

Bilateral sebaceous carcinoma of breast: A case report and review of literature

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Abstract

Sebaceous carcinoma of breast is a rare malignant tumor of the breast. Only nine cases have been reported till date. Here we present a case of bilateral sebaceous carcinoma breast in an elderly female. To the best of our knowledge no reports of bilateral sebaceous carcinoma breast has been reported.

Keywords: Sebaceous carcinoma, breast, bilateral.

1.Introduction

Sebaceous carcinoma of breast is a rare malignant tumor of the breast. Only nine cases have been reported till date [1]. Here we present a case of bilateral sebaceous carcinoma breast in an elderly female. To the best of our knowledge no reports of bilateral sebaceous carcinoma breast has been reported.

2. Case reports

An 86 year old female presented to us with history of lump in her both breasts since 8 months, which she noticed incidentally initial size of the lump on right side was around 3x3 cm and left side was little bigger than right around 4x4 cm which has rapidly increased in size to attain the present size of 7x7cm on right breast and 8x6.5cm on left. There was no history of nipple discharge on either side. On examination a 7x7cm hard discrete lump was present in the central quadrant of her right breast and 8x6.5cm hard lump in the central quadrant of her left breast. There was no skin or chest wall involvement on both sides. Clinically there were no palpable axillary lymph nodes on either side. Her systemic examination was normal. A clinical diagnosis of bilateral carcinoma breast was made and we have proceeded to confirm our diagnosis. We have done ultrasound guided core needle biopsy of both breast lumps. Core biopsy of both the lumps showed primary sebaceous carcinoma of breast. Metastatic workup was negative. Bilateral modified radical mastectomy was done and the final histopathology of

the specimen showed primary sebaceous carcinoma of breast with negative lymph nodes. ER/PR and Her2/Neu was negative. Patient is on follow up with no evidence of recurrence or metastasis.



Figure 1: Post operative picture showing healed scar and bilateral seroma collection

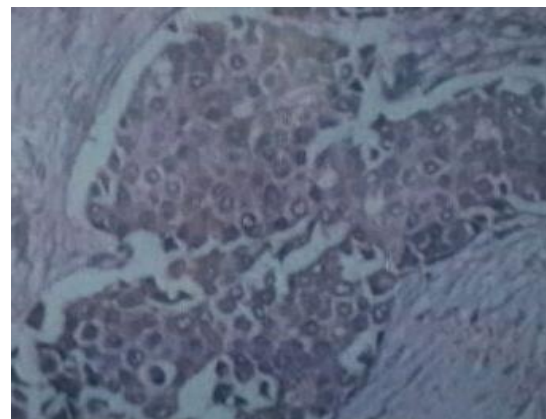


Figure 2: Histopathology showing primary sebaceous carcinoma breast

3. Discussion

Sebaceous carcinoma of breast is a rare malignant tumor of the breast. Only nine cases have been reported till date [1]. To our knowledge this is the first case of bilateral sebaceous carcinoma of breast to be reported in the literature.

Sebaceous carcinoma is a very rare primary breast carcinoma resembling skin adnexal tumor with sebaceous differentiation, but no evidence of cutaneous derivation. Microscopically it shows well-defined solid sheets or lobules of atypical epithelial cells, including large, pale or clear cells with coarsely vacuolated cytoplasm, containing Oil red O staining lipid and often scalloped nuclei; often focal squamous morules. They show positive stain for Cytokeratin, including 35betaH11 [2], EMA. ER, PR, OIL RED O. MISMATCH REPAIR GENES: MLH1, PMS2, MSH2, MSH6 [3] are present in these tumors. Some cells may express neuroendocrine markers.

They are negative for GCDFP-15, CEA, S100 and vimentin, Alpha smooth muscle actin, p63, androgen receptor (usually), mucins, HER2 and CK15. Electron microscopy shows empty appearing, non-membrane bound vacuoles.

Differential diagnosis is

- 1) Apocrine carcinoma:>90% of tumor cells have cytologic or immunohistochemical features of apocrine cells.
- 2) Lipid rich carcinoma: usually not coarsely vacuolated, often squamous morules, usually HER2+, ER-, PR-.

Prognosis and predictive factors

Not much is known about the behavior of these tumors. Sebaceous carcinoma is generally felt to have a worse prognosis than other cutaneous carcinomas. Due to the only scant published data, it is difficult to compare it with other breast carcinomas [4].SC that had metastasized to the bone and skin was reported. The case may imply on its aggressive potential [4, 5]. Patient is on follow-up since one year. No symptoms and signs of metastasis or local recurrence.

4. Conclusion

Bilateral primary sebaceous carcinoma of breast is a rare entity; this case report emphasizes the clinical presentation, diagnosis, management and prognosis of this rare entity.

References

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