

Numbers count in the genetics of moles and melanomas

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Reticular naevi pattern (left) Gene variations: MTAP, PLA2G6, MITF. Globular naevi pattern (right) Gene variations: IRF4. Credit: University of Queensland

University of Queensland scientists have identified a way to help dermatologists determine a patient's risk of developing melanoma.

UQ Diamantina Institute researcher Associate Professor Rick Sturm said the team uncovered the specific gene variations affecting the [number](#) and types of moles on the body and their role in causing skin cancer.

"The goal was to investigate the genetic underpinnings of different [mole](#)

classes or 'naevi types' and understand how these affect [melanoma](#) risk," Dr. Sturm said.

"Based on our work, the number of moles in each category can give a more complete assessment of melanoma risk rather than just the number of moles alone."

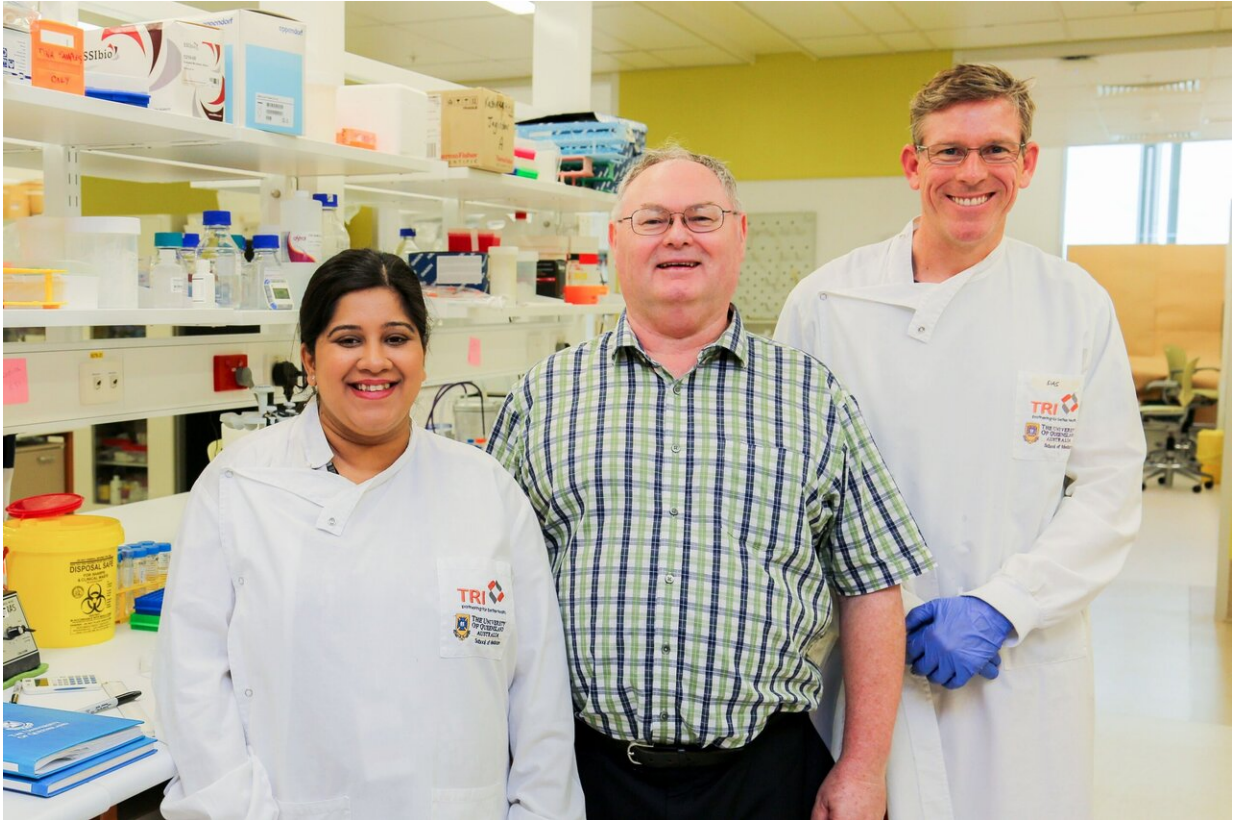
Three key mole classes—reticular, globular and non-specific—were magnified under a dermoscope to assess their pattern and risk factors.

"We found people who had more non-specific mole patterns increased their melanoma risk by two percent with every extra mole carried," he said.

"As we age, we tend to increase the amount of non-specific moles on our body, and the risk of developing melanoma increases."

Dr. Sturm said globular and reticular mole patterns were also found to change over time.

"Globular patterns were shown to decrease as we get older, typically petering out after the age of 50 to 60," he said.



Associate Professor Rick Sturm, Kasturee Jagirdar and Darryn Smit. Credit: University of Queensland

"Reticular moles also decreased over time but were likely to head down a more dangerous path and develop into the non-specific pattern."

A cohort of more than 1200 people, half melanoma patients, were recruited into the almost nine-year study.

Their results were then overlayed with [genetic testing](#), which found variations in four major genes.

"We found some major relationships between [genes](#) and the number of moles and patterns when looking at the DNA," Dr. Sturm said.

"Certain gene types influenced the number of different naevi types—for example, the IRF4 gene was found to strongly influence the number of globular naevi found on the body."

The findings will help dermatologists to better understand mole patterns and provide more holistic care to patients who may be at risk of melanoma.

"For a long time, clinicians have been interested in how pigmented moles relate to melanoma and melanoma risk," he said.

"With the availability of dermoscopes and imaging, these results provide a new layer of understanding to guide clinical practice."

This research is published in *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*.

More information: David L. Duffy et al. Genes determining nevus count and dermoscopic appearance in Australian melanoma cases and controls, *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jid.2019.05.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2019.05.032)

Provided by University of Queensland

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