

# 〈症 例 報 告〉 "COLLISION TUMORS" IN THE PERIANAL REGION

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## ABSTRACT

A surgical case of very rare "collision tumors" in the perianal region was reported. The patient was a 75-year-old man, who had extramammary Paget's disease of the anus and basal cell carcinoma of the perianal region. Both of the neoplasms were directly contiguous with each other ("collision tumors").

Key words : extramammary Paget's disease, anus, basal cell carcinoma,  
collision tumors

## INTRODUCTION

Neoplasms of the anus and perianal region other than squamous cell carcinoma are relatively infrequent. We report here a unique case of "collision tumors" in the perianal region, that is, extramammary Paget's disease and basal cell carcinoma.

## CASE REPORT

The patient was a 75-year-old man, who had a 6-year history of itching and pain of the anus and perianal region. Physical examination revealed an extensive eczematous, partly erosive lesion in the anus and perianal region, which measured about 10cm in maximal diameter. The anus was situated at nearly the center of the lesion, and a submucosal induration measuring about 3 cm in diameter was palpated on the right lateral wall of the anal canal. In addition, a small black well-demarcated elevated lesion, measuring about 2.0 by 1.5 cm, was found at the right anterior margin of the eczematous lesion. Swelling of the right inguinal lymph nodes was also noted. Biopsy specimens were taken from the eczematous lesion, and the diagnosis of extramammary Paget's disease was made. The patient underwent abdomino-perineal resection of the rectum, anus and the perineum with dissection of the lymph nodes. He died from brain metastasis of adenocarcinoma 16 months after surgery.

Histologically, the resected specimen of the anus and perianal skin revealed extramammary Paget's disease (Fig. 1). Clusters of large polygonal cells with atypical nuclei and abundant clear cytoplasm (Paget's cells) had replaced the epidermal cells. The cytoplasm of some Paget's cells contained PAS- and alcian blue-positive mucus. Infiltration of Paget's cells was also found above the dentate line, and the indurated mass in the wall of the anal canal showed features of



〔Fig. 1〕

Extramammary Paget's disease of the anus. Large, polygonal cells with atypical nuclei and abundant clear cytoplasm were seen within the epidermis.  
(Hematoxylin & Eosin,  $\times 25$ )



〔Fig. 2〕

Basal cell carcinoma of the perianal skin. Irregularly shaped tumor cell nests showing peripheral nuclear palisading were seen.  
(Hematoxylin & Eosin,  $\times 10$ )



〔Fig. 3〕

The "collision" of extramammary Paget's disease (right side) and basal cell carcinoma (left side).  
(Hematoxylin & Eosin,  $\times 25$ )

poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma which appeared to have arisen from the apocrine gland. There was no apparent continuity between the extramammary Paget's disease and the subjacent adenocarcinoma in the anal canal, which had deeply invaded the sphincter muscles and the surrounding adipose tissue. The right inguinal lymph nodes contained metastatic deposits of adenocarcinoma.

The small elevated lesion in the perianal skin showed typical histopathological features of basal cell carcinoma (Fig. 2), that is, irregularly shaped cell nests with peripheral nuclear palisading which connected with the overlying thickened epidermis. Tumor cells were uniform and spindle-shaped, and some contained intracytoplasmic melanin pigments. Many mitotic figures were seen. The tumor was confined to the upper dermis and there was no invasion into the deep dermis or subcutaneous tissue. The dermis beneath the neoplasm showed remarkable chronic inflammatory cell infiltration. Both of the neoplasms were directly contiguous with each other, thus demonstrating features of "collision tumors" (Fig. 3).

## DISCUSSION

Basal cell carcinoma arises preferentially in sun-exposed skin, and the perianal region is a very rarely affected site (1). Among neoplasms involving the anus and perianal region, the incidence of basal cell carcinoma is only 0.2% (2). The collision of basal cell carcinoma and extramammary Paget's disease in the perianal region is, therefore, an extremely rare occurrence. Helwig and Graham (3) pointed out

that patients with anorectal Paget's disease were prone to primary cancers in other sites, and reported the coexistence of basal cell carcinoma of the skin in four of forty patients with anorectal Paget's disease. However, they did not describe the sites of basal cell carcinomas in these cases, and the presence or absence of "collision" between the two neoplasms was not noted.

Basal cell carcinoma arising in the anus and perianal region should be differentiated from so-called "cloacogenic" or "basaloid" carcinoma of the anal canal, which occasionally shows histopathological features closely resembling those of basal cell carcinoma (4, 5) but exhibits a much more aggressive clinical behavior. Coexistence of extramammary Paget's disease with "cloacogenic" carcinoma of the anal canal was reported by Jackson (6) and Subbuswamy and Ribeiro (7). In the present case, the neoplasm clearly originated in the perianal skin apart from the anal verge and there was no involvement of the anal canal by the neoplasm, thus excluding the diagnostic possibility of "cloacogenic" carcinoma.

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受付 平成7年10月25日