ref. 4) and (ii) the dermatopathologist’s diagnosis decision based on a series of histological criteria. These methods are subjective and highly dependent upon the physician’s experience, creating problems of false-negatives, which delay diagnosis and treatment, and false-positives, which lead to unnecessary biopsies and treatments, emotional trauma, and increased medical costs. The false-negative and false-positive rates for melanoma diagnosis are reported to be 10% to 50% (5, 6) and 40% to 80% (6, 7), respectively. Techniques such as reflectance confocal microscopy (8) and multiphoton microscopy (MPM; ref. 9) have been used in studies aiming to improve the accuracy of decisions by dermatologists to perform a biopsy, whereas pump-probe microscopy (10) and fluorescence lifetime microscopy (11) have been used to target limitations related to decisions by dermatopathologists.

MPM is a laser scanning microscopy technique that relies on nonlinear light–matter interactions such as two-photon excited fluorescence (TPEF) and second harmonic generation (SHG) to achieve three-dimensional (3D) images with submicron resolution. These contrast mechanisms produce images of endogenous biomolecules in the tissue, without using specific fluorescent labels. In MPM, the main sources of fluorescence are reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), flavin...
adenine dinucleotide (FAD), keratin, melanin, collagen, and elastin fibers, whereas SHG is used to visualize collagen fibers in the dermis.

MPM has recently been used to establish sensitivity and specificity criteria for melanoma diagnosis (12). These criteria were identified on the basis of evaluation of distinguishing characteristics, measured using MPM on both in vivo and ex vivo samples, linked to morphologic changes in melanoma relative to benign nevi and normal (control) skin. Benign nevi can be common (without dysplasia) or dysplastic. Dysplastic nevi and their MPM features have not been described in previous studies. In the pilot study presented here, we expand previous measurements by using MPM in vivo to identify characteristic features of melanocytic nevi at three different stages: common nevi without dysplastic changes, dysplastic nevi with structural and architectural atypia, and melanoma. A major focus of this work is to evaluate, for the first time, the possibility to distinguish between melanoma and dysplastic nevi, a common clinical challenge, by establishing quantitative diagnostic criteria based on in vivo MPM signals.

MPM images corresponding to dysplastic nevi and melanoma are compared with standard histopathology to identify correlations between tissue constituents and morphology and to evaluate whether standard histopathology criteria can be identified in the MPM images. Several histopathologic features characteristic of common nevi, dysplastic nevi, and melanoma are expected to be identified in the MPM images. For example, melanocytic nevi are composed of nevus cells, which, even though they are basically identical to melanocytes, differ from melanocytes by being arranged in clusters, or “nests” and by not showing dendritic processes (13). The nests are usually confined at the tips of the rete ridges (14). They are visualized in the MPM images as clusters of bright cells surrounded by collagen fibers at the bottom of the epidermal–dermal junction (EDJ).

Dysplastic nevi are characterized by cytological atypia (variation in size and shape of nuclei) and architectural disorder not amounting to melanoma in situ (13). Architectural disorder includes lentiginous hyperplasia (proliferation of nevus cells either singly or as nests along the basal layer of epidermis) and nests that are irregular in both shape and distribution and not confined to the tips of the rete ridges. They are visualized in the MPM images as clusters of bright cells that are not fully surrounded by collagen fibers and located along the EDJ.

There are several subtypes of melanoma. Their features have differences and similarities, but generally the following are suggestive of malignancy: presence of melanocytes within the upper portion of the epidermis singly or in groups (Pagetoid spread); irregular junctional activity (atypical melanocytes, architectural disorder); and invasion of tumor cells into the dermis (13, 14).

We assessed qualitatively the presence of these features in the in vivo MPM images corresponding to 15 lesions identified in 14 patients(129,682),(975,996). We introduced three parameters related to TPEF, SHG, and melanocyte morphology to quantify the histopathologic features identified in the MPM images. These parameters have been combined to obtain a numerical multiphoton melanoma index (MMI). The MMI scale ranges from 0 to 9, where 0 and 9 represent the lowest and highest probability of melanoma, respectively. The MMI is a first attempt to develop a quantitative index based on in vivo image parameters that capture multiple relevant contrast elements unique to intrinsic signal nonlinear optical microscopy.

