

Metastatic sebaceous cell carcinoma, review of the literature and use of electrochemotherapy as possible new treatment modality

Simone Ribero^{1,2}, Eugenio Sportoletti Baduel^{1,2}, Matteo Brizio¹, Franco Picciotto², Emi Dika³, Maria Teresa Fierro¹, Giuseppe Macripò², Pietro Quaglino¹

¹ University of Turin, Department of Medical Sciences, Section of Dermatology, Turin, Italy

² Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino University Hospital, Department of Oncology, Section of Dermatologic Surgery, Turin, Italy

³ Unit of Dermatology, Department of Experimental, Diagnostic and Specialty Medicine, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Radiol Oncol 2016; 50(3): 308-312.

Received 24 April 2016

Accepted 14 May 2016

Correspondence to: Simone Ribero, M.D., Ph.D., Department of Medical Sciences, Section of Dermatology, University of Turin, Turin, Italy.
E-mail: simone.ribero@unito.it

Disclosure: No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Background. Metastatic extraorbital sebaceous carcinoma is a rare event that could involve the head and neck. The treatment of choice for the initial stage of the disease is surgery and/or radiotherapy. The treatment of recurrent or advanced disease is still controversial.

Material and methods. Extensive literature search was done, and the treatment options are discussed.

Results. Results. The literature search found several treatment modalities in use for the treatment of metastatic extraorbital sebaceous carcinoma. Electrochemotherapy was not included in the reported treatments. We used this technique for a man of 85 years old with a recurrent and locally metastatic extraorbital sebaceous carcinoma of the scalp. During the period of 8 months, two sessions of electrochemotherapy were employed, which resulted in an objective response of the tumour and good quality of life.

Conclusions. Electrochemotherapy has shown to be an interesting tool for treatment of metastatic extraorbital sebaceous carcinoma when other radical options are not available or convenient.

Key words: electrochemotherapy; head and neck tumour; extraorbital tumour; sebaceous carcinoma

Introduction

The sebaceous carcinoma (SC) is a rare and potentially aggressive adnexial neoplasm of sebaceous gland. Its prevalence varies from 0.05% to 0.7% of all the skin cancers.¹ Approximately, the 25% of sebaceous carcinomas occur in extra-orbital sites, in 15% of these cases the torso and in 10% the extremities are affected.²

Extraorbital SC is considered as a less aggressive neoplasm when compared with its periorbital counterpart (a reduced tendency for regional metastasis, 1.4% for extraorbital *vs.* 4.4% for periorbital).³ Despite this, highly aggressive extraorbital SC has been reported in the literature.⁴

The typical clinical presentation is indistinguishable from other more common dermatologic conditions. Usually, clinical features are a painless pink or yellow firm papule, gradually enlarging and ranging from skin-coloured to red papules, plaques, or nodules. This aspecific presentation delays the time of diagnosis. Histologically an unencapsulated, lobular, dermally based collections of sebaceous and undifferentiated cells that may contain lipid granules in the cytoplasm with a characteristic “frothy” appearance.⁵

SC requires vigilant follow-up after treatment due to its potentially aggressive nature. Local recurrence rate is 4%–28% for both periorbital and extraorbital lesions.⁶

Pathogenesis of SC is poorly understood, however associations with Muir-Torre syndrome⁷ is described as well as irradiation⁸, immunosuppression⁹, familial retinoblastoma.¹⁰ This neoplasm can occur on any sebaceous glands rich skin, particularly face, scalp, and neck. For unknown reasons SC is more prevalent in periorbital skin (39%), especially eyelid, and in extraorbital skin of the head and neck (41%). Some genitalis and extremities cases are reported.¹¹

The management of skin cancer of the head and neck region is still challenging. Surgery is commonly considered the treatment of choice and significantly improves the locoregional control, if associated with adjuvant radiotherapy.¹² In the head and neck area, where it is difficult to obtain safety margins wide enough, radiotherapy can be the first treatment option. In particular some areas have been included in the last American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) classification as more at risk of involved margins after surgery in squamous cell carcinoma.¹³

Methods

A systematic literature review for case reports of extra-ocular, cutaneous, multifocal metastasizing SC in the time between 1960 and 2015 was conducted. We therefore searched the literature for all cases mentioning a skin directed therapy and response results for metastatic sebaceous carcinoma utilizing PubMed's MEDLINE database.

