

POROCARCINOMA OF UPPER LIP – A RARE CASE REPORT

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Introduction

- ❖ Porocarcinoma, also known as eccrine porocarcinoma or malignant eccrine poroma, is a rare and aggressive malignant tumor originating from the eccrine sweat glands.
- ❖ Eccrine glands, a major type of sweat gland, are found throughout the skin, especially on the palms, soles, and forehead.
- ❖ Porocarcinoma is extremely rare, comprising just 0.005% of skin tumors, but its aggressive nature and risk of metastasis pose a major challenge for medical professionals.
- ❖ Porocarcinoma primarily affects older adults, typically over 60 years of age, with a slight predominance in females.
- ❖ Porocarcinoma is hard to diagnose due to its nonspecific appearance, often resembling other skin conditions, and requires histopathological analysis for confirmation.

Case Presentation

- ❖ Patient Presentation: A 50-year-old female presented with a 3 x 2 cm swelling on the left side of her upper lip, accompanied by tenderness.
- ❖ Initial Diagnosis: A biopsy of the ulcer revealed a malignant adnexal tumor.
- ❖ Surgical Intervention: The patient underwent wide local excision of the lesion along with a left modified radical neck dissection.
- ❖ Tumor Description: The excised lesion showed a 1.5 x 1.5 cm area containing gelatinous and cystic components.
- ❖ Histopathological Findings: Tumor cells were arranged in sheets and lobules, consisting of poroid cells with moderate pleomorphism and high nuclear-to-cytoplasmic ratios.
- ❖ Cellular Features: Tumor cells had eosinophilic cytoplasm, vesicular chromatin, irregular nuclear membranes, and occasional prominent nucleoli.
- ❖ Cystic Structures: Multiple cystic spaces with secretions and dilated ducts were noted, along with stromal hyalinization.
- ❖ Mitosis: Atypical mitosis (2-3 per high-power field) was observed.
- ❖ Lymph Node Status: No lymph nodes were found to be positive for malignancy, leading to a stage I diagnosis (pT1N0).
- ❖ Postoperative Imaging: A CECT scan of the neck and chest showed postoperative changes but no signs of lymphadenopathy or metastasis.
- ❖ Radiation Therapy Plan: The patient was scheduled for adjuvant radiation therapy, receiving a total dose of 60Gy over six weeks.
- ❖ Radiation Technique: The radiation was delivered using a left antero-lateral wedge pair technique, five days a week.

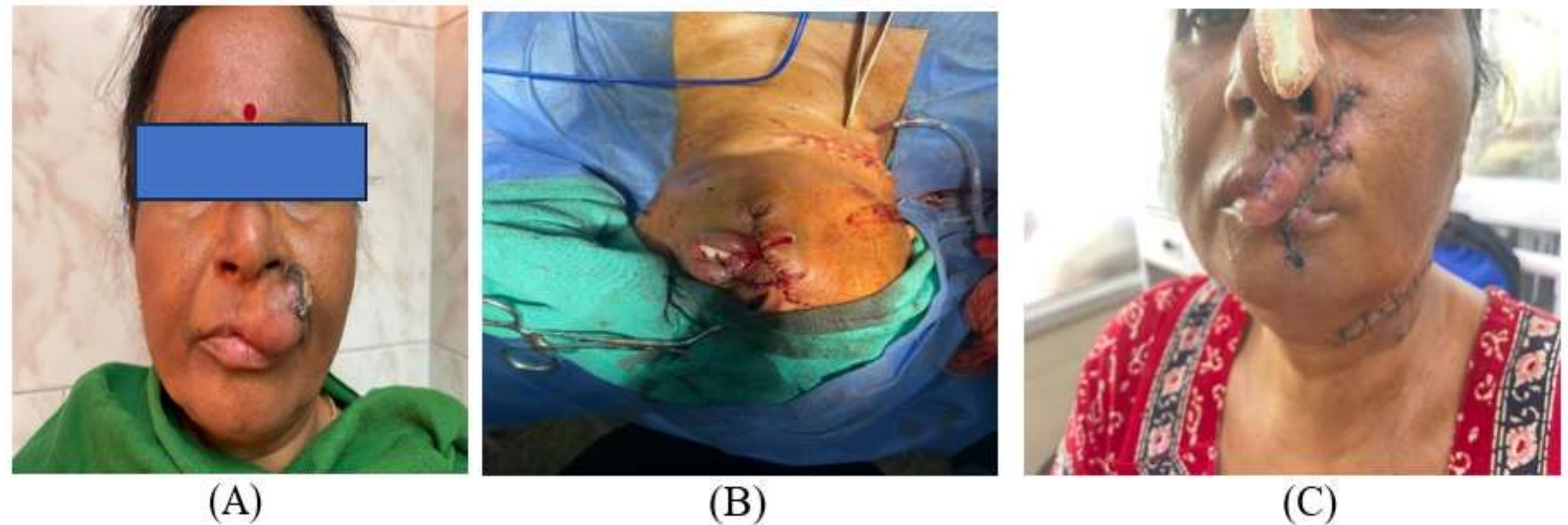
Conclusion

- ❖ This case report highlights the rarity and complexity of porocarcinoma in the upper lip, an uncommon location for this type of tumor. Successful wide local excision, coupled with thorough histopathological evaluation, demonstrates the importance of aggressive surgical management. Despite the tumor's aggressive nature, the absence of lymph node involvement and the achievement of clear surgical margins suggest a favorable prognosis. The case underscores the necessity for heightened clinical vigilance and multidisciplinary collaboration in managing rare malignancies like porocarcinoma to ensure comprehensive care and improve patient outcomes.

