Supplementary Online Content


eFigure 1. Cumulative Incidence Curve for Time to First New Melanoma From Study Inclusion
eFigure 2. Examples of Thick Melanomas Diagnosed Postbaseline

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
"Number at Risk" signifies the patient numbers included at the beginning of each year for follow-up. 10 patients did not return following baseline evaluation. The cohort size at 5 years was too small to report a 5-year cumulative incidence.
Female in her 50s (sibling of patient in eFigure 2F) with a history of six invasive and one in-situ melanoma, DNS and three first degree relatives with invasive melanoma at baseline. She reported a lower left nodule lesion (large arrow) at her initial visit in June 2008 as being present for decades without change and the non-descript dermoscopic appearance was noted.
Change against TBP observed in August 2009 led to excision which showed a 21.0mm Breslow thickness desmoplastic melanoma. An adjacent nodule (eFigure 2A small arrow) was confirmed a dermatofibroma on biopsy.
Low x1 power hematoxylin & eosin showing a pleomorphic spindle cell tumor invading dermis and subcutis associated with desmoplastic stroma. Note the nuclear atypia of the spindle cells and the admixed lymphocytes. These features are characteristic of desmoplastic melanoma.
High x20 power hematoxylin & eosin showing a pleomorphic spindle cell tumor invading dermis and subcutis associated with desmoplastic stroma. Note the nuclear atypia of the spindle cells and the admixed lymphocytes. These features are characteristic of desmoplastic melanoma.
Immunohistochemical stain for S-100 protein showing positive staining in the atypical spindle cells confirming desmoplastic melanoma.
Male in his 50s with a history of two invasive melanomas, DNS and three first degree relatives with invasive melanoma at study inclusion. A right arm skin colored papule at the site of a prior local benign excision was noted at baseline visit 2006 and was initially considered to be a keloid scar. The clinical (arrow) and dermoscopic pictures (eFigure 2G) were taken prior to excision in March 2009 when the patient reported change.
Histology (hematoxylin & eosin x20) showing an 8.5 mm Breslow thickness desmoplastic melanoma.
Histology (S100-protein immunostain x20) showing an 8.5 mm Breslow thickness desmoplastic melanoma.