

Case Letters

A rare case of metastatic skin tumors originating from the sarcomatous component of lung carcinosarcoma

Sir,

Carcinosarcomas are rare malignancies that are defined as biphasic tumors composed of two intimately intermingled carcinomatous and sarcomatous components. Carcinosarcomas can arise in various parts of the body, including the uterus, ovaries, bladder, breasts, lungs and larynx. They are highly aggressive tumors with an average 5-year survival rate of 26–34%. Skin metastases of carcinosarcomas are extremely rare;¹ with the metastatic lesions most commonly occurring in the peritoneum, lung and bone.^{2,3} Here, we report a rare case of cutaneous metastases arising from lung carcinosarcoma.

An 80-year-old Japanese man was referred to our hospital with hard nodules on the second to fourth fingers of the right hand, noted since 1-month. Physical examination revealed hard skin coloured to reddish nodules on the right second to fourth fingers of the right hand and on the left side of the forehead [Figure 1a and b]. The nodules on the right fingers were up to 5 mm in diameter and the nodule on the left side of the forehead measured 15 × 5 mm. The differential diagnoses included primary extraskeletal chondrosarcoma, fibro-osseous pseudotumor of the digit and ossifying fibromyxoid tumor. A skin biopsy specimen from the digit showed dermal nodular proliferation of atypical chondrocyte-like cells, which was consistent with the findings of chondrosarcoma [Figure 2a and b]. Detailed

medical history revealed that the patient had undergone video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery for a right upper lobe lung tumor, 4 months before the digital lesions appeared. The lung tumor specimen showed a biphasic pattern consisting of atypical squamoid cells which were positive for CK5/6 and atypical chondrocyte-like cells [Figure 2c–f]. The morphological features of the chondrocyte-like cells in the lung lesion were identical to those of the digital tumor cells and intravascular invasion by atypical chondrocyte-like cells was seen in the lung lesion. In addition, more than one tumor appeared in the fingers at the same time. Taking into account these factors, we made the final diagnosis of metastatic cutaneous deposits originating from the sarcomatous component of lung carcinosarcoma.

Cutaneous metastases of carcinosarcoma are extremely rare. A PubMed search identified only 42 cases of metastatic carcinosarcoma. Of these, only three of the cases with pathological proof of both metastatic lesions and primary lesions had metastatic skin lesions. The primary lesions of these three cases were in the uterus, lung and rectum.⁴ We were unable to find any previous reports of multiple metastases to the distal extremities and this is the striking feature in this case.

Several theories have been proposed regarding the histogenesis of carcinosarcoma. Recent studies support