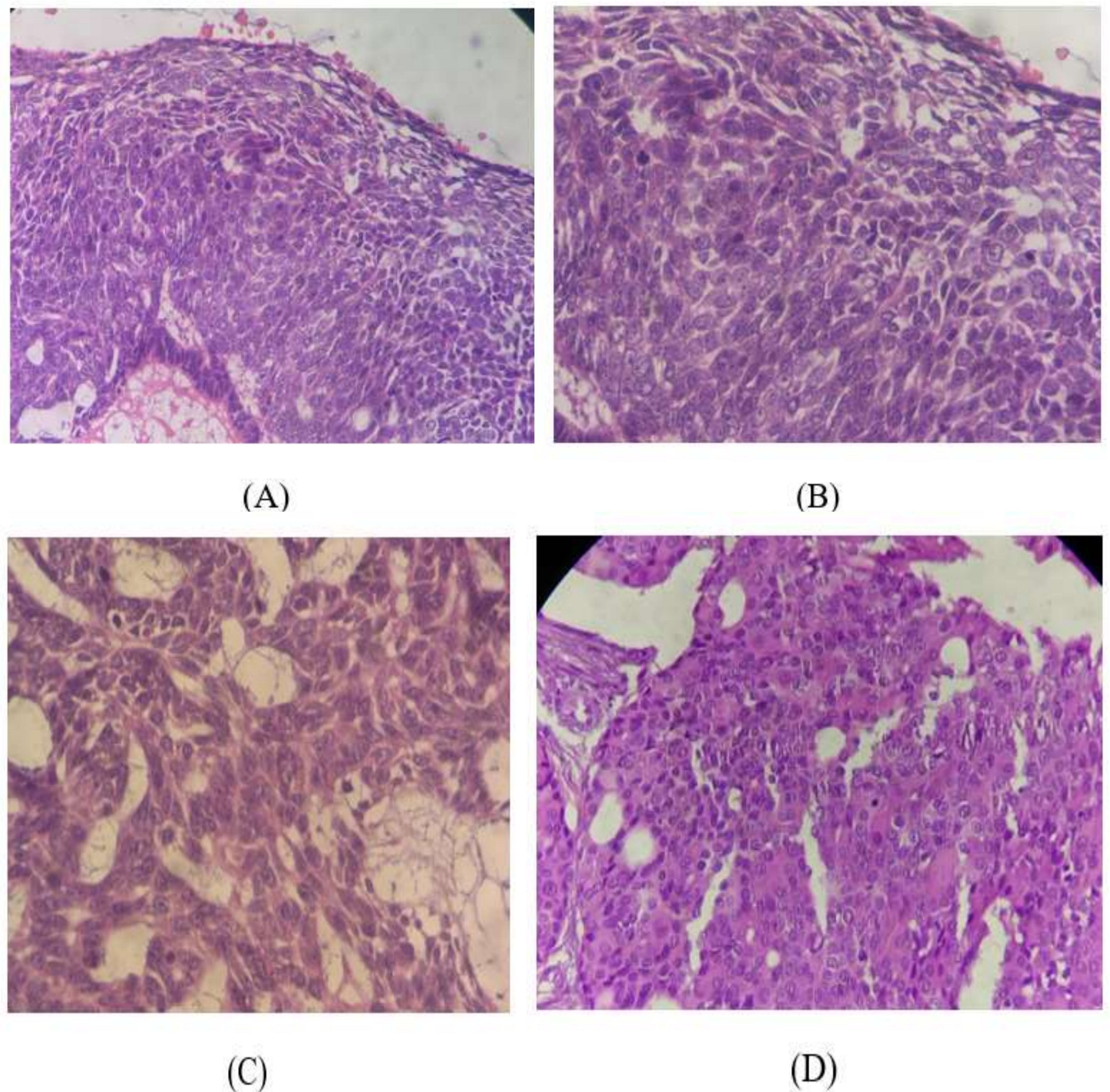
References

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- ❖ Luz Mde, A., et al., Eccrine porocarcinoma (malignant eccrine poroma): a series of eight challenging cases. *Clinics (Sao Paulo)*, 2010. 65(7): p. 739-42.
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Results



❖ Figure 1: (A) – Pre-operative clinical picture of the patient (taken with consent), (B) – wide local excision and left modified neck dissection and (C) – Post operative clinical picture of the patient (taken with consent)



❖ Figure 2: (A) (B) (C) (D) - Sections examined showed an invasive tumor comprised of large sheets of poroid cells with moderate polymorphism. Individual tumor cells are connected by intercellular bridges with absence of peripheral palisading.

Discussion

- ❖ Porocarcinoma, or eccrine porocarcinoma, is a rare malignancy of the sweat glands, and its occurrence in the upper lip is extremely uncommon. The case highlights diagnostic challenges due to its aggressive nature and rarity. Histopathological analysis revealed key features such as high nuclear-to-cytoplasmic ratios and atypical mitosis, which were crucial for diagnosis. Surgical excision with clear margins and adjuvant radiation therapy were essential in management, aligning with existing literature. The absence of metastatic spread in this case indicates a positive prognosis. This case emphasizes the need for clinical vigilance and a multidisciplinary approach to managing rare malignancies like porocarcinoma.

Acknowledgement

I am very thankful to the Head Dept of Radiation oncology, King George's Medical University, INDIA