

The Squamous cell carcinoma in gastric Cancer: A Case Report

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Introduction: The squamous cell carcinoma of the stomach is rare. The pathogenesis of SCC of the stomach is still unclear. The prognosis of this type of malignancy is poor because it is usually diagnosed at a late stage. The management of this neoplasia has no general consensus.

Case report: A 72-year-old female with a history of type 2 diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis and chronic kidney disease (CKD) on hemodialysis (HD) presented to the internal medicine department with a 1-month history of hyperglycemia, cognitive impairment, muscle weakness. She reported no abdominal pain, dysphagia, nausea, vomiting, weight loss and vital signs were normal. She had no clinically significant family history of cancer. On physical examination, blindness in the right eye caused by diabetic retinopathy was observed. Laboratory studies showed a serum glucose level of 431 milligram per deciliter (reference range, 70 to 110), and the white-cell count 12,500 per cubic millimeters (reference range, 4000 to 11,000), and CRP level 8.30 milligram per deciliter (reference range, 0 to 0.49), creatinine level of 4.9 milligram per deciliter (reference range 0.5 to 0.9). A computed tomographic scan of the abdomen and chest, performed without the administration of intravenous contrast material, showed asymmetric wall thickness of the stomach and approximate 6 centimeters irregular mass at the left subhepatic area, findings were suggestive of stomach cancer with metastatic lymph nodes. (Figure 1) Gastroscopy revealed candidiasis in the esophagus and a large hard ulcero-infiltrative lesion with irregular base and nodular elevated margin and abnormalities of surrounding folds at LC side of stomach body. (Figure 2) Histologic features were consistent with moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma with keratinized cell mass with candidiasis. ((Figure 3) The patient received a diagnosis of advanced gastric cancer, she was given treatment to alleviate her symptoms and discharged.

Conclusion: This study presents a rare case of SCC of the stomach who presents no specific symptoms of gastrointestinal trouble. Primary Squamous cell carcinoma should be differentiated in gastric cancer.



Figure 1



Figure 2

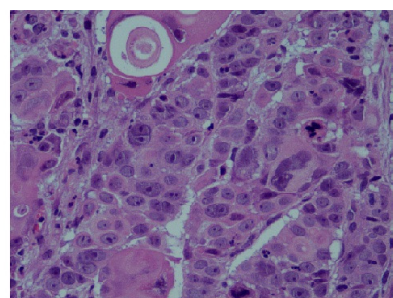


Figure 3