

A breast carcinoma with Skin Metastases in a Man: about a Case

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Abstract

Breast cancer in men is usually detected as a hard lump under the nipple and areola. Men have higher mortality than women, mainly because men's awareness is lower and they are less likely to assume that a lump is breast cancer, which can delay seeking treatment. There is a case of a 55-year-old man with breast carcinoma with skin metastases.

Keywords: Carcinoma; Breast carcinoma; Male

Clinical Case

Let me send you the case of a 55 year old man, with no particular medical history, who has presented for 6 months a hardening of the left nipple which has been aggravated by the appearance of a mass infiltrating the left breast with appearance of satellite skin lesions, our dermatological opinion was sought, the dermatological examination objectified an infiltrating tissue mass and invading the left nipple, fixed relative to the deep plane, painful on mobilization with central ulceration surmounted by yellow crusts, presence of erythematous papules with smooth surface confluent in plates around the breast (**Figure 1,2**).



Figure 1: clinical picture of a breast carcinoma of the left breast with satellite skin metastases.



Figure 2: clinical picture of a breast carcinoma of the left breast with satellite skin metastases.

Breast carcinoma has been suspected with metastases in transit. A skin biopsy was performed at the mass level in favor of infiltrating breast carcinoma type NOS, grade II SBR, with secondary skin localization at the level of the satellite papules. Breast cancer in men is a rare condition, which is therefore poorly understood. It represents only 0.6% of all breast cancers, and less than 1% of the pathology of human cancers. The recommendations for the management of male breast cancer are extrapolated from those applied for female breast cancers. Men are treated like menopausal women. The diagnosis is generally made at more advanced stages, and the tumor size is often greater than the tumors found in women. Mammography and ultrasound are used as a diagnostic aid with the same criteria of malignancy as in women. mastectomy associated with homolateral axillary

dissection remains the standard surgical treatment in humans [1].

Conflict of Interest

None.

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