



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

UMBILICAL NODULE: ABOUT A CASE

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Background: Umbilical cutaneous metastases of visceral tumors are rare. Sister Mary Joseph's nodule term (SMJ) refers to these umbilical metastases. We report the case of an umbilical nodule revealing diffuse large-cell B-cell lymphoma, and we insist on the importance of not ignoring this entity, which is a warning sign of deep neoplasia.

Observation: A 60-year-old female patient, consulted for an umbilical nodule evolving for 3 months, gradually increasing in size and becoming painful, evolving in a context of weightloss, vomiting and epigastralgia. Examination showed a reddish umbilical nodule, multilobular, firm, bleeding, measuring 2 cm, ulcerated, with induration of the peri-umbilical skin. The dermoscopy showed an erythematous background, a central ulceration surmounted by a whitish beach, hemorrhagic plaques, and polymorphic vessels made of glomerular, points and linear. The rest of the examination showed hepatosplenomegaly. The biopsy showed a dermal localization of a diffuse and dense infiltrate made of large cells with large nuclei, non-epidermotropic, monomorphic, diffusely taking immunostaining with anti-CD20 and BCL6 antibodies, other markers were negative. The diagnosis of umbilical metastasis of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma was retained. The thoraco-abdominopelvic CT showed the presence of multiple lymph node, liver and splenic tumoral sites, without any digestive or genital process. The remainder of the extension assessment was not performed because the patient had died from sepsis one week after consultation.

Key message: The causes of the umbilical nodule are multiple, clinical and dermoscopy can guide the diagnosis. This diagnosis is easily confirmed by histology given the accessibility of the umbilicus to the biopsy. In case of a nodule of SMJ, a digestive symptomatology is not always synonymous with an underlying gastro-intestinal neoplasia, the possibility of a lymphomatous pathology compressing the digestive tract should not be eliminated. The early diagnosis and rapid management can improve the prognosis.

