Analysis of Heterogeneity of Atypia Within Melanocytic Nevi

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Background: Incisional biopsy of clinically atypical nevi continues to be a common practice. Questions can arise as to the adequacy of these partial biopsies.

Objective: To determine whether incisional (partial) biopsy specimens may be considered representative of the entire lesion, atypical nevi submitted to our dermatopathology laboratory were examined for the presence or absence of heterogeneity of atypia within the individual nevi.

Design: The study included 250 histologically atypical nevi that were selected consecutively from pigmented lesions that were submitted to our dermatopathology laboratory by community and academic dermatologists for histopathologic analysis. Also, 23 moderately to severely atypical and 25 severely atypical nevi from consecutive submissions were added for statistical reasons. Lesions with both clear and involved margins were used. Lesions were considered homogeneous if the atypia involved the entire lesion or heterogeneous if either the atypia was focal or if different degrees of atypia occurred within the same lesion. Atypia was defined by the usual parameters of architectural and cytologic atypia and host response. Also, the degree of atypia in relationship to heterogeneity and to patient age was determined.

Setting: The Dermatopathology Laboratory, University of California, Irvine.

Main Outcome Measures: Outcome measures included the percentage of nevi exhibiting heterogeneity of atypia, heterogeneity of atypia in relation to patient age, degree of atypia in relation to patient age, and degree of atypia in relation to the presence of heterogeneity of atypia.

Results: Of the 298 nevi examined, 107 (35.9%) were heterogeneous in atypia and 191 (64.1%) were homogeneous in atypia. There was no significant difference in age between patients with heterogeneous lesions and those with homogeneous lesions. There was a statistically significant correlation between the degree of atypia and patient age. The average age of patients with a lesser degree of atypia was 36.9 years, while the average age of patients with a greater degree of atypia was 44.8 years (P<.005). There was no significant correlation between degree of atypia and heterogeneity of atypia (correlation coefficient, 0.1).

Conclusions: A clinically significant proportion of atypical nevi exhibited heterogeneity of atypia. Also, there was a significant relationship between the degree of atypia and increasing age (P<.005). Therefore, if a clinically atypical nevus warrants a biopsy, these results give additional support for complete excisional biopsy (which can include shave or punch) to assure adequate histopathologic sampling of the lesion.

Arch Dermatol. 2003;139:289-292

Due to increasing numbers of biopsy specimens of partially shaved nevi received in our dermatopathology laboratory, we thought that it would be interesting and important to determine the incidence of histologic heterogeneity within atypical nevi. It is generally appreciated that nevi may exhibit clinical and histologic atypia.1,2 For this study, sections of 298 histologically atypical nevi were reviewed to evaluate the heterogeneity of atypia within individual nevi in a more precise fashion. Heterogeneity of atypia is important because biopsy specimens of partially removed nevomelanocytic neoplasms may not be representative of the entire lesion.

Suspicious pigmented lesions often upon histopathologic analysis have features of atypical nevi (Clark’s or dysplastic nevi or nevi with architectural disorder and cytologic atypia). Although the concept of atypical nevus is somewhat controversial,1,3 there is considerable support for the idea that nevi can be evaluated with respect to the amount of cyto-
logic and architectural atypia. This grading appears to be a continuous spectrum, ranging from completely benign-appearing nevi to obvious melanoma, both clinically and histopathologically. When biopsy specimens are obtained from suspicious pigmented lesions for histopathologic analysis, there can be conflicts between the adequacy of the sampling for histopathology and the cosmetic consequences of the sampling. Over the past few years, we have received increasing numbers of specimens from partial biopsies of nevi. Questions can arise as to what constitutes an adequate biopsy specimen of a suspicious pigmented lesion. Therefore, evaluating the variability of histopathologic atypia within nevi is important. The purpose of this study was to analyze histopathologically atypical nevi in regard to the homogeneity or heterogeneity of the atypia within the individual nevi.

A total of 298 histopathologically atypical nevi were selected for analysis. Two hundred fifty nevi were obtained in sequential order from specimens of histopathologically proven atypical nevi submitted to the Dermatopathology Laboratory of the University of California, Irvine. The reported diagnosis for all specimens was nevus with atypia, with the type (compound, junctional, etc.) and level of atypia specified.

In addition, after the initial 250 nevi were selected, 48 more moderately to severely atypical or severely atypical nevi were obtained. As in the case of the bulk of the specimens examined, these 48 nevi were selected consecutively from those submitted to our dermatopathology laboratory. The additional lesions with moderate to severe atypia and severe atypia were added because there were too few of these more atypical lesions in the 250 consecutive specimens to make statistical analysis meaningful. Both incisional and excisional specimens were analyzed. Nevi with known histopathologic atypia were retrospectively examined for the presence or absence of heterogeneity of atypia. The study did not include Spitz or other types of atypical nevi other than dysplastic (Clark’s) nevi.

