



PO48 - NATURAL HISTORY OF A SEBACEOUS CARCINOMA

Nuno Pinto Ferreira, Santiago Ortiz, Filipa Caiado Sousa, Ana Maria Palha, Ana Cláudia Fonseca
(Hospital de Santa Maria - CHLN; Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Lisboa)

Introduction: Sebaceous gland carcinoma (SGC) is a rare slowly growing tumor which most frequently affects the elderly, with a predisposition for females. Lesions occur almost exclusively in the ocular adnexa. The systemic extension of the tumor can occur by continuous growth, lymphatic spread, or hematogenous spread. The most common sites of spread are orbit, preauricular and/or submandibular nodes, and parotid gland. The overall mortality occurs due to mistakes in diagnosis and delay in the treatment.

Methods: Single case report. Brain and orbit CT/MR were performed as a biopsy of the tumor.

Results: A 74-year-old male from Guinea-Bissau was transferred to our ophthalmology department due to a tumoral lesion of the ocular adnexa with right orbit invasion. Personal ophthalmologic history revealed a progressive and invasive skin lesion located at the right superior eyelid with four years evolution. Observation showed an invasive lesion with 12 cm width. Imagiologic studies were performed as well an incisional biopsy which made the diagnosis of sebaceous carcinoma. The patient followed right orbit exenteration. No signs of metastatic disease were present.

Conclusions: This clinical case is unique as rarely is seen such long-standing progression of a SGC and highlights the aggressive 'natural history' of this type of tumor when untreated.