Figure 1a: Multiple nodules of up to 5 mm diameter on the right fingers

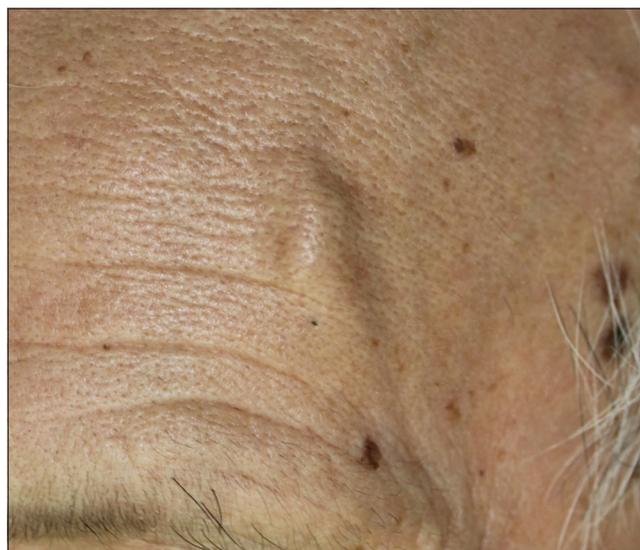


Figure 1b: A nodule of 15 mm × 5 mm on the left side of the forehead

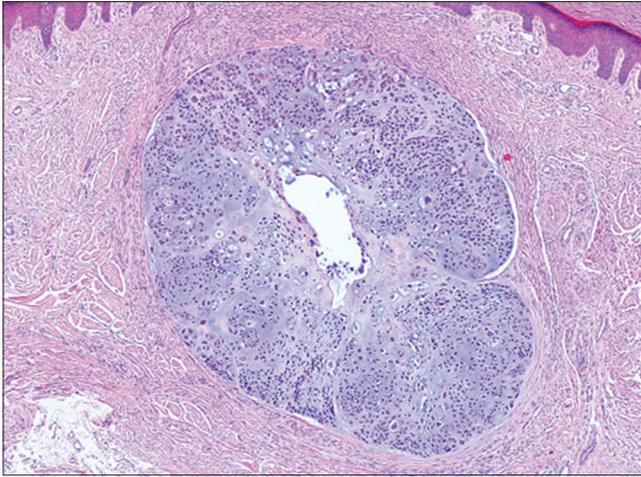


Figure 2a: A skin biopsy specimen showed a well-defined nodule with a chondroid appearance in the dermis. (hematoxylin & eosin staining, magnification $\times 40$)

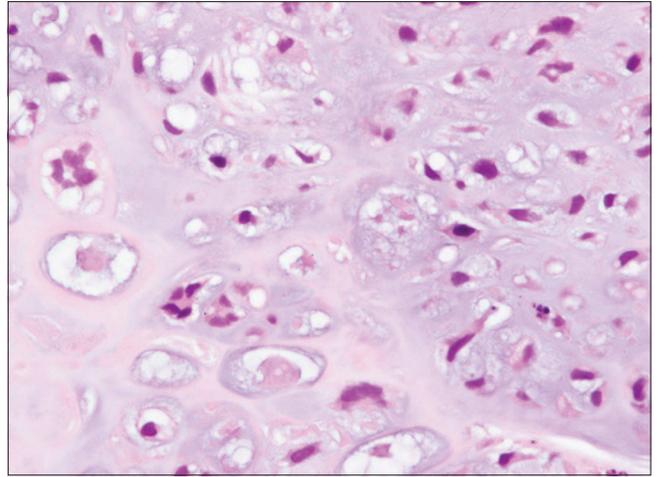


Figure 2b: The nodule was composed of atypical chondrocyte-like cells. (hematoxylin & eosin staining, magnification $\times 400$)

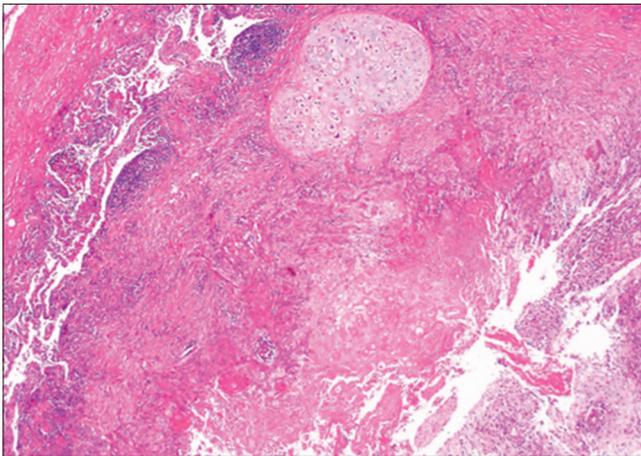


Figure 2c: A surgical specimen of the lung tumor showed a biphasic pattern composed of squamous cell carcinoma and chondrosarcoma. (hematoxylin & eosin staining, magnification $\times 20$)

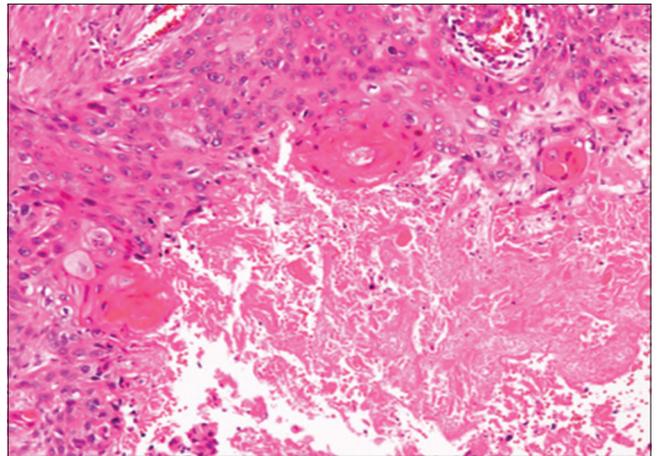


Figure 2d: Keratinizing tumor islands were observed with the findings of squamous cell carcinoma. (hematoxylin & eosin staining, magnification $\times 100$)