Atypia was defined by the usual parameters of cytologic and architectural atypia and the host response. Our criteria essentially correspond to those recently elucidated by Crowson, Magro, and Mihm. Architectural or pattern atypia mani-
RESULTS

Of the 298 nevi examined, 107 (35.9%) were heterogeneous in atypia and 191 (64.1%) were homogeneous in atypia. There were no significant differences in age between patients with heterogeneous atypia and those with homogeneous atypia or among the group as a whole (based on t test analysis) (Table). The average age in the homogeneous group was 40.2 years, while the average age in the heterogeneous group was 37.2 years.

The overall degree of atypia was analyzed in regard to age (Figure 4), revealing a correlation coefficient of 0.19. Also, a lower-atypia group, consisting of minimal and minimal to focally moderate atypia, and a higher-atypia group, consisting of moderate to focally severe and severe atypia, were created. The ages of patients in the 2 groups were compared. The average age of the patients with less atypia was 36.9 years, while that of the patients with more atypia was 44.8 years (P<.005). The heterogeneity of atypia was analyzed in relation to the overall degree of atypia (Figure 5) and showed no significant trends (correlation coefficient, 0.1).

COMMENT

A significant proportion of nevi (35%) exhibited heterogeneity in their distribution of atypia. This heterogeneity was not significantly correlated to the age of the patients. Exclusion of homogeneous lesions that were present at the margin may have slightly affected the percentage of heterogeneous lesions that were found, but the number of lesions that were excluded was small and would not have significantly affected the overall results. There were significant differences in the ages of patients in the lower- and higher-atypia groups (P<.005). Previous work has indicated that increasing the overall degree of histopathologic atypia may be correlated with increasing age. There do not appear to be any signifi-

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Figure 2. Higher magnification of the left half of the nevus seen in Figure 1, exhibiting a few nevus cells at the dermoepidermal junction and uniform small, round nevus cells within the subjacent dermis (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification ×200).

Figure 3. Higher magnification of the right half of the nevus seen in Figure 1, exhibiting nevus cells within the epidermis and at the dermoepidermal junction both individually and in nests, both at the tips and at the sides of the rete ridges. The nevus cells do exhibit cytological atypia characterized by an increase in their overall size and in the nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio. The lesion is also associated with concentric fibroplasia and a perivascular lymphocytic infiltrate (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification ×200).

Figure 4. Overall degree of atypia vs age of patients.

Figure 5. Heterogeneity of atypia in relation to degree of atypia.
cant trends in heterogeneity vs severity (Figure 5). Therefore, it does not seem to follow that more severely atypical lesions have a greater likelihood of being heterogeneous.

As with all studies on atypical nevi, it must be recognized that grading the level of atypia is somewhat subjective, and in this study, categorizing a nevus as heterogeneous or homogeneous in regard to atypia is also somewhat subjective. However, studies have shown that with proper definition of variables and training, there can be good agreement among different evaluators.6,4

The finding that a significant proportion of nevi show heterogeneity of atypia means that a partial biopsy might inadequately sample the lesion and give a false impression as to the overall severity of atypia manifested. This could result in the lesion not being treated in the same manner that it would be if the lesion had been completely sampled. We recognize that there are those who believe that it is not appropriate to grade atypia or to recommend therapy based on the level of atypia.3

Also, it is well documented that melanomas may be contiguous with an atypical nevus component.10,11 It would be hoped that partial biopsies would sample the most clinically atypical portion of the suspicious pigmented lesion, but the most clinically suspicious portion does not necessarily coincide with the histopathologically most atypical portion.12 Therefore, it is not surprising that partial biopsies yielding an atypical nevus upon histopathologic analysis have revealed melanoma on complete excision.12,13 Therefore, it appears wise, when possible, to perform complete clinical removal of suspicious pigmented lesions so that adequate histopathologic analysis may be performed. Complete removal of some pigmented lesions can be cosmetically problematic, and the performance of an appropriate biopsy must be tempered with clinical judgment of the benefits and risks involved. In highly suspicious lesions, a biopsy or excision that includes the total thickness of the lesion is important because of the risk of not reaching the base of a melanoma and therefore preventing accurate staging with appropriate follow-up and therapy.

In summary, a significant proportion (35%) of atypical nevi in this study displayed heterogeneity of atypia, supporting the concept that if a nevus is clinically atypical, a total biopsy rather than a partial biopsy is preferred. We also found a statistically significant relationship between increasing age and severity of atypia in melanocytic lesions.

Accepted for publication November 20, 2002.

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REFERENCES