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RESEARCH ARTICLE

POROCARCINOMA A CASE REPORT AND REVUE OF LITERATURE

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Abstract

Eccrinporocarcinoma is a rare and very aggressive skin tumor, we presented a case of a 64 years old male patient, with long history of a benign left retroauriculaire lesion changing of aspect one year ago, biopsy talked about an adnexal tumor, after total resection the diagnosis of porocarcinoma was taken.

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Introduction:-

Eccrine porocarcinoma (EP) is a rare neoplasm: 0.005% to 0.01% of all malignant skin tumors [1,2], it arises with no differences between the sexes, clinical presentation is variable and can appear like many other skin tumors, only histology confirms the diagnosis, prognosis is poor when metastasis is there. Surgical resection is the mainstay of treatment modality [3,4], we report a single case of EP with no metastasis.

Case report

A 64 years old male man, under treatment for diabetes and dyslipidemia 7 years ago, smoker 30 year package, presented with multiple retro auricular nodular lesions evolving over the past year on a pre-existing lesion, clinical examination objectified a pigmented nodular lesion 5/2 cm, in the left retroauricular sulcus, painless, mobile to the deep plane and fixed to the superficial plane (figure 1). A biopsy was done, the result speaks of an epithelial tumor proliferation, the appearance does not rule out an adnexal origin.



Figure 1:- Multinodular aspect of the tumor

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the patient was operated, the surgical procedure consisted of a surgical excision with margins of 5 mm. (figure 2). The histopathologic result concluded that it was an infiltrating porocarcinoma, the closest margins was 4 mm.



Figure 2:- Resection of the tumor.

Body CT scan did not show any abnormalities apart from a normal-looking lymph node in the left internal jugular chain with a diameter of 7 mm.

A second look surgery was performed to have the right margin for this tumor, which is 2 cm (figure 3).



Figure 3:- Second surgery for right margin,



Figure 3:- Second surgery for right margin.

after multidisciplinary discussion involving the radiotherapy-oncology and the ENT departments:

- neck dissection was performed, no lymph node metastasis was observed.
- regular follow-up was decided.

no recurrence was reported after 3 months .

Discussion:-

Eccrine porocarcinoma (EP) is a very rare dermatological cancer, described for the first time by Pinkus and Mehregan in 1963, till 2017 only 250 cases were described all over the world [3], presents in patients of advanced age [1,3], has no predilection for specific parts of the body, most frequently in the extremities especially lower limbs, followed by trunk and head.

Ulceration and multinodularity are among signs of aggressiveness with increased risk of local recurrence and distant metastasis[3,5], EP may develop de novo or not[3], in our case our patient did have pre-existing lesion, This may be explained by the fact that some Eps arise from a preexisting benign condition [3,6], Metastasis is reported to occur in 20% of patients The most common affected organ is lymph nodes (60%) followed by chest (13%)[3,5,7].

Mortality rate in case of metastasis increases dramatically reaching to 80% in case of distant metastasis and 65% when only lymph nodes are affected.

It's a very aggressive tumor, when there is no metastasis, a wide local resection is recommended with a margin of 2 – 3 cm with a node dissection[8,9], to prevent metastasis, in our case seen the location of the tumor a partial amputation of the ear was performed with an homolateral cervical lymph node dissection.

Conclusion:-

EP is a very rare and aggressive skin tumor, only histopathological study confirms the diagnosis, it may give confusion with other tumors, mortality increases significantly if the diagnosis is made on metastatic stage, only Early intervention with wide local resection improves prognosis.

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