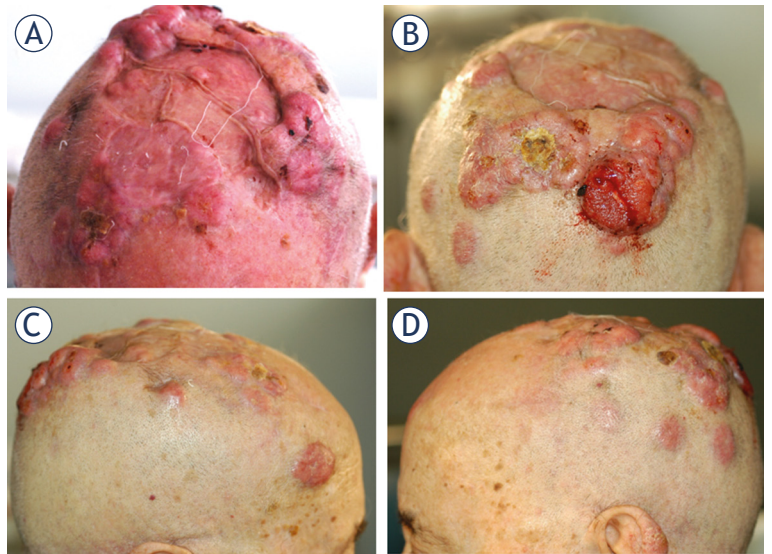


FIGURE 1. Metastatic sebaceous carcinoma, before electrochemotherapy.

Results

Local and distant cutaneous/subcutaneous metastases were described in the course of disease in 8 cases (Table 1).¹⁴⁻²¹ Heterogeneity regarding managing of skin cutaneous metastases in head and neck is due to the variability in size, site and clinical comorbidities. Although a few reported cases have shown that skin directed therapy regimens help in palliative treatment, prospective studies have not been performed and their role has not yet been settled due to the rarity of this disease.

TABLE 1. Clinical cases of extra-ocular metastatic sebaceous carcinoma treated with skin directed therapies

Authors	Sex	Age	Localization / metastases	Treatment	Prognosis
Mellette <i>et al.</i> (1981) ¹⁴	M	63	Nose / cutaneous and parafollicular metastases	Curettage and surgical excision Parotidectomy Radiotherapy	nod
Moreno <i>et al.</i> (2001) ¹⁶	M	45	Left axilla / lymph node metastases	Surgery	6 months
Moura <i>et al.</i> (2002) ¹⁷	M	71	Forehead / cutaneous, nodal and skeletal metastases	Surgery Local radiation Chemo and cryosurgery	4 years without recurrence
Khan <i>et al.</i> (2003) ¹⁸	F	49	Vulva / subcutaneous and nodal metastases	Surgery Radiotherapy Palliative chemotherapy	nod
Murphy <i>et al.</i> (2004) ¹⁹	M	71	Right nostril / left nostril metastases	Surgery	18 months without recurrence
Swick <i>et al.</i> (2009) ²⁰	M	83	Right flank / subcutaneous, nodal, pulmonary and hepatic metastases	Palliative radiotherapy	nod
Bhat <i>et al.</i> (2011) ²¹	M	32	Left feet / cutaneous metastases	Surgery Chemotherapy	nod
Bolm <i>et al.</i> (2015) ¹⁵	M	87	Left ear / nodal, pulmonary and cutaneous metastases	Surgery	18 months without recurrence
Our case	M	85	Scalp / cutaneous and subcutaneous metastases	Electrochemotherapy	2 months

