

Chapter 6

A CASE OF TONSILLAR METASTASIS FROM GASTRIC CANCER AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Nurgül YAŞAR1

INTRODUCTION

Metastatic carcinoma of the tonsil is uncommon, with only 100 cases reported in the English-language literature. The most common sites of metastases in patients with gastric cancer are liver, peritoneum; lung, adrenal gland and ovaries. Also, tonsillar metastases from a gastric cancer are very rare (Yamaguchi & et al.2010). We present a gastric cancer patient with right palatine tonsil metastasis.

CASE

The patient was 58-year-old man who had undergone gastric cancer surgery . He presented with a 1-year history of progressively worsening epigastric pain, anemia and weight loss for 6 months. He had no specific previous medical or surgical history including cancer. On physical examination, no tenderness or palpable mass were identified. Esophago-gastro-duodenoscopy (EGD) showed a 10 to 5 cm size irregular ulcero-infiltrative (Bornmann type 3) lesion on the greater curvature. Endoscopic biopsy confirmed a histologic diagnosis of poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma .No other metastatic lesions in other organs were found on abdominal CT scan. A subtotal gastrectomy, partial transvers colon resection and a lymph node dissection (D1) were performed. During the operation, there was no other evidence of metastatic disease in the abdominal cavity. The tumor was stage IIIB (T4bN1M0) according to TNM classification.. Additional histologic findings were high venous and lymphatic vessel invasion. After the surgery,5 cycles of adjuvant.chemotherapy with 5-fluorouracil (425 mg/m2 and calcium folinat 20 mg/m2 bolus infusion on day 1-5) in four week intervals for 5 months plus concurrent radiotherapy (45 Gy) were performed and continued to be monitored on an outpatient clinic. After 6 months, he complained abdominal pain and abdominal CT was performed. Two cm size lesion was found on the splenic flexura and PET/CT showed no distant metastases. He was decided laparotomy but diaphragmatic infiltration was seen during laparotomy and oper-

¹ Md, SBU Okmeydani Research and Training Hospital,Istanbul,TURKEY e-mail:yasarnurgul@yahoo.com

RJ& et al.1979) . For direct invasion from a metastasis of a surrounding lymph node but this mechanism is unusual for tonsillar metastasis, and hematogenous metastasis is generally considered most likely.

The duration of survival was reported in 5 treated patients. The longest survival time was 30 months, median survival time was 14.6 months (Yamaguchi &.et al.2010). Our patient's survival time was 19 months. On the other hand, among the patients receiving best supportive care, the median survival was 3.8 months (Yamaguchi &.et al.2010). Although our patient received chemotherapy after tonsil metastasis, survival was 5 months. We observed progressive disease after 3 cycles and followed the patient with best supportive care.

The tonsillar metastatic lesion didn't occlude in our case, although the risk of airway occlusion by hemorrhage or blood clot is high. Also, due to the risk of sudden death caused by occlusion, tonsillar metastases should be followed closely.

In conclusion tonsillar metastases is a systemic malignant tumor metastases, treatment should be individually because long term survival may be possible.

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