



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

ECCRINE CARCINOMA IN RENAL TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS: REPORT OF THREE CASES

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Background: Eccrine carcinoma (EC) is a rare malignant non-melanoma sweat gland skin cancer, with local destructive and infiltrative potential, evolving regional and distant metastasis. Its aggressiveness occurs frequently among individuals undergoing chronic immunosuppression, particularly in renal transplant recipients (RTR). In 2017, Hospital do Rim e Hipertensão, as a single center followed 8350 patients with functioning graft. We report three cases of EC among these RTR.

Observation: According to literature (Pubmed and Scielo), EC has an equal distribution by gender and mean age is 61.5 years. There is a possible relationship with phototype and chronic immunosuppression in EC induction. Others report: concomitant sun-induced skin tumor, local recurrences, distant metastases and even death. Case 1: 54-year-old male, phototype II, living donor, under tacrolimus, mycophenolate sodium and prednisone. Twelve years after the transplant, he presented erythematous papule on infrapalpebral region, that was resected, with recurrence 6 months after. He was submitted to adjuvant radiotherapies. Case 2: 71-year-old male, phototype II, deceased donor, under tacrolimus, azathioprine and prednisone. Presence of 5cm erythematous tumor on frontal region, after 6 years of transplant. He was submitted to exeresis. Two years after, local metastasis affecting regional lymph nodes were observed, he was submitted to new resection with parathyroidectomy and local lymph node dissection. Case 3: 54-year-old female, phototype III, deceased donor, under tacrolimus, azathioprine and prednisone. Twelve years after receiving the graft, erythematous papule on upper lip, that was submitted to exeresis, without recurrence after 15 months. Except for case 2, clinical differential diagnosis for erythematous papule was basal cell carcinoma. Early diagnosis and extensive resection lead to better prognosis, even in immunosuppressed patients.

Key message: Small erythematous lesions in RTR must be submitted to precocious histological exam, avoiding aggressive treatment and metastasis. The high recurrence of





EC demands a long term follow-up.

