



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

## ATYPICAL EVOLUTION OF A SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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Background: Squamous cell carcinoma represents approximately 30% of cutaneous carcinomas. They develop from the epidermis. The risks of local second recurrence and metastatic evolution are estimated at 8 and 5 % respectively. But an unusual evolution can be observed, such is the case of our patient.

Observation: a 69-year-old woman came to our consultation in 2016 for eczematiform lesions at the level of legs, two forearms and the abdomen. The rate of the total IgE reached 305 UI/ml. A skin biopsy showed a chronic inflammation of the dermis with excoriation and a negative IFD. She consulted after 5 months because of the appearance of a well restricted nodular lesion spread over 2 centimeters over the main line, hyperpigmented with an atrophic center in the side of the left leg.

The biopsy concluded a well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. We noticed a concomitant appearance of pruritic erythematous papules lesions at the level of the thorax and of the back. Scabies was suspected. A test treatment was introduced with a good evolution. After 3 months the nodular lesion regressed spontaneously. A total excision done with a safety margin and the histopathological examination revealed the absence of carcinomatous tissue. We simultaneously noticed the disappearance of the lesions of the eczema.

Two years later, a nodular lesion appeared near the scar of the former excision. However, the total excision of this lesion with histopathological examination was in favour of an epidermic cyst without stigmas of second recurrence of the spinocellular carcinoma.

Key message: Our observation is original by the spontaneous regression of a squamous cell carcinoma of the leg which appeared on the background of an eczema complicated with scabies. The spontaneous regression of basal cell carcinoma incompletely removed surgically was already brought back. However, this phenomenon doesn't seem usual during squamous cell carcinomas.