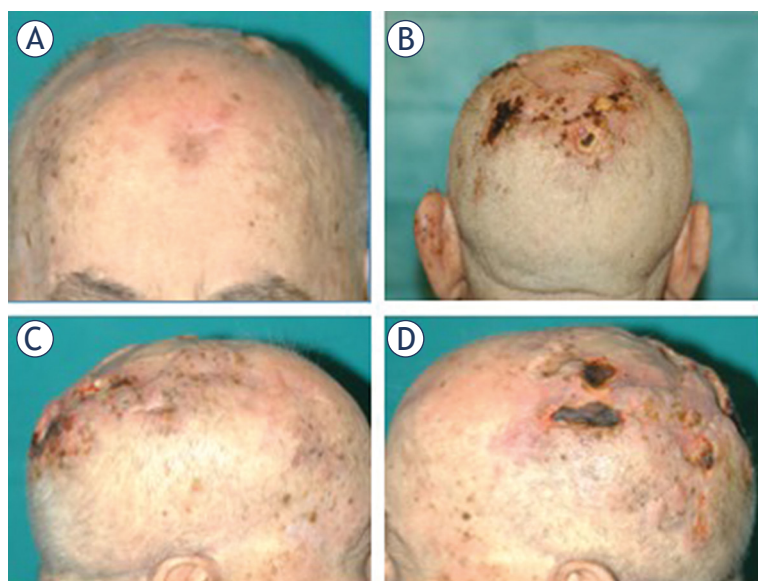


FIGURE 2. Response to treatment after two electrochemotherapy sessions (2 months).

Electrochemotherapy for sebaceous carcinoma

Herein we report a case of a 85-years old Caucasian male came to our attention for the first time presenting 9 papulo-nodular lesions on the scalp ranging from 1 to 3 cm in diameter (Figure 1 A–B). Moreover, some of them bled frequently. The clinical scenario was suggestive for locally metastatic cutaneous carcinoma but the eruptive emergence of skin lesions necessitated a better diagnostic determination. One year before, he had a prior surgical excision of a nodular lesion of the scalp carried out in another hospital treated with skin grafting and histologically diagnosed as cutaneous carcinoma.

Thus, we performed three skin biopsies on three different lesions with histopathological diagnosis of SC. The total body PET-CT scan confirmed the lack of visceral metastatic spreading.

A month after the first visit we observed the appearance of new lesions on the scalp and those previously described were increased in size. After collecting the informed consent for the off label procedure, we performed electrochemotherapy with a 30% reduced dose of the 15000 IU/m² intravenous bleomycin due to the patient impaired renal function using the Cliniporator TM device (IGEA Ltd, Carpi, Italy). The treatment of tumour area of 20 cm² was performed with hexagonal electrodes in 80 runs of electric pulse applications.

Neither post-treatment complications, nor cranial nerves injuries nor post-procedural pain were

observed. Globally 16 lesions were treated with a complete bleeding control.

After one month the lesions treated were flat (Figure 1). Despite this other 4 new lesions appeared in the area on the previous skin graft. A second session of ECT was performed with the same parameters.

Two months after the second electrochemotherapy session the patients has not showed any relapse and was disease free (Figure 2).

Discussion

Herein we described the first case of Electrochemotherapy in the treatment of metastatic extraorbital SC. SC typically consists of roundish nests of tumour-cells with central necrosis, in proximity to normal sebaceous glands. The tumour cells of not well-differentiated SC may display high- grade features with a high frequency of mitotic figures. Angiolymphatic invasion is a consistent finding in SC, like an intraepidermal pagetoid tumour-spread.

The role of Immunohistochemistry in the diagnosis of SC is fundamental as it consistently expresses Epithelial Membrane Antigen (EMA) (which is absent in squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma) and, in the centres of the tumour-nests, CD15. Surrounding sebaceous glands are used as a positive internal control for CD15. CD 10 is usually absent in SC. Ansai *et al.*²² showed that positivity for adipophilin is most useful in the diagnosis of sebaceous neoplasms.

Because of the rarity of this tumour, no standard therapy exists specially in its metastatic onset. In the last years, electrochemotherapy has been proposed as a novel therapeutic option for the control of recurrent cutaneous, subcutaneous or mucosal neoplastic lesions of different histologies.^{23–24} There is an increasing body of published clinical data on electrochemotherapy.²⁵ This procedure achieves rates of objective response between the 56% and the 100%, depending on the tumour size and histology.^{26–27} Electrochemotherapy combines the administration of a poorly permeant cytotoxic agent, such as bleomycin with the local application of electric pulses that induce reversible electroporation, thus improving drug diffusion into cells.²⁸ Electrochemotherapy has demonstrated a high rate of efficacy and favorable toxicity profile in a European multicenter study on skin metastases from different tumour histotypes.²⁹ In this study, the objective response (OR) rate on treated tumour

nodules was 89.0% with complete regression in 73.3% of cases. A recently published meta-analysis including 47 prospective studies comparing five skin-directed therapies (electrochemotherapy, radiation, photodynamic therapy, intralesional therapy, and topical therapy), electrochemotherapy demonstrated an OR rate of 75.4% (complete response [CR] rate 47.5%) with a low toxicity profile (grade 3 in less than 6% of patients).³⁰ The main advantages of electrochemotherapy include:

- high success rate in local tumour control after a single session;
- no damage to healthy peripheral tissue (using low doses of chemotherapeutic agents electrochemotherapy is very specific for dividing tumour cells, sparing the surrounding normal tissue);
- no protein denaturation, so that tumour antigens are not destroyed and may elicit an immune response;
- excellent safety profile (in clinical use, no serious adverse events were reported in association with electrochemotherapy);
- advantageous cost/benefit ratio: the technology and the drugs used, in particular bleomycin, do not require large investments;
- improvement of patient's quality of life.

Reported studies showed clinical activity, positive impact on patients subjective clinical perception and low toxicity profile of electrochemotherapy and encourages us to propose to patients this technique with an palliative intent, after the failure of conventional treatment options, such as surgery, radiotherapy, and systemic therapies.³¹ Especially in Kaposi Sarcoma, where skin lesions often cause pain and disfigurement and may lead to functional disability, electrochemotherapy has become the standard of care as first line treatment strategy.³²

To the best of our knowledge no data on skin metastases from extracutaneous SC treated with electrochemotherapy are documented in the literature. Extraorbital SC has a high risk of local recurrence and it usually appears in elderly. Herein, we reported a CR at 2 months time from two sessions of electrochemotherapy for SC skin metastases. The choice of using electrochemotherapy in our patient was determined by the locally advanced pathology that would not permit a surgical resection and by the patient's refusal of radiotherapy. This case demonstrates that electrochemotherapy can be considered as an effective palliative treatment op-

tion for patients with recurrent or advanced-stage tumour, not suitable for conventional treatments.

