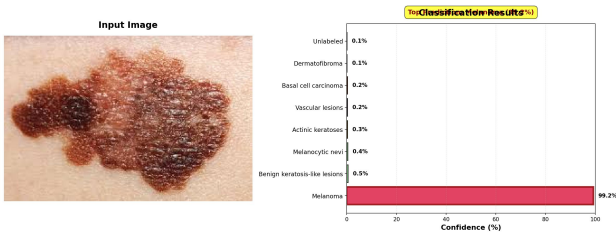


Patient Information

Name: ravi
Age: 1 Gender: Male
Location: Bengaluru, Karnataka, India



Diagnosis Summary

Condition: Melanoma Confidence: 99.2% Risk: VERY HIGH RISK
Serious skin cancer - IMMEDIATE medical attention required

Medical Insights (AI)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The information below is provided for educational purposes only. It is not a substitute for a professional medical evaluation, diagnosis, or treatment plan. Please consult a qualified healthcare provider-preferably a pediatric dermatologist-immediately to discuss these results and determine the appropriate next steps.

Condition Overview

Melanoma is a malignant tumor of melanocytes, the pigment producing cells in the skin. While it most commonly occurs in adults, melanoma can appear in infants and young children, although it is exceptionally rare. Key characteristics include:

| Feature | Typical Presentation in Infants |

|-----|-----|

| Appearance | Darkly pigmented macule or patch; may be irregular, asymmetric, or have uneven borders. |

| Growth | Rapid enlargement or change in color/size over weeks to months. |

| Location | Often on the scalp, trunk, or extremities; can also involve mucous membranes. |

| Symptoms | Usually asymptomatic, but may cause itching, pain, or bleeding if ulcerated. |

| Prognosis | Early detection and removal greatly improve outcomes; delayed diagnosis can lead to metastasis. |

Important Precautions & Next Steps

- Seek Immediate Professional Care
- Arrange an urgent appointment with a pediatric dermatologist or an oncologist experienced in infant skin cancers.
- If the lesion is rapidly evolving or showing signs of ulceration, consider visiting an emergency department or urgent care.
- Diagnostic Confirmation
- A definitive diagnosis requires biopsy (e.g., excisional, incisional, or punch) followed by histopathological examination.
- Imaging (ultrasound, MRI, or CT) may be advised to rule out regional or distant spread, depending on the dermatologist's assessment.
- Avoid Self Treatment
- Do not apply topical creams, ointments, or home remedies to the suspicious lesion.
- Refrain from attempting to remove or alter the lesion at home; this can worsen the condition and obscure diagnostic clues.
- Sun Protection
- Until a professional evaluation is completed, keep the child's skin covered with lightweight, breathable clothing.
- Use a broad spectrum sunscreen (SPF 30) on exposed areas, especially if the child is outdoors.
- Monitor for Changes
- Record the lesion's size, color, border, and any symptoms (itching, pain, bleeding).

-