

Merkel Cell Carcinoma Secondary to Chronic Venous Insufficiency, A Rare Case

Kronik Venöz Yetmezliğe İkincil Gelişen Merkel Hücreli Karsinom, Nadir Bir Vaka

Hande Selvi Özturun¹, Tuğba Turgut¹, Bilge Gözükara², Volkan Atmış¹, Remzi Bahşi¹, Deniz Mut Sürmeli¹, Sevgi Aras¹, Murat Varlı¹

¹ Ankara University School of Medicine, Internal Medicine, Geriatri Department

² Ankara University School of Medicine Internal Medicine

Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is a rare skin tumor that usually develops in elderly and sun-exposed body regions. The tumor is aggressive in nature, and in the case of delayed diagnosis, the treatment is difficult and the prognosis is poor. MCC is rarely seen on the ground of chronic venous insufficiency and on the lower extremity. In this case, an 85-year-old male patient was diagnosed with Merkel cell carcinoma in the right leg, biopsy specimen taken from a ulcer and a raised lysole from chronic venous insufficiency after cardiac bypass graft surgery for cardiac bypass surgery. Skin malignancies such as MCC should be kept in mind in the differential diagnosis of venous ulcers and other skin lesions that may develop frequently on the basis of chronic venous insufficiency.

Key Words: *Merkel Cell Carcinoma, Chronic Venous Insufficiency, Elderly*

Merkel hücreli karsinom (MHK) genellikle ileri yaşlarda ve güneşe maruz kalan vücut bölgelerinde ortaya çıkan nadir bir cilt tümörüdür. Tümör agresif seyirli olup, tanıda gecikme olması durumunda tedavisi zordur ve prognozu kötüdür. MHK, kronik venöz yetmezlik zemininde ve alt ekstremitede nadiren görülür. Bu olguda 85 yaşında bir erkek hastada sağ bacakta, kardiyak by-pass cerrahisi için safen ven greft alınma operasyonu sonrası oluşan kronik venöz yetmezlik zemininde gelişen ülser ve ciltten kabarık bir lezyondan alınan biyopsi sonucu merkel hücreli karsinom tanısı konulmuştur. Kronik venöz yetmezlik zemininde sıklıkla gelişebilecek venöz ülserler ve diğer cilt lezyonlarının ayırıcı tanısında MHK gibi cilt maligniteleri akılda tutulmalıdır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: *Merkel Hücreli Karsinom, Kronik Venöz Yetmezlik, Yaşlı*

Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is an aggressive skin tumor which is usually seen in blond skin people, localizes to local recurrence and regional lymph node metastasis. (1) MCC is a rare tumor with an incidence of 0.6/100.000 (2). Its incidence is higher among elderly and male. Well defined risk factors for MCC are light skin, immune system disorders, organ transplant receiving, immunosuppressive conditions especially when there is an underlying malignancy of B lymphocytes and ultraviolet radiation. Only risk factors of our patient was advanced age and male sex. One of the rare causes is the development of chronic venous insufficiency (3, 4). Tumor staging is done according to the TNM classification.

According to the disease, treatment is surgical excision, radiotherapy and systemic chemotherapy in metastatic patients (5).

In this case report, an 85-year-old male patient presented with a Merkel cell carcinoma, which develops on the basis of chronic venous insufficiency after saphen vein grafting of the right leg for cardiac by-pass surgery.

CASE

85 year old male patient admitted to our clinic with complaints of edema in his right leg and ulcerations all over his right thigh for two months. The patient had a

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Corresponding Author:

xxxxxx

E-mail: xxxx
Phone: +90 312 xx
GSM: +90 xxx
Fax: +90 312 xxx
xxxxxxxx

history of coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus, Parkinson's disease, benign prostatic hyperplasia, dementia, and urinary incontinence. His medications were acetylsalicylic acid, metformin, dutasteride, donepezil, levodopa. He had leg edema for 21 years starting after saphenous vein grafting, but his edema increased progressively for the last two months. His main disturbance was his difficulty in wearing his shoes due to edema and also denied any edema of the upper thigh. With these complaints he had many hospital admissions, in these admissions pretibial edema was detected and was thought be secondary to grafting and was advised to raise his legs. His complaints diminished for a short time and recurred again. His physical examination revealed multiple lymphadenopathies in left supraclavicular and cervical measuring 3x2 cm in widest area and right inguinal nodule 7x7 cm in widest area elevated from skin surface with an ulcerated center foully smelling odorous discharge at posterolateral thigh, and multiple 1 cm sized nodules pink in color in right inguinal region. (Figure 1-2) Patient's laboratory results are shown in Table 1.

