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Image of the month

Metastatic cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma to the axila



Metástasis axilar de carcinoma epidermoide cutáneo

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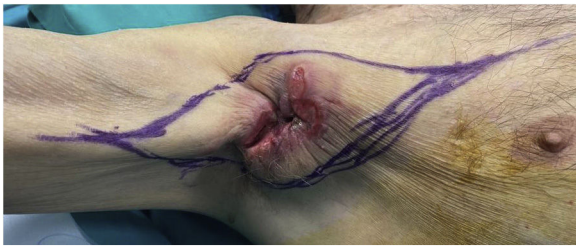


Fig. 1

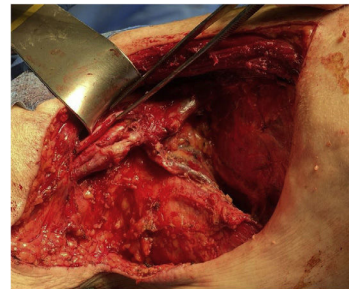


Fig. 2

The patient is an 81-year-old male who had a 3.2-cm lesion removed from his right arm 16 months earlier with a histological diagnosis of poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma (tumor thickness 12 mm, Clark V, no lymphovascular or perineural invasion). During follow-up, a tumor was observed in the axilla with malodorous skin invasion; biopsy showed massive invasion by squamous cell carcinoma (Fig. 1). *En bloc* resection of the mass was performed along with axillary lymphadenectomy (Fig. 2). The definitive pathology study reported skin and soft tissue invasion by poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma with lymphovascular invasion and lymph node metastases.

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Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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