

## Analysis of Melanoma

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### DESCRIPTION

Melanoma is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in melanocytes (cells that color the skin). There are differing kinds of cancer that begin within the skin. Skin cancer can occur any place on the skin. Melanoma happens once the pigment-producing cells that provide color to the skin become cancerous. Symptoms might include a new, uncommon growth or a change in an existing mole. Melanomas will occur anyplace on the body [1].

### Symptoms of melanoma

Melanomas will develop anyplace on your body. They most frequently develop in areas that have had exposure to the sun, like your back, legs, arms and face. Melanomas may also occur in areas that do not receive abundant sun exposure, like the soles of your feet, palms of your hands and fingernail beds. These hidden melanomas are more common in people with darker skin. In its early stages, malignant melanoma may be difficult to detect. It is necessary to see the skin for any signs of change. Alterations in the appearance of the skin are very important indicators of malignant melanoma. Doctors use them within the diagnostic method [2].

The first malignant melanoma signs and symptoms typically are:

- An amendment in change in an existing mole.
- The development of a new pigmented or unusual-looking growth on your skin
- Melanoma does not always begin as a mole. It may also occur on otherwise normal-appearing skin.

### Causes of melanoma

Melanoma happens once something goes wrong within the melanin-producing cells (melanocytes) that provide color to your skin. Normally, skin cells develop in a controlled and orderly way-healthy new cells push older cells toward your skin's surface, where they die and eventually fall off. However once some cells develop DNA damage, new cells may begin to grow out of

control and can eventually form a mass of cancerous cells. Simply what damages DNA in skin cells and how this leads to malignant melanoma is not clear. It's likely that a combination of factors, together with environmental and genetic factors, causes malignant melanoma. Still, doctors believe exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun and from tanning lamps and beds is that the leading reason for malignant melanoma. UV light does not cause all melanomas, particularly those who occur in places on your body that do not receive exposure to sunlight. This means that other factors may contribute to your risk of malignant melanoma [3,4].

Melanoma may be a sort of carcinoma. It is not the most common, but it is the most serious, because it typically spreads. Once this happens, it may be difficult to treat, and therefore the outlook is also poor. Risk factors for malignant melanoma include overexposure to the sun, having fair skin, and a family history of malignant melanoma, among others. Although primary cutaneous malignant melanoma accounts for approximately 3% of all malignant skin tumors, it's the greatest contribution to skin cancer-related death. In its early stages, malignant melanoma may be difficult to detect. It is important to check the skin for any signs of change. Alterations in the appearance of the skin are very important indicators of malignant melanoma. Doctors use them within the diagnostic method.

### REFERENCES

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