A biopsy was taken from ulcerated lesion in his right thigh. Pathologic result was reported as neuroendocrine tumor, merkel cell carcinoma. His positron emission tomography for staging revealed pathologically increased uptake in left supraclavicular, paraaortic and paracaval, bilateral inguinal axial skeleton and bone marrow and right lower extremity cutaneous and subcutaneous fat tissue. In his follow up he couldn't get chemotherapy, he was diagnosed with urosepsis during his follow up. He died secondary to multi organ failure despite supportive treatment.

DISCUSSION

Lower extremity edema is a common condition in the elderly and has many factors such as heart failure, pulmonary hypertension, drugs (antihypertensive, antiparkinsonian, nonsteroidal anti

Table 1. Patient's Laboratory Results

	Results	Normal Range
Hemoglobin	11,1 g/dL	(11,7 - 16,1)
Serum Thrombocyte Level	258 x10 ⁹ /L	(150 - 400)
Serum Leucocyte Count	7,78 x10 ⁹ /L	(4,5 - 11,0)
Serum Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate	68,0 mm/h	
Serum Creatinine	1,46 mg/dL	(0,5 - 1,1)
Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate	34,7 mL/min/1,73 m ²	
Serum Albumin Level	2,7 g/dL	(3,2 - 4,8)
Serum Lactate Dehydrogenase Level	732 U/L	(120 - 246)
C Reactive Protein Level	103,6 mg/L	(0-3)



Figure 1. Patient's Skin Lesion



Figure 2. Patient's Skin Lesion

inflammatory), venous insufficiency and thrombosis (6).

This MCC case, which is seen in the lower extremity of a male patient with chronic edema and advanced age (85 years), has resulted in an aggressive death with extensive lymph node and bone marrow involvement. It is usually more common in the elderly and male sex. Light skin color, ultraviolet, age, and immunosuppression are important risk factors. This rare neoplasm is originated from round shaped Merkel cells, which are the neurocrest derivative. These are located in the basal layer of the epidermis and contain neurosecretory granules. (7)

Since chronic venous insufficiency and lymphedema are very rare etiological risk factors for MCC development (3, 4). In our case, the tumor was presented on the ground of a long-standing venous insufficiency and with the gradually increasing lower extremity edema in the form of ulcerated and enlarged lesions from the skin. It is usually not possible to suspect form MCC in a patient with chronic edema. Medical history and physical examination is the mainstay of diagnosis of etiology of edema. Venous

insufficiency; with pitting edema, brown hemosiderin skin deposits on lower legs, dermatitis, ulceration; is among the most common causes of leg edema and can be diagnosed clinically (8). Rarely lower extremity swelling can be a presenting sign of mass forming malignancies in the inguinal region (9). In this case further evaluation was done just because a complete physical examination of the patient was performed. MCC usually presents as a rapidly growing, firm, flesh-colored, dome shaped papule or plaque on sun exposed skin usually smaller than 2 cm in diameter at time of diagnosis (10). Age older than 65 years, male sex, size of primary lesion greater than 2 cm, truncal site, nodal/distant metastases and duration of these before presentation appear to be poor prognostic factors. 5 year survival for stage I disease is 81% and 11% for stage IV disease (11). Among these poor prognostic factors only modifiable one is the detection of the lesion before it is 2 cm in diameters. In our case it was 7x7 cm in diameter when diagnosed which can be accepted as a late detection. Patient's skin lesions is shown in figure 1. Although chronic venous insufficiency is a common etiologic factor for leg edema it should be kept in mind venous stasis

can cause newly appearing skin lesions suspicious for skin malignancies which like other malignancies need to be diagnosed as early as possible. UV radiation is a risk factor for malignancies but keeping in mind that elderly patients, especially demented elderly patients, as in our case, can mislead the clinician in his medical history so a complete physical examination should never be neglected. Despite patient died of urosepsis, it could have been avoided if an early diagnosis was made.

In conclusion, this case, which is an unexpected localization for MHC and develops on the basis of edematous lower extremity, shows an aggressive course, suggesting that skin malignancies should be kept in mind in newly developed skin lesions. A careful history is not taken, because skin lesions are mostly painless, as in this case and often can be missed if physical examination is not done. Early diagnosis, particularly in aggressive tumors, may increase the chance of treatment and may contribute to prognosis positively. For this reason, biopsy should be done for histopathological diagnosis when a clinically suspicious lesion is seen.

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