

**Title:**

**Primary squamous cell carcinoma of the stomach: a rare entity**

**Authors:**

Miguel Fraile López, Guillermo Eduardo Mendoza Pacas, Fernando Fernández Cadenas

DOI: 10.17235/reed.2018.5900/2018

Link: [PubMed \(Epub ahead of print\)](#)

Please cite this article as:

Fraile López Miguel, Mendoza Pacas Guillermo Eduardo, Fernández Cadenas Fernando. Primary squamous cell carcinoma of the stomach: a rare entity. Rev Esp Enferm Dig 2018. doi: 10.17235/reed.2018.5900/2018.



*This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.*

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

CC 5900

**Primary squamous cell carcinoma of the stomach: a rare entity**

Miguel Fraile-López<sup>1</sup>, Guillermo Eduardo Mendoza-Pacas<sup>2</sup> and Fernando Fernández-Cadenas<sup>1</sup>

Services of <sup>1</sup>Digestive Diseases and <sup>2</sup>Pathology. Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias. Oviedo, Spain

**Correspondence:** Miguel Fraile López

e-mail: Miguelfrailelopez@gmail.com

**Key words:** Stomach. Primary squamous cell carcinoma. Gastric cancer.

*Dear Editor,*

We present the case of a primary squamous cell carcinoma (PSCC) and inform about the evidence to date and also highlight the diagnostic criteria.

**Case report**

A 78-year-old female was admitted due to a two-week history of abdominal pain, weight loss and vomiting. She denied any previous relevant medical history and laboratory analysis revealed Hb at 7.3 g/dl. An urgent upper endoscopy identified a stenotic ulcerated circumferential mass located in the gastric antrum, which impeded the endoscope passage to distal regions. Gastric biopsies were taken and an uncoated stent of 25 x 60 mm was placed (Fig. 1A). A thoracoabdominal scan revealed asymmetric thickening of the antropiloric region with multiple perigastric, peripancreatic and celiac lymph metastatic nodes. Anatomopathology examination showed several nests of neoplastic cells with peripheral palisade and central necrosis into the lamina propria of gastric mucosa. The following markers were positive for immunohistochemical staining: p40, CK5/6 and CK 34BE12 (Fig. 1B). The patient clinically improved and was discharged with supportive care.

## Discussion

The pathogenesis of PSCC remains unclear although many theories have been postulated. These include the formation of nests of ectopic squamous cells in the gastric wall (1), squamous metaplasia of the gastric mucosa before malignant transformation, squamous differentiation in a preexisting adenocarcinoma or the presence of multipotential stem cells in the gastric mucosa. The diagnosis must be histological according to the criteria of Parks (2,3). The tumor should not be located in the cardia, should not extend into the esophagus and there should be no evidence of squamous cell carcinoma elsewhere in the body which rules out metastatic involvement. Immunohistochemistry markers aid an accurate diagnosis (p40, CK5/6, CK 34BE12). The prognosis is poor due to the fact that a diagnosis is usually made at an advanced stage. This condition usually presents a worse prognosis compared to adenocarcinoma (4). The only curative treatment is surgery for early stage disease and chemoradiotherapy for advanced stages is controversial. Further prospective studies should be performed in order to support the current evidence for treatment recommendations in these tumors.

## References

1. Wu XD, Zhou Y, Fan RG, et al. Primary squamous cell carcinoma of the stomach presenting as a huge retroperitoneal tumor: a case report. *Rev Esp Enferm Dig* 2016;108:283-4.
2. Wakabayashi H, Matsutani T, Fujita I, et al. A rare case of primary squamous cell carcinoma of the stomach and a review of the 56 cases reported in Japan. *J Gastric Cancer* 2014;14:58-62. DOI: 10.5230/jgc.2014.14.1.58
3. Parks RE. Squamous neoplasms of the stomach. *Am J Roentgenol Radium Ther Nucl Med* 1967;101:447-9. DOI: 10.2214/ajr.101.2.447
4. Meng Y, Zhang J, Wang H, et al. Poorer prognosis in patients with advanced gastric squamous cell carcinoma compared with adenocarcinoma of the stomach: case report. *Medicine (Balt)* 2017;96:9224. DOI: 10.1097/MD.0000000000009224

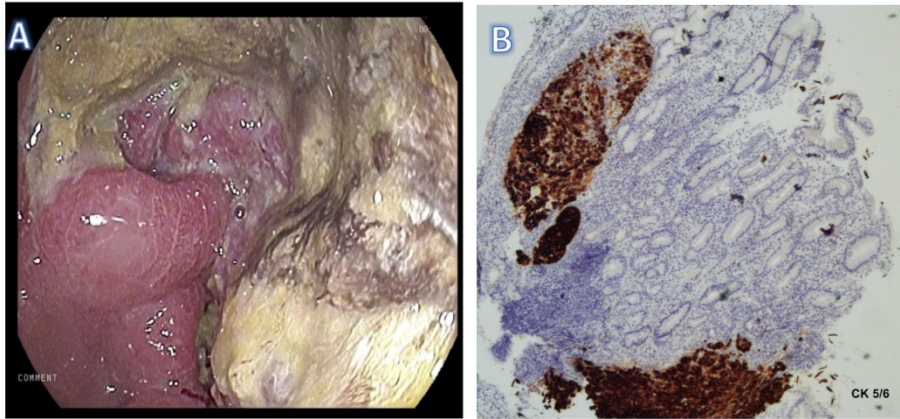


Fig. 1. A. Urgent upper endoscopy showing primary squamous cell carcinoma in the gastric antrum. B. Immunohistochemistry CK5/6 positive.

Accepted Article