Breast cancer metastasis to the colon

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers afflicting women and the second leading cause of cancer death [1]. About 60% of patients have distant metastases at the time of diagnosis. Diagnosis at an early stage increases survival rates. However, even after a long disease-free interval, long-term survivors risk developing metastatic tumors. Common sites of metastasis for breast cancer are bones, lungs, the central nervous system, and the liver; gastrointestinal involvement is rare [2–5]. There have been a few reports of colorectal metastasis of breast cancer, mostly in patients with disseminated disease. Tohfe et al. [1], Law et al. [2], and Kilgore et al. [3] described one case each, and Michalopoulos et al. [4] reported two cases of breast cancer metastasis to the colon. We report a case of colonic metastasis from breast cancer 7 years after mastectomy and chemotherapy.

A 74-year-old woman complained of weakness, anemia, intestinal blood loss, and diarrhea. She had undergone right radical mastectomy followed by chemotherapy for an infiltrating lobular breast tumor 7 years previously. The workup, including a chest X-ray and computed tomography (CT) of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, was normal. Serum levels of Ca15–3 and CEA had gone up in the past month. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed thickness of the ascending colon and cecum wall with localized enlarged lymph nodes. The patient had undergone colonoscopy 6 months previously that revealed sigmoid diverticular disease and a sigmoid adenoma, which was resected by mucosectomy. A new colonoscopy showed a stricture of the ascending colon with a friable, ulcerated lesion, which was biopsied (Fig. 1). Chromatoscopy at high magnification showed the lesion to have a Vπ pit pattern according to Kudo’s classification (Fig. 2). Pathological evaluation of the tissue using hematoxylin and eosin staining showed a poorly differentiated carcinoma (Fig. 3). Immunohistochemical staining of the colon biopsy specimen showed surface epithelium with the lamina propria infiltrated by tumor cells with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm, many with eccentric nuclei, intracytoplasmic lumina, and a signet-