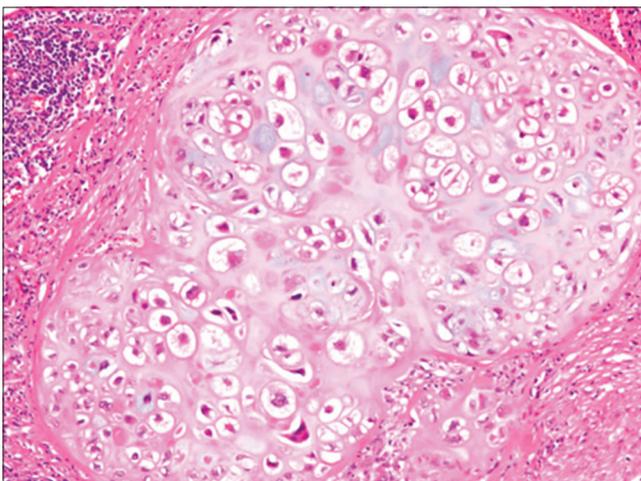


Figure 2e: Atypical chondrocyte-like cells were seen in the tumor. (Hematoxylin and eosin staining, magnification $\times 100$)

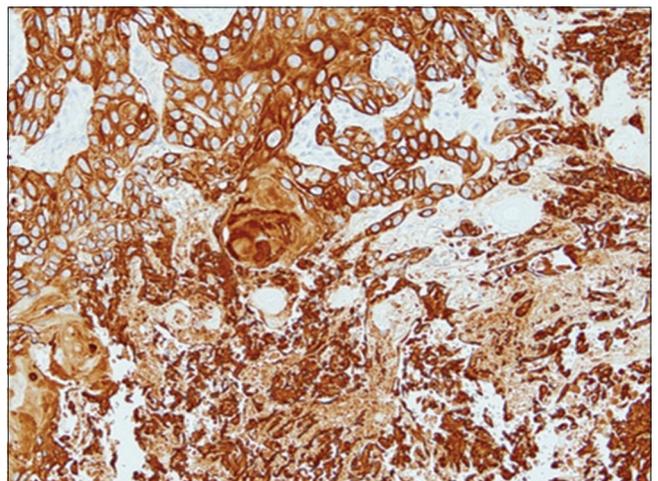


Figure 2f: Immunohistochemistry showed CK5/6 positivity in squamous cell islands of the biphasic tumor. (magnification $\times 100$)

the “combination theory,” as molecular genetic testing has shown carcinomatous and sarcomatous components to share the same features.² The combination theory suggests that both components originate from a common pluripotent stem cell that undergoes divergent differentiation.

It has been reported that the carcinomatous component of the primary carcinosarcoma most commonly has features of squamous cell carcinoma or adenocarcinoma,⁵ whereas the sarcomatous component is usually chondrosarcoma.⁴ The majority of the metastases in the 42 cases of metastatic carcinosarcoma were found to be composed of a single component: 30 of the 42 cases were composed of a purely carcinomatous component and five were composed of a purely sarcomatous component.^{3,4,6} Only seven were composed of a mixture of carcinoma and sarcoma. In our case, the primary lesion in the lung was composed of squamous cell carcinoma and chondrosarcoma, and the metastatic skin lesion on the finger was composed of pure chondrosarcoma.

The primary treatment of carcinosarcoma is surgery. Some adjuvant treatment modalities have been reported, including radiation therapy and/or chemotherapy with cisplatin and epirubicin. However, no regimen of adjuvant treatment has been established.⁷ Considering this situation and the patient’s advanced age, we did not add adjuvant treatment for the present case.

To conclude, we describe a case of skin metastases from lung carcinosarcoma. As the metastatic lesions of carcinosarcoma can show a carcinomatous component, a sarcomatous component, or a mixture of those, it is often difficult to make an accurate diagnosis. When dermatologists encounter metastatic chondrosarcoma as in the present case, they should consider the possibility of the existence of primary carcinosarcoma.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form, the patient has given his consent for his images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patient understands that the name and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

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Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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