



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

CUTANEOUS ANGIOMATOUS NODULES REVEALING A BLADDER TUMOR

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Background: Cutaneous metastases are often related to bronchopulmonary cancer for men and to breast cancer for women. Their association with a bladder tumor is rare and exceptional. Usually, the metastatic sites of a bladder tumor are the lung, liver, bone, and ganglia. We report the original case of a patient with cutaneous metastases revealing urothelial carcinoma.

Observation: A 64-years-old man, chronic smoker, was admitted for three cutaneous angiomatous nodules evolving since 2 months, associated with macroscopic hematuria, dysuria, and hemoptysis with general deterioration. The clinical examination found three angiomatous nodules, two of 5cm and 3cm at the forehead and one of 2cm in the occiput, and a left axillary adenopathy of 2cm. Cutaneous biopsy revealed a poorly differentiated invasive carcinoma expressing CK5/6, CK7, and p63 leading to secondary localization of urothelial carcinoma. Biology showed hyperuricemia, hyperphosphoremia, serum creatinine at 28mg/l, elevated LDH, and sterile CBEU with hematuria. The uroscanner confirmed the presence of a bladder tumor, with a lithiasis (38mm) and a moderate bilateral ureterohydronephrosis. Urologists assigned perineostomy with biopsy of the bladder process and lithotomy.

Discussion: For our patient, cutaneous metastases revealed the bladder tumor after 5 years of symptomatology. However, all the cases reported appeared months or even years after the diagnosis. There was a big diagnostic delay. The clinical aspect was an angiomatous nodule. It is a different aspect from those reported. It could have been confused with another diagnosis, in particular an angiosarcoma. The interest of cutaneous biopsy and immunohistochemistry was to confirm the diagnosis.

Key message: The cutaneous lesions may reveal a primary tumor because of their accessibility to biopsy. However, the presence of cutaneous metastases is a sign of poor prognosis, with a life expectancy not exceeding one year, hence the importance of sensitizing the population to the importance of early diagnosis.