References

1. Warren S, Warvi WN. Tumors of sebaceous glands. *Am J Pathol* 1943; **19**: 441-59.
2. Nelson BR, Hamlet KR, Gillard M, Railan D, Johnson TM. Sebaceous carcinoma. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1995; **33**: 1-15.
3. Tryggvason G, Bayon R, Pagedar NA. Epidemiology of sebaceous carcinoma of the head and neck: implications for lymph node management. *Head Neck* 2012; **34**: 1765-8.
4. Samarasinghe V, Marsden J, Roberts C. Sebaceous carcinoma of the scalp presenting with nodal metastasis. *J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg* 2010; **63**: 2193-4.
5. Buitrago W, Joseph AK. Sebaceous carcinoma: the great masquerader: emerging concepts in diagnosis and treatment. *Dermatol Ther* 2008; **21**: 459-66.
6. Erovic BM, Goldstein DP, Kim D, Al Habeeb, Waldron J, Ghazarian D, A, et al. Sebaceous gland carcinoma of the head and neck: the Princess Margaret Hospital experience. *Head Neck* 2013; **35**: 316-20.
7. Ansai S, Takeichi H, Arase S, Kawana S, Kimura T. Sebaceous carcinoma: an immuno-histochemical reappraisal. *Am J Dermatopathol* 2011; **33**: 579-87.
8. Rumelt S, Hogan NR, Rubin PA, Jakobiec FA. Four-eyelid sebaceous cell carcinoma following irradiation. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1998; **116**: 1670-2.
9. Landis MN, Davis CL, Bellus GA, Wolverton SE. Immunosuppression and sebaceous tumors: a confirmed diagnosis of Muir-Torre syndrome unmasked by immunosuppressive therapy. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2011; **65**: 1054-8.
10. Shields JA, Demirci H, Marr BP, Eagle RC Jr, Shields CL. Sebaceous carcinoma of the eyelids: personal experience with 60 cases. *Ophthalmology* 2004; **111**: 2151-7.
11. Dasgupta T, Wilson LD, Yu JB. A retrospective review of 1349 cases of sebaceous carcinoma. *Cancer* 2009; **115**: 158-65.
12. Wang LS, Handorf EA, Wu H, Liu JC, Perlis CS, Galloway TJ. Surgery and adjuvant radiation for high-risk skin adnexal carcinoma of the head and neck. *Am J Clin Oncol* 2015; [Epub ahead of print]; PMID: 25599317
13. Ribero S, Osella-Abate S, Di Capua C, Dika E, Balagna E, Senetta R, et al. Squamocellular carcinoma of the skin: clinicopathological features predicting the involvement of the surgical margins and review of the literature. *Dermatology* 2016; [Epub ahead of print]; PMID: 27028227
14. Mellette JR, Amonette RA, Gardner JH, Chesney TM. Carcinoma of sebaceous glands on the head and neck. A report of four cases. *J Dermatol Surg Oncol* 1981; **7**: 404-7.
15. Bolm I, Babaryka G, Moergel M, Al-Nawas B, Kämmerer PW. Multifocal metastasizing extra-ocular facial sebaceous carcinoma as diagnostic challenge: case report and systematic review. *J Maxillofac Oral Surg* 2015; **14**(Suppl 1): 331-7.
16. Moreno C, Jacyk WK, Judd MJ, Requena L. Highly aggressive extraocular sebaceous carcinoma. *Am J Dermatopathol* 2001; **23**: 450-5.
17. Moura C, Pecegueiro MM, Sachse MF, Amaro J, Fonseca I, Fernandes A, et al. Report of a case of Muir-Torre syndrome. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol* 2002; **16**: 638-40.
18. Khan Z, Misra G, Fiander AN, Dallimore NS. Sebaceous carcinoma of the vulva. *BJOG* 2003; **110**: 227-8.
19. Murphy J, Bleach NR, Thyveetil M. Sebaceous carcinoma of the nose: multifocal presentation? *J Laryngol Otol* 2004; **118**: 374-6.
20. Swick JM, Lang PG Jr. Sebaceous gland carcinoma of the right flank. *South Med J* 2009; **102**: 312-4.
21. Bhat IP, Madhukara J, Elizabeth J, Kini U, Anuradha A. Multifocal extra-ocular sebaceous carcinoma. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2011; **77**: 403.
22. Ansai S, Takeichi H, Arase S, Kawana S, Kimura T. Sebaceous carcinoma: an immuno-histochemical reappraisal. *Am J Dermatopathol* 2011; **33**: 579-87.

23. Macripò G, Caliendo V, Grassi M, Lista P, Ribero S, Giacone E, et al. Squamous cell carcinoma of the umbilicus: management of an unusual localization. *Tumori* 2011; **97**: 236-8.
24. Rotunno R, Marengo F, Ribero S, Calvieri S, Amerio P, Curatolo P, et al. Electrochemotherapy in non-melanoma head and neck skin cancers: a three centers experience and literature review. *G Ital Dermatol Venereol* 2015; [Epub ahead of print]; PMID: 26376042
25. Campana LG, Clover AJ, Valpione S, Quaglino P, Gehl J, Kunte C, et al. Recommendations for improving the quality of reporting clinical electrochemotherapy studies based on qualitative systematic review. *Radiol Oncol* 2016; **50**: 1-13.
26. Gargiulo M, Moio M, Monda G, Parascandolo S, Cubicotti G. Electrochemotherapy: actual considerations and clinical experience in head and neck cancers. *Ann Surg* 2010; **251**: 773.
27. Mali B, Miklavcic D, Campana LG, Cemazar M, Sersa G, Snoj M, et al. Tumor size and effectiveness of electrochemotherapy. *Radiol Oncol* 2013; **47**: 32-41.
28. Mir LM, Orlowski S. Mechanisms of electrochemotherapy. *Adv Drug Deliv Rev* 1999; **35**: 107-18.
29. Marty M, Sersa G, Garbay JR, Gehl J, Collins CG, Snoj M, et al. Electrochemotherapy -an easy, highly effective and safe treatment of cutaneous and subcutaneous metastases: results of ESOPE (European Standard Operating Procedures of Electrochemotherapy) study. *Eur J Cancer* 2006; **42**(Suppl 11): 3-13.
30. Spratt DE, Gordon Spratt EA, Wu S, DeRosa A, Lee NY, Lacouture ME, et al. Efficacy of skin-directed therapy for cutaneous metastases from advanced cancer: a meta-analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2014; **32**: 3144-55.
31. Solari N, Spagnolo F, Ponte E, Quaglia A, Lillini R, Battista M, et al. Electrochemotherapy for the management of cutaneous and subcutaneous metastasis: a series of 39 patients treated with palliative intent. *J Surg Oncol* 2014; **109**: 270-4.
32. Di Monta G, Caracò C, Benedetto L, La Padula S, Marone U, Tornesello ML, et al. Electrochemotherapy as "new standard of care" treatment for cutaneous Kaposi's sarcoma. *Eur J Surg Oncol* 2014; **40**: 61-6.

