

VERRUCOUS CARCINOMA OF SCALP- A RARE CASE REPORTDr. K. R. Mukilarasi¹, Dr. P. Karkuzhali² and Dr. Hemalatha Ganapathy³¹Post Graduate, Department of Pathology, Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chennai.²Professor and HOD, Department of Pathology, Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chennai.³Professor, Department of Pathology, Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chennai.***Corresponding Author: Dr. K. R. Mukilarasi**

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ABSTRACT

Verrucous carcinoma (VC) is a rare, well-differentiated, low-grade squamous cell carcinoma with low metastatic potential. It typically involves the oral cavity. Scalp is a rare site for this neoplasm. Verrucous carcinoma shows benign histology and cytology with minimum aggressive potential. Common among males with history of smoking.

KEYWORDS: Veruccous carcinoma, low metastatic potential, benign histology, males, smoking.**INTRODUCTION**

Verrucous carcinoma (VC) is a rare, well-differentiated, low-grade squamous cell carcinoma with low metastatic potential. It typically involves the oral cavity, larynx, oesophagus. Cutaneous lesions typically arise in the genitocrural area and plantar surface of the foot, with rare case reports of verrucous carcinoma arising elsewhere on the body. We will discuss a case of verrucous carcinoma of the scalp which is an extremely rare site of occurrence.

CASE REPORT

65 yrs old male came to the OPD with a history of swelling over the scalp for 2 months which was insidious in onset and gradually progressing. The swelling was 4 x 4 cm in the left parietal region of the scalp which bled on touch and was tender.

Pathology

Gross Description: Received skin covered soft tissue with lesion which was exophytic and ulcerating. Cut section of the tumour showed a proliferating growth which was grey white in colour.

Microscopic features: Section showed skin with hyperkeratotic acanthotic papillomatous lesion with irregular down growths composed of interconnected broad bands of squamous cells, also arranged in small islands and nests. Tumor stromal junction showed band of lymphocyte infiltration. Tumor cells were benign looking.



Figure 1: Gross picture of scalp tumour with cauliflower growth.



Figure 2: Cut section shows a proliferating growth from the skin.

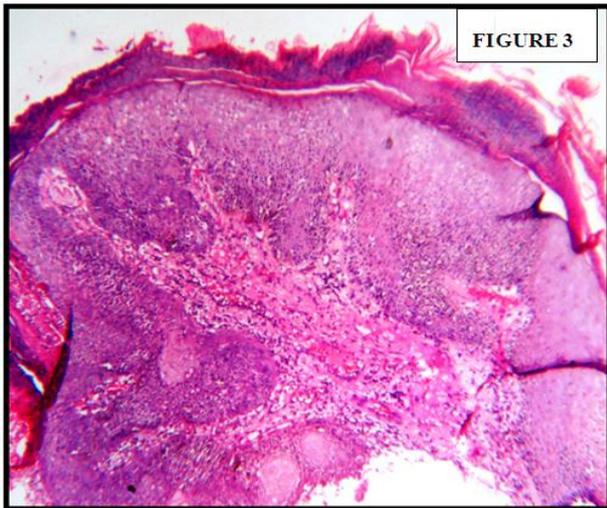


Figure 3: 40x view; H&E section shows acanthotic, papillomatous lesion with irregular down growth of squamous cells in "bulldozing" pattern.

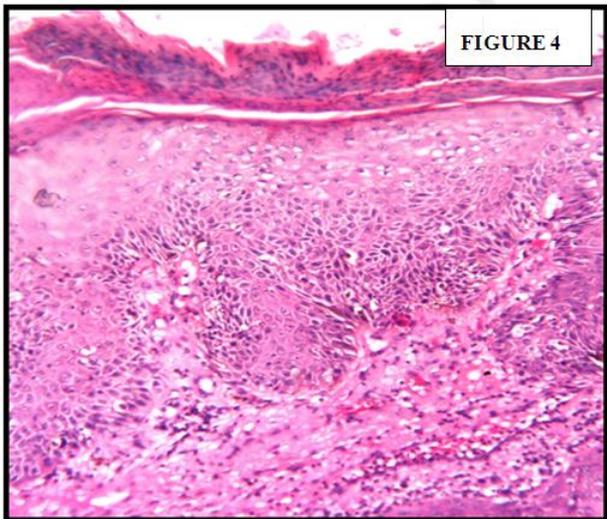


Figure 4: 100 x view; H&E section shows small islands and nests of squamous cells confined to the epidermis with mild inflammatory infiltrate.

DISCUSSION

Verrucous carcinoma shows benign histology and cytology with aggressive potential, however have an indolent clinical behavior with negligible metastatic potential. Long-standing cases have shown transformation into squamous cell carcinoma. VC is a clinico-pathological entity, the pathological diagnosis is extremely difficult and it is more often exclusionary. It has been reported that multiple biopsies are often required before diagnostic histological features supporting an appropriate interpretation of VC is identified.

CONCLUSION

Scalp is a rare site for this neoplasm. A close coordination between a surgeon and the pathologist is crucial to the timely and accurate diagnosis.

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