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# Melanoma as a subsequent neoplasm in survivors of childhood cancer: A report from the Childhood Cancer Survivor Study.

**Sub-category:**
Pediatric Solid Tumors

**Category:**
Pediatric Oncology

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**Abstract Disclosures**

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Survivors of childhood cancer are at increased risk of developing subsequent neoplasms. The incidence and clinical characteristics of subsequent melanoma has not been well described in survivors of childhood cancer. **Methods:** Analysis included 14,358 5-year survivors of childhood cancer diagnosed between 1970-1986. Cumulative incidence (CIN) of first occurrence of subsequent melanoma (invasive, ocular, or in situ) was estimated. The association of potential risk factors and CIN of melanoma were tested using cause specific hazards models with age as the time scale and censoring at time of death. Risks for subsequent malignant melanoma as compared to SEER data base (excluding in situ and ocular melanomas) were calculated using standardized incidence ratios (SIR) and excess absolute risk (EAR) per 1000 person years. **Results:** 55 survivors reported 61 malignant melanomas (invasive 50, in situ 9, and ocular 2). Median time to tumor development was 20.7 yrs (range 5.6-35.4yrs). Median age at diagnosis of first subsequent melanoma was 32yrs (10.9 – 49.0 yrs) and 28 were male. Initial diagnoses included leukemia (16), lymphoma (15), soft tissue and bone sarcoma (n=15), brain tumor (5), Wilms' tumor (3), and neuroblastoma (1). At last contact, 82% of patients were alive. The CIN of first subsequent melanoma (excluding in-situ and ocular) at 36 yrs from initial cancer was 0.72% (95% CI 0.37-1.07). CIN point estimates by diagnosis ranged from 0.23% for brain tumors to 1.3% for soft tissue and bone sarcoma survivors. The SIR was 2.95 (95% CI 2.19 – 3.89), and EAR was 0.12 (95% CI 0.07 – 0.18) per 1000 person years. Occurrence of melanoma was not associated with age at primary cancer diagnosis, sex, race or family history of cancer. **Conclusions:** Although the incidence is low, survivors of childhood cancer are at increased risk for developing malignant melanoma. Continued surveillance and awareness of this risk is critical for early detection and treatment of this disease.

**Associated Presentation(s):**

1. Melanoma as a subsequent neoplasm in survivors of childhood cancer: A report from the Childhood Cancer Survivor Study.

Meeting: 2011 ASCO Annual Meeting
Presenter: Alberto S. Pappo
Session: Pediatric Oncology I (Oral Abstract Session)

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1. Busulphan-melphalan as a myeloablative therapy (MAT) for high-risk neuroblastoma: Results from the HR-NBL1/SIOPEN trial.

Meeting: 2011 ASCO Annual Meeting Abstract No: 2 First Author: R. L. Ladenstein
Category: Pediatric Oncology - Pediatric Solid Tumors

2. Phase I study of bevacizumab, sorafenib, and low-dose cyclophosphamide (CYC) in children and young adults with refractory solid tumors.

Meeting: 2011 ASCO Annual Meeting Abstract No: 9500 First Author: V. M. Santana
Category: Pediatric Oncology - Pediatric Solid Tumors

3. Phase I study of pazopanib in children with relapsed or refractory solid tumors (ADVL0815): A Children's Oncology Group Phase I Consortium Trial.

Meeting: 2011 ASCO Annual Meeting Abstract No: 9501 First Author: J. L. Glade Bender
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**Abstracts by A. S. Pappo:**

1. Melanoma as a subsequent neoplasm in survivors of childhood cancer: A report from the Childhood Cancer Survivor Study.

Meeting: 2011 ASCO Annual Meeting Abstract No: 9510 First Author: A. S. Pappo
Category: Pediatric Oncology - Pediatric Solid Tumors

2. Shorter duration therapy that includes vincristine (V), dactinomycin (A), and lower doses of cyclophosphamide (C) with or without radiation therapy for patients with newly diagnosed low-risk embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma (ERMS): A report from the Children's Oncology Group (COG).

Meeting: 2011 ASCO Annual Meeting Abstract No: 9516 First Author: D. Walterhouse
Category: Pediatric Oncology - Pediatric Solid Tumors

3. Activity of R1507, a monoclonal antibody to the insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF1R), in patients (pts) with recurrent or refractory Ewing's sarcoma family of tumors (ESFT): Results of a phase II SARC study.

Meeting: 2010 ASCO Annual Meeting Abstract No: 10000 First Author: A. S. Pappo
Category: Sarcoma - Ewing's Sarcoma

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Meeting: 2010 ASCO Annual Meeting
Presenter: Alberto S. Pappo, MD
Session: Sarcoma (Oral Abstract Session)

3. The Study of Rare Tumors within the Context of a Cooperative Group: The COG experience 2002-2007

Meeting: 2009 ASCO Annual Meeting
Chair: Alberto S. Pappo, MD
Session: Rare Tumors in Childhood (Education Session)

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***Educational Book Manuscripts by A. S. Pappo*:**

1. Rare Cancers in Children: When Adult Tumors Occur in Children

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