

Title: An unexpected location for a metastasis from oesophageal squamous carcinoma

Authors: Mafalda João, Daniel Brito, Helena Garcia, Susana Alves

DOI: 10.17235/reed.2021.8467/2021 Link: <u>PubMed (Epub ahead of print)</u>

Please cite this article as:

João Mafalda, Brito Daniel, Garcia Helena, Alves Susana. An unexpected location for a metastasis from oesophageal squamous carcinoma. Rev Esp Enferm Dig 2021. doi: 10.17235/reed.2021.8467/2021.

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.



An unexpected location for a metastasis from oesophageal squamous carcinoma

Mafalda João. Gastroenterology Department, Instituto Português de Oncologia de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.

Daniel Brito. Gastroenterology Department, Instituto Português de Oncologia de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal,

Helena Garcia. Centro de Diagnóstico Anatomo-Patológico (CEDAP), Coimbra, Portugal. Susana Alves. Gastroenterology Department, Instituto Português de Oncologia de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

Corresponding author: Mafalda Cainé João, Gastroenterology Department, Instituto Português de Oncologia de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, mafaldacaine@gmail.com, Av. Bissaya Barreto, no 98, 3000-075, Coimbra, Portugal.

Dear Editor,

We report the case of a 69-year-old man with a relevant alcohol consumption and history of prostate cancer performed a screening upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and colonoscopy. The upper gastrointestinal endoscopy revealed an ulcerated mass in the middle oesophagus occupying half the circumference. Histologic examination was compatible with a squamous cell carcinoma. Staging with endoscopic ultrasound and computed tomography of the neck, chest, and abdomen was consistent with a T3N1M0. The colonoscopy revealed four diminutive polyps resected with cold snare and an 8 mm sessile lesion with normal overlying mucosa and a central ulceration in the ascending colon (Fig. 1A). Histological examination revealed cells with dense cytoplasm, irregular nuclear contours, moderate pleomorphism and prominent nucleoli (Fig. 1B). Immunohistochemical stains were positive for CK5/6 (Fig. 1C). Cytomorphology and immunostaining were consistent with metastatic squamous cell



carcinoma. The patient was restaged as T3N1M1 and was evaluated for palliative chemotherapy.

Isolated colonic metastasis from oesophageal squamous carcinoma have never been reported. Additionally, standard staging examinations missed this lesion, hindering their sensitivity in detecting isolated distant metastasis. Although colonoscopy cannot be recommended as part of the workup of oesophageal cancer, in this case allowed the identification of a colonic metastasis, leading to proper a staging and treatment [1, 2].

References

1. Alshati A, Khosla M, Niu H, et al. Isolated Colonic Metastasis From Esophageal Adenocarcinoma. ACG Case Rep J. 2019;6(3):1-3. Epub 2019/10/18.

2. Shaheen O, Ghibour A, Alsaid B. Esophageal Cancer Metastases to Unexpected Sites: A Systematic Review. Gastroenterol Res Pract. 2017;2017:1657310. Epub 2017/07/01.

Figure



Figure legend:

Figure 1: A: Colonoscopy revealing an 8 mm sessile lesion with normal overlying mucosa and a central ulceration in the ascending colon with white light. B: Histological



examination revealed cells with dense cytoplasm, irregular nuclear contours, moderate pleomorphism and prominent nucleoli. C: Immunohistochemical stains positive for CK5/6, favouring metastatic squamous cell carcinoma.