

Extramammary Paget's disease, easy to miss

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Background: Extramammary Paget's disease (EMPD) is an uncommon, slowly growing, cutaneous adenocarcinoma. Here is an extremely rare case that a patient, with a history of colon cancer, showed a skin lesion around the anus in which was later diagnosed as EMPD. Over the course of endoscopic resection, surgical resection and subsequent radiation treatment, the patient experienced a complete remission.

Case Presentation: The following case is a 65 year-old male patient who had a history of adenocarcinoma in 2014(Fig 1-1,A). In 2019, after a long term follow up loss, he revisited the clinic due to an damaged lesion around the anus, initially sent home under diagnosis of contact dermatitis with supportive care. However, the lesion got aggravated and even a protrusion appeared. We decided to proceed an anal surgical biopsy which the result showed as an anal intraepithelial neoplasia. 3 months later, further imaging study was done, the MRI showed 1.3 cm of enhanced intraepithelial lesion suspecting recurred tumor in lower rectum. Therefore, we conducted a rectal polypectomy under endoscopy(Fig 1-1,B) and the biopsy showed mucinous carcinoma and scattered atypical cells with signet ring shape in the overlying squamous epithelium(Fig 1-2). Furthermore, the transanal resection of rectal tumor was done and Alcian blue, PAS, CEA, MUC2 positive was confirmed on the biopsy with scattered paget's cells, which the patient was finally diagnosed as EMPD(Fig 1-3). Additional radiation therapy was carried out due to a positive distant marginal area on pathological biopsy. Before the radiation treatment, a grayish-white mucosal change around the anus was found through sigmoidoscopy. After all radiation therapy was done, sigmoidoscopy was reperformed to evaluate the treatment response. As a result, all mucosal changes were disappeared(Fig 1-4).

Conclusion: In conclusion, clinicians should be aware of possibility of EMPD with perianal disease such as eczema or dermatitis, which do not significantly improve by traditional methods especially those with a history of cancer. An excisional biopsy should be considered because the treatment strategy and prognosis are completely different.

Figure 1-1

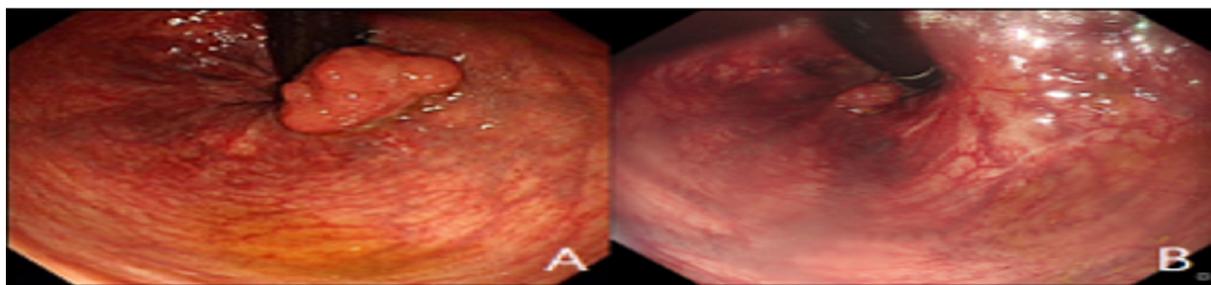


Figure 1-3

