

中文題目：以頭皮腫塊及 Ca19-9 上升為臨床表徵之 Apocrine carcinoma

英文題目：Small scalp nodule and extremely elevated Ca19-9 level as the initial presentation of Apocrine carcinoma: A case report and literature review

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Background: Apocrine carcinoma is a rare malignancy of sweat gland with only scattered case reports in the literature. This group of tumors has high potential of not only destructive local tissue infiltration but lymphatic and vascular spreading to lung, liver, and bone.

Case presentation: A 34-year-old female developed a small scalp nodule (0.8cm) over the left temporal scalp area. The Positron Emission Tomography -Computed Tomography scan showed increased FDP uptake of a small nodule in the right breast, a large mass in the right lower lobe, and multiple metastatic nodules in bilateral pulmonary fields. In addition, multiple osteosclerotic bone metastases were also found. The cancer cells from the scalp, and lung were both apocrine carcinoma.

The lab investigation showed extremely elevated CA 19-9 level (9542U/ml). The CA125 and TPA level also elevated (51.68U/ml and 220U/L, respectively). And the cancer cells from the scalp, and lung were all with high expression of CA19-9 carbohydrate antigen in immunohistochemical stain.

The systemic 4-week-cycled chemotherapy was started February 2011 with Cyclophosphamide, Doxorubicin, and Etoposide. After two course of chemotherapy, the followed lab investigation showed persistent elevation of CA19-9 (table 1). The chemotherapy was changed to Bleomycin, Etoposide, and Cisplatin(BEP) in April 2011. In addition, a progressively enlarged firm nodule over the right breast developed in April 2011. The breast sonography showed 2x1.8cm hypoechoic mass over OUQ with irregular shape, indistinct margin, microcalcifications in mass. Core biopsy was done and the pathology showed apocrine carcinoma with high expression of CA19-9 carbohydrate antigen. After the first BEP chemotherapy, the patient was in neutropenic status and opportunistic infection with severe HSV-1 pharyngitis. The CA 19-9 level remained extra-ordinarily high in current status after several course of chemotherapy.

Conclusions: We reported a patient of apocrine carcinoma with primary origin in breast and metastases to distant skin, lung and multiple bone regions. And the extremely high level of CA19-9 (also called sialylated Lewis (a) antigen) and high expression of CA19-9 on the primary tumorigenic and metastatic cell lines were also found in the patient. It demonstrated the association between apocrine carcinoma and CA19-9 in the patient and the interaction between CA19-9 and E-selectin play an important role in the formation of metastases for the malignancy. The CA19-9 antigen may raise our hope for the recognition of the malignancy. It also inspired us the new

therapeutic implications of anti-adhesion therapy in suppression of neoplastic disease.

