

SKIN METASTASIS OF COLORECTAL CARCINOMA, A CASE REPORT

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Introduction - Purpose : Introduction: Metastases represent one of the most outstanding characteristics of malignant neoplasms and are relatively rare in the skin, in spite of the great extension of the cutaneous organ.¹ They occur from 0.7% to 5% of patients with cancer. In those with metastatic disease, this rate is up to 10.4%.² Cutaneous metastases generally represent a late event in the course of an advanced internal malignancy with involvement of other organs, However, frequently it can be the first signal of malignancy, which occurs with greater frequency in lung carcinoma, followed by kidney and ovary cancer. In this case, we present a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer who had skin metastasis.

Findings : Case: In March 2016, a 53-year-old female patient was referred to our outpatient clinic because of the mass detected on colonoscopy due to iron deficiency anemia. The biopsy result is compatible with adenocarcinoma. Multiple metastases were detected in the lung and liver, and on the physical examination a skin lesion was found in the right shoulder. Excisional biopsy of the lesion on the skin was compatible with adenocarcinoma metastasis. The patient with the K-Ras mutant underwent FOLFIRI + Bevacizumab regimen. After 6 cycles, progression of pulmonary metastases was seen in the patient, FOLFOX regimen started. The patient is currently undergoing treatment.

Discussion : Discussion: Cutaneous metastasis of colorectal adenocarcinoma a rare event (2.3% to 6%) that usually occur two years after the detection or resection of the primary tumor. Adenocarcinomas of the colon and rectum are even more rare and typically signify widespread disease with a poor prognosis. The most frequent cutaneous site of colon cancer metastasis is the surgical scar in the abdomen that results from the removal of the malignancy. The metastasis may also occur in preexistent non-related surgical scars. The majority of metastases are well differentiated, mucin-secreting adenocarcinomas. They usually have a nodular configuration and are located in the dermis, with subsequent infiltration of epidermis and the subcutaneous cell tissue. Survival after cutaneous metastasis diagnosis varies from one to 34 months. The average survival of patients after the diagnosis of cutaneous metastasis of colon carcinoma is 18 months. In conclusion, dermatological evaluation of patients who are undergoing screening or who have already been diagnosed with cancer is extremely important, for it provides a high level of suspicion with the onset of cutaneous lesions, even if these are clinically compatible with benign illnesses.

Keywords: colorectal cancer, skin metastasis, rare