



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

SEBACEOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE ANTERIOR CHEST: A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.

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BACKGROUND: Sebaceous cell carcinoma is rare neoplasm with high rates of recurrence after excision. We present the case of a 76 year old female who had a skin lesion on her anterior chest wall above the sternum with histology confirming a high grade sebaceous cell carcinoma.

OBJECTIVE: To present a case of sebaceous cell carcinoma encountered in our institution in a rare anatomic location and review the current literature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Literature review using PubMed search for articles related to sebaceous carcinoma.

RESULTS: Sebaceous cell carcinoma is a rare and often aggressive malignancy. Sebaceous cell carcinoma can arise from any sebaceous gland in the skin, but is most common in the periocular area and the head and neck region. Sebaceous cell carcinoma typically presents as a painless pink or yellow nodule. Diagnosis requires histopathologic examination, and immunohistochemical analysis often assists in the differentiation of sebaceous cell carcinoma from other benign and malignant skin neoplasms. It often mimics other benign cutaneous neoplasm and can present as Muir Torre syndrome. Metastasis is first established through regional lymph nodes and sentinel lymph node biopsy and imaging to complete tumor staging may be indicated for larger or more aggressive tumors.

CONCLUSION: Surgery is the preferred treatment for local disease in patient with sebaceous cell carcinoma. Surgical resection, including Mohs surgery is the treatment of choice and advanced cases may consider radiation, chemotherapy or combined therapy.