Radiol Oncol 2016; 50(3): 308-312.

doi:10.1515/raon-2016-0039

Metastatski sebacijski rak. Pregled literature in elektrokemoterapija kot nova možna oblika zdravljenja

Ribero S, Sportoletti Baduel E, Brizio M, Picciotto F, Dika E, Fierro MT, Macripò G, Quaglino P

Izhodišča. Metastatski sebacijski rak je redka bolezen glave in vratu. V začetni stopnji razvoja je terapija izbora kirurgija in/ali radioterapija. Zdravljenje ponovljene ali napredovale bolezni pa je še vedno različno.

Metode. Naredili smo izčrpno poizvedbo objavljene literature, ki je obravnavala terapevtske možnosti te redke bolezni.

Rezultati. V literature je opisanih več oblik zdravljenja metastatskega sebacijskega raka. Elektrokemoterapija do sedaj še ni bila opisna kot možen način zdravljenja. Prikažemo 85 let starega bolnika s ponovljeno, lokalno metastatsko boleznijo na temenu, ki smo ga zdravili z elektrokemoterapijo. To smo aplicirali dvakrat v obdobju 8. mesecev. Dosegli smo delni odgovor tumorja in dobro kakovost življenja bolnika.

Zaključki. Pregled literature nazorno nakazuje potrebo po novih načinih zdravljenja metastatskega sebacijskega raka. Na osnovi naše prve in pozitivne izkušnje predlagamo nadaljnje raziskave, ki bi uporabile elektrokemoterapijo za zdravljenje te redke entitete tumorja in bi jo nato uporabile kot terapijo izbora v kliničnih situacijah, kjer je potrebna lokalna kontrola tumorjev ali pa radikalni posegi niso možni ali zaželeni.

Radiol Oncol 2016; 50(3): 313-320.

doi:10.1515/raon-2016-0033

Proliferacijski faktor Ki67, vendar ne neuroendokrina ekspresija, je neodvisni napovedni dejavnik za primarni rak prostate

Pascale M, Aversa C, Barbazza R, Marongiu B, Siracusano S, Stoffel F, Sulfaro S, Roggero E, Bonin S, Stanta G

Izhodišča. Neuroendokrine označevalce in proliferacijski faktor Ki67 so že povezovali s potekom bolezni primarnega raka prostate. Namen raziskave je bil raziskati napovedno vrednost teh označevalcev pri bolnikih s primarnim rakom prostate.

Bolniki in metode. Neuron specifično enolazo (NSE), kromagranin A (ChrA), sinaptofizin (Syp) in Ki67 smo določevali imunohistokemično. S pomočjo univariantne in multivariantne analize smo ovrednotili njihovo izražanje in povezanost s celokupnim preživetjem pri 166 bolnikih s primarnim rakom prostate.

Rezultati. NSE, ChrA, Syp in Ki67 so bili pozitivni pri 50, 45, 54 in 146 od skupno 166 bolnikov. S Kaplan-Meier analizo smo dokazali, da sta samo difuzno barvanje NSE (negativni proti difuzno barvani vzorci $p = 0,004$) in proliferacijski označevalec Ki67 ($< 10\%$ vs. $> 10\%$, $p < 0,0001$) povezana s celokupnim preživetjem bolnikov. V multivariatni analizi se je izražanje Ki67 pokazalo kot neodvisni napovedni dejavnik celokupnega preživetja ne pa izražanje NSE.

Zaključki. Napovedni model, ki vključuje izražanje Ki67 ob upoštevanju klinično patoloških parametrov, lahko predstavlja dodatno napovedno informacijo oz. lahko izboljša napoved izhoda bolezni raka prostate ter obravnavo bolnikov z rakom prostate.