Materials and Methods
MPTiFlex clinical tomograph
The laser scanning–based clinical multiphoton tomograph, MPTiFlex (JenLab GmbH) consists of a compact, turn-key femtosecond laser (MaiTai Ti:Sappire oscillator, sub-100 fs, 80 MHz, tunable 690–1,020 nm; Spectra Physics), an articulated arm with near-infrared optics, and beam scanning module. The system has 2 photomultiplier tube (PMT) detectors used for parallel acquisition of TPEF and SHG signals. A customized metallic ring taped on the subject’s skin attaches magnetically to the objective holder in the articulated arm, minimizing motion artifacts. The excitation wavelength used for this study was 790 nm. The TPEF signal was detected over the spectral range of 410 to 650 nm, whereas the SHG signal was detected over a narrow spectral bandwidth of 385 to 405 nm through emission filters placed in the TPEF and SHG detection channels, respectively. We used a Zeiss objective (40×, 1.3 NA, oil immersion) for focusing into the tissue.

Study design
We imaged 15 melanocytic nevi (5 common nevi, 5 dysplastic nevi, and 5 melanoma) in 14 patients. All in vivo measurements were conducted according to an approved institutional protocol with written informed consent obtained from all patients. The 15 lesions were distributed in 6 primary locations for all patients, including back (4), arms (4), legs (1), chest (1), abdomen (3), and face (2). MPM measurements were performed on lesion sites as well as on adjacent normal skin. Optical sections of about 200 × 200 µm² at different depths ranging from 0 to about 200 µm (5 µm steps) were obtained. The time required for each optical section was 6 seconds. As the optical section is limited to a small scan field, the overall investigation of the lesion required the acquisition of several image stacks of different skin sites. We acquired about three image stacks for each lesion. All lesions clinically diagnosed as dysplastic nevi and melanoma by board-certified dermatologists (K.M. Kelly and C.B. Zachary) were biopsied and diagnosed by a dermatopathologist (R.M. Harris), using standard hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) histopathology. For the qualitative analysis, we compared MPM and histologic images to determine whether H&E histopathology hallmarks could be correlated with structures in in vivo MPM images. Quantitative methods are described below.

Image analysis
All images were processed using Imagej (15). For the quantitative analysis, we wrote macros for automatic measurement of key parameters characteristic of TPEF and SHG images. TPEF images were also used to identify and calculate the number of melanocytic dendrites. A composite MMI was linearized on a 0 to 9 scale.
For the TPEF contrast, we used the raw TPEF images to calculate the ratio \( F \) between the spatial SD and the mean pixel intensity for each TPEF image in a z-stack corresponding to the EDJ.

\[
F = \frac{\sigma_{I}}{<I>}
\]

where \( \sigma_{I} \) is the spatial SD of fluorescence signal intensity and \( <I> \) is the mean pixel intensity in the TPEF image. For each lesion, \( F \) ratios were calculated over 5 consecutive image planes (spanning a total of 20 \( \mu \)m in depth), starting with the image of the basal layer in each acquired stack and going down into the EDJ. We considered the EDJ starting at the location where the collagen structure in the top of the papilla was visualized. The basal layer was defined as the first cell layer above the EDJ.

A mean \( F \) value was calculated for each lesion. The mean represents the average \( F \) value over the TPEF images analyzed in all stacks of the lesion.

Parameter \( F \) is related to epidermal features assessed qualitatively by histopathology such as lentiginous hyperplasia and Pagetoid spread. By its definition, it measures the degree of pixel intensity homogeneity in the MPM image.

For the SHG contrast, the SHG images were converted to 8-bit images and subsequently to binary images by using the automatic thresholding function in ImageJ (16). The automatic thresholding procedure was suitable for our analysis because the signal-to-background ratio (SBR) of the SHG images was high. The average SBR for each of the SHG images included in the analysis was at least 10:1 and typically averaged greater than 20:1. The "bright pixels" were defined as the pixels of value 1 in the binary images. We defined the density of the bright pixels by the ratio between the number of bright pixels and total number of pixels in one image. The density of bright pixels was calculated for each image in a z-stack of 8 consecutive image planes (spanning a total of 35 \( \mu \)m in depth), starting with the first SHG image of the EDJ. For each stack, a parameter \( S \) was defined as:

\[
S = \frac{\sigma_{SHG}}{<\rho>}
\]

where \( \sigma_{SHG} \) is the SD and \( <\rho> \) is the mean density of bright pixels in the binary SHG images of the stack. A mean \( S \) value was calculated for each lesion. The mean represents the average \( S \) value over all the stacks of SHG images of the lesion.

Parameter \( S \), by its definition, is a measurement of the change in collagen across the EDJ and, therefore, a measurement of histopathology features such as irregular nests of nevus cells along the basal layer, erosion of the junction, and invasion of melanocytes into the dermis. A large \( S \) reflects a rapid increase in the collagen amount from the top of the dermal papillae to deeper layers in the papillary dermis. A small \( S \) value reflects a slower increase in collagen content across the junction, which is due to the presence of cells in the papillary dermis; typically nevus cells from the sides of the rete ridges in dysplastic nevi and melanoma cells in melanoma lesions.

A larger volume at the EDJ would comprise more information for image analysis, but for dark, highly pigmented nevi, TPEF and SHG signals diminish with depth due to high absorption and scattering. Stacks of 20 and 35 \( \mu \)m total thickness for TPEF and SHG images, respectively, proved to contain relevant information in all analyzed lesions.

To determine melanocytic dendrite density, we used the NeuronJ plug-in (17) in ImageJ for tracing and counting of melanocytic dendrites in the TPEF images corresponding to spinosum and granulosum epidermal layers. We calculated a density parameter \( D \), which was defined as the number of melanocytes in a stack volume.

\[
D = \frac{N}{V}
\]

where \( N \) is the number of melanocytic dendrites in the stratum spinosum and granulosum of the epidermis and \( V \) is the volume (the image area \( \times \) the thickness of the epidermis from the stratum corneum to the basal layer). A mean \( D \) value was calculated for each lesion. The mean represents the average \( D \) value obtained from melanocytic dendrites counted by 2 independent observers.

Parameter \( D \) represents a measurement of the density of melanocytic dendrites in upper epidermal layers. A high density number is a hallmark of melanoma, but a limited number of melanocytic dendrites is allowed in the stratum spinosum of the epidermis in dysplastic nevi (18). Parameter \( D \) was introduced to address this ambiguity.

**Results**

Typical MPM images of normal pigmented skin are shown in Fig. 1. MPM features are characterized by normal morphology and architecture of keratinocytes in the epidermal layers, a clearly delineated EDJ, and the presence of normal collagen and elastin fibers in the dermis. Pigmented keratinocytes are present in the basal layer. They appear as bright fluorescent cells along the EDJ due to their melanin content. Blood vessels can be visualized in the dermis. These features can be noted in both horizontal sections (x-y scan) and the corresponding cross-sectional (x-z scan) images.

We performed MPM imaging of pigmented lesions in three stages: (i) common melanocytic nevi without dysplastic changes, (ii) dysplastic nevi with structural and architectural atypia, and (iii) melanoma. MPM images were analyzed qualitatively by identifying the morphologic features characteristic of each group of lesions. Quantitative analysis consisted of measuring the parameters \( F \), \( S \), and \( D \), which are related to signals from TPEF, SHG, and melanocytic dendrites, respectively (see Materials and Methods).

**Melanocytic nevi (without dysplastic changes)**

We imaged 5 melanocytic nevi in 5 patients (common nevi without dysplastic changes), clinically diagnosed as junctional or compound nevi.

The MPM features of melanocytic nevi were characterized by normal morphology of keratinocytes of the epidermal layers and well-defined nests of nevus cells surrounded by collagen fibers at the EDJ and in the dermis. Three melanocytic nevi...
imaged showed elongated rete ridges (Supplementary Fig. S1). Occasional melanocytic dendrites were visualized in the basal layer, but no dendrites were imaged in the upper epidermal layers of the common nevi imaged in this study. Melanocytic nevi were not biopsied, but the features identified by the MPM imaging were in good correlation with features generally identified by histopathology in junctional and compound nevi (14).

The mean of $F$ values for common nevi ranged between 0.86 and 1.07. The mean of $S$ values ranged between 0.42 and 0.6. The mean of $D$ values was zero for all common nevi (Table 1).

Figure 2 shows representative MPM images of a compound nevus at different depths. Nevus cells are visualized as bright disk-like or oval cells among pigmented basal cells (Fig. 2B). Pigmented basal cells and melanocytes are also present in pigmented skin. Nevus cells can be distinguished from pigmented basal cells and melanocytes by examining cellular morphology and organization. Nevus cells appear to be identical to melanocytes but differ because they are generally arranged in clusters or “nests” and do not show dendritic processes (13). Thus, as individual cells, nevus cells and pigmented keratinocytes are very difficult to identify in MPM images because the source of contrast is the same: melanin fluorescence. However, they can be distinguished by their morphology. Nevus cells form nests at the EDJ or in the dermis, as shown in Fig. 2D–F. These images show a well-defined nest because the cluster of nevus cells is completely surrounded by collagen fibers.

Corresponding $F$ values for the images that were included in the quantitative analysis and the $S$ value for the full image stack are reported in the legend of Fig. 2.

**Dysplastic nevi**

We imaged 5 dysplastic nevi with varying degrees of atypia. At least one of the following features was present in the MPM images: mild cellular atypia (enlarged nuclei), lentiginous hyperplasia (nevus cells with dense distribution along the basal layer), acanthosis (thickening of the epidermal layer), occasional melanocytes in the stratum spinosum, and nevus cells distributed in nests that were irregular in both shape and distribution along the EDJ. The thickness of the epidermis was estimated by the depth at which the EDJ was visualized in the stack of images acquired from the stratum corneum to superficial dermis. Melanocytic dendrites in the spinosum layer of the epidermis could be visualized in 2 of 5 dysplastic nevi imaged (Supplementary Fig. S2). Mild cytological atypia and mild architectural disorder were also identified in these lesions. Mean $F$ and $S$ values for dysplastic nevi ranged between 0.78–1.05 and 0.37–0.53, respectively. The mean $D$ values ranged between 0 and 7,800 dendrites/mm$^3$ (Table 1).
Representative MPM images of a dysplastic nevus along with corresponding histology are shown in Fig. 3. The histopathologic diagnosis was compound dysplastic nevus with mild atypia. The MPM images of the lesion showed lentiginous hyperplasia and irregular nests of nevus cells along the basal layer and in the papillary dermis. There was also more variability in cell size compared with common nevi.

Corresponding F values for the images that were included in the quantitative analysis and the S value for the full image stack are reported in the legend of Fig. 3. The D value was 0 for this lesion.

Melanoma

We imaged 5 patients who were diagnosed with melanoma corresponding to two subtypes of melanoma: superficial spreading melanoma (3) and lentigo maligna type (2).

In superficial spreading melanoma lesions, we imaged proliferation of atypical melanocytes (highly pleomorphic melanocytes) at all levels within the epidermis and Pagetoid spread (presence of melanocytes within the upper portion of the epidermis singly or in groups Supplementary Fig. S3). In melanoma lentigo malignant type lesions, we imaged atypical melanocytes in upper epidermal layers and invasion of melanoma cells in the dermis. Mean F and S values for melanoma lesions ranged between 0.58–0.8 and 0.06–0.38, respectively. The mean D values ranged between 8,500 and 78,000 dendrites/mm³ (Table 1).

MPM and histology images from one of the superficial spreading melanomas are shown in Fig. 4. MPM images of the lesion showed the presence of melanocytic dendrites in the upper layers of the epidermis (Fig. 4C), proliferation of atypical melanocytes, and architectural disorder in the basal layer (Fig. 4D–F). Melanoma cells and suspected melanophages can be visualized in the dermis (Fig. 4F). These features correlate well with the ones found in the corresponding histologic sections of the lesion (Fig. 4B). F values for the images that were included in the quantitative analysis and the S value for the stack the images belong to are reported in the legend of Fig. 4. The mean D value for this lesion was 63,878 dendrites/mm³.

The ranges of the mean F, S, and D values corresponding to the pigmented lesions in different stages are summarized in Table 1. The distribution of the mean values of the quantitative parameters F, S, and D are plotted in Fig. 5A–C. Significant differences between mean values for each group were evaluated using the Mann–Whitney U test. The null hypothesis was that the mean F, S, and D parameters were
the same for two different groups. We rejected the null-hypothesis for a $U$ value $\leq$ 2 (the critical value for our experimental conditions), corresponding to $P < 0.05$. Evaluating the $U$ values for each pair of groups, we found (i) the mean values of the $F$ parameter corresponding to melanoma were significantly different from the mean values for dysplastic and common nevi ($P = 0.016$ and 0.009, respectively). Common and dysplastic nevi were not distinguished by the mean $F$ parameter ($P = 0.5$). (ii) The mean values of the $S$ parameter for each group were significantly different from the values of the other two groups ($P = 0.009–0.016$). (iii) Parameter $D$ separated melanoma from common and dysplastic nevi ($P = 0.009$) but did not distinguish between common and dysplastic nevi ($P = 0.3$).

The correlation between each of the parameters $F$, $S$, and $D$ is shown in Fig. 5E–G. In this figure, the combination (color, marker) corresponds to an individual lesion. It can be noted, for example, that the dysplastic nevus with the maximum value of $D$ (blue triangle, solid arrows)—closest to melanoma—also has the minimum value of $S$ and a value of $F$ close to minimum. In fact, from the dysplastic nevi we imaged, this was the only one diagnosed as nevus with "moderate to severe" dysplasia. One of the lesions diagnosed as "lentigo maligna" corresponds to the red circle in Fig. 5E–G (dashed arrows). In this lesion, we imaged only occasional ascending melanocytes in the upper epidermal layers (low $D$ value) but severe proliferation of atypical melanocytes at the EDJ and invasion in the dermis. Melanocytic proliferation resulted in a high degree of homogeneity in the intensity of the TPEF images (low $F$ value) due to a more uniform, increased pigmentation. The $S$ value (a measurement of dermal invasion) for this lesion was low but not minimum. Figure 5E and F and the calculated Pearson correlation coefficients ($\rho$) show that the $S$ and $F$ parameters are weakly correlated with $D$ ($\rho = -0.47, P = 0.074$ for $S$ and $D$; $\rho = -0.5, P = 0.057$ for $F$ and $D$), whereas in Fig. 5G, we see that $S$ and $F$ are well correlated with each other ($\rho = 0.71, P = 0.0032$). The relationship between $S$ and $F$ is not surprising given the fact that they sample similar regions and complementary processes around the EDJ. Among the three parameters, $S$ is the only one that can fully resolve all three states (i.e., benign, dysplastic, malignant). However, a combination of all three parameters improves the performance by increasing the separation between the dysplastic and melanoma groups, which we are mostly concerned about (the $P$ value is reduced from 0.016 to 0.009). Therefore, to increase the performance of the metrics $F$, $S$, and $D$, we assigned each of these criteria a histologic score from 0 to 3 on the basis of visualizing the mean values, as shown in Fig. 5A–C and Table 2. For each lesion, the scores of the three criteria were summed up to give a final continuous MMI index, ranging from 0 to 9. Using this approach, common nevi scored between 0 and 1, dysplastic

Figure 3. Dysplastic nevus. Clinical image (DermLite FOTO, Dermlite Inc.). A, histologic section of the lesion. B, MPM images showing irregular nests of nevus cells (green) and collagen fibers (blue) along the basal layer at depths of 30 $\mu$m (C), 40 $\mu$m (D), 50 $\mu$m (E), and 60 $\mu$m (F). The corresponding $F$ values are 0.89 (C) and 0.86 (D). The $S$ value for this stack is 0.41. Scale bar, 40 $\mu$m.
nevi between 1 and 4, and melanoma between 5 and 8. The distribution of these scores for the three groups is shown in Fig. 5D. A Mann–Whitney U test shows that the MMI scores corresponding to melanoma group are significantly different from the other two groups ($P = 0.009$). The difference in MMI scores of common and dysplastic nevi is marginally significant ($P = 0.03$).

Discussion

MPM is capable of noninvasive in vivo imaging of human skin with sensitivity to the epidermis and superficial dermis (9). In this study, we performed qualitative and quantitative analyses of melanocytic nevi at three stages: common nevi with no dysplastic changes, dysplastic nevi, and melanoma. The qualitative analysis involved identifying morphologic features of the lesions in the three groups and correlating MPM with histologic features. The quantitative analysis was based on TPEF, SHG, and melanocyte parameters derived from 3D in vivo imaging.

Common melanocytic nevi were characterized in MPM images by normal morphology of keratinocytes of the epidermal layers, well-defined nests of nevus cells surrounded by collagen fibers at the EDJ and dermis, and elongated rete ridges.

MPM images of dysplastic nevi showed lentiginous hyperplasia, mild cellular atypia, and nests of nevus cells that were less defined and more irregular in shape and distribution than the nests imaged in common melanocytic nevi. The presence of melanocytic dendrites in the stratum spinosum of the epidermis was revealed in 2 of 5 dysplastic nevi. We found that this feature requires careful evaluation to avoid false-positive diagnosis, as migration of melanocytes into the upper layers of epidermis is a feature also present in melanoma.

Although migration of melanocytes in the upper layers of the epidermis usually raises suspicion of melanoma, limited migration of melanocytes in the stratum spinosum of the epidermis is acceptable in dysplastic nevi (18). In this case, the architectural disorder influences the overall grade. Indeed, in the lesions characterized by ascending melanocytes in the spinosum layer of the epidermis and diagnosed as dysplastic nevi by histopathology, MPM architectural disorder was milder in comparison with histopathologically confirmed melanoma.

In the pigmented lesions diagnosed as melanoma by histopathology, cytological atypia and architectural disorder were the main features revealed by in vivo MPM imaging. This finding is in good agreement with histopathology and the MPM diagnosis criteria identified in a previous study (12). In addition, we observed specific MPM features characteristic of two melanoma subtypes: (i) superficial spreading melanoma where epidermis is mainly involved and there is proliferation of melanocytes and pleomorphic cells (Pagetoid spread) throughout all epidermal layers and (ii) lentigo maligna melanoma where the basal layer rather than the epidermis is mainly affected, atypical melanocytes were more confined to
the basal layer, and there was less Pagetoid spread in the upper epidermal layer along with epidermal atrophy.

Most of the histologic criteria for diagnosis of dysplastic nevi and melanoma such as cellular atypia, lentiginous hyperplasia, elongated dermal papilla, ascending melanocytes, and Pagetoid spread were identified by MPM. Other histologic criteria cannot be easily identified in MPM images and they would need to be correlated with MPM content. For instance, nests of nevus cells localized on the sides of dermal papilla in histologic images of dysplastic nevi are difficult to visualize in the MPM

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<th>Table 2. Scoring system based on visualizing the mean values of the parameters $F$, $S$, $D$ plotted in Fig. 5</th>
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horizontal (i.e., x-y or en face) optical sections. These histologic features can be seen in MPM images as nests of nevus cells, irregular in size and distribution, along the basal layer and in the dermis. Common nevi were not biopsied, but we anticipate that nests of nevus cells localized at the tips of the rete ridges in the histologic images of common nevi are related to well-defined regular nests of nevus cells surrounded by collagen fibers in the MPM images.

Morphologic changes such as cytological atypia and lenticiginous hyperplasia correlate with the TPEF signal. Likewise, morphologic changes at the ED such as appearance of nests of nevus cells on the sides of the rete ridges or disruption of the junction correlate with variations in the SHG signal. TPEF and SHG are most sensitive to these processes when measured over a volume of the EDJ, that is, several x-y image planes, in the region of early-stage melanoma genesis. In the TPEF images corresponding to the three groups of lesions, common, dysplastic, and melanoma, we identified a variation in the ratio of the spatial SD and the mean pixel intensity for the different groups. This ratio (the F score) measured over a stack of images (see Materials and Methods) is related to the degree of pixel intensity homogeneity in the image. MPM images of melanoma lesions showed a higher degree of homogeneity due to a more uniform, increased pigmentation in the EDJ area. The mean F ratios measured in melanomas were significantly lower than the ratios measured in common (P = 0.009) and dysplastic nevi (P = 0.016). The mean ratios corresponding to common nevi and dysplastic nevi did not show a statistically significant difference (P = 0.5).

In the SHG images of the three groups of lesions, we identified a variation in the ratio of the SD and the mean density of the bright pixels in the SHG binary images across a stack of images corresponding to EDJ. This ratio (the S score) is related to the change in collagen amount across the EDJ. A large ratio reflects a rapid increase in the collagen amount from the top of the dermal papilla to deeper layers in the papillary dermis. Large ratios were characteristic of common nevi. Low ratios, which reflect a slower increase in collagen content across the junction, are due to the presence of cells in the papillary dermis; typically nevus cells from the sides of the rete ridges in dysplastic nevi and melanocytes in melanoma lesions. The mean values of these ratios corresponding to each group were significantly different from the values of the other two groups (P = 0.009–0.016).

A third measurable criterion for distinguishing dysplastic nevi from melanoma, the D score, is related to the density of melanocytic dendrites in the upper epidermal layers. Dysplastic nevi were characterized by significantly lower density of melanocytic dendrites in the upper epidermal layers compared with melanoma lesions. By combining melanocyte morphology with TPEF and SHG features, we developed a quantitative 0 to 9 point algorithm for evaluating in vivo images, structured in a manner similar to well-established histology scoring methods such as the Bloom–Richardson grading system (19). This integrated MMI assigns unique values to each lesion. By having a continuous 9-point scale, it is possible to separate common nevi (MMI = 0–1), dysplastic nevi (MMI = 1–4), and melanoma (MMI = 5–8) with a high degree of statistical significance (P = 0.009–0.03). Given the relatively small sample size, we feel that the three parameters F, S, and D, which sample different but complementary physiologic processes, are useful in describing a quantitative melanoma index. However, as our patient population expands, it is possible that sufficient predictive power can be achieved in future studies with a subset of these parameters.

The results of this study provide an initial set of MPM features that are characteristic of common nevi, dysplastic nevi, and melanoma and correspond to descriptions from conventional histopathology. Using these criteria we have developed, for the first time, a quantitative algorithm derived from in vivo MPM measurements that shows potential to discriminate between these groups of melanocytic lesions. These results are certainly limited by the small number of subjects. Dysplastic nevi, in particular, have very diverse features and a larger population is necessary to validate diagnostic performance. Nevertheless, these findings and previously reported results (12) identify MPM signals that are consistent with melanoma and could be used to help guide further investigations. A more comprehensive study of a larger number of patients is necessary to validate the proposed scoring algorithm and evaluate how well MPM technology can distinguish dysplastic nevi from common nevi and melanoma. This could help dermatologists increase the accuracy of their diagnosis for pigmented lesions that fall into the borderline area, minimize the need for invasive biopsies, and advance our knowledge of underlying biologic factors that influence the appearance and progression of melanoma and related skin diseases.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
Kai H. König has ownership interest (including patents) in JenLab GmbH. A.J. Durkin and B.J. Tromberg have ownership interest (including patents) in Modulated Imaging Inc. B.J. Tromberg has a commercial research grant from Unilever, Inc., and has ownership interest (including patents) in University of California Regents. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

Authors’ Contributions
Conception and design: M. Balu, K.M. Kelly, C.B. Zachary, T.B. Krasieva, K. König, A.J. Durkin, B.J. Tromberg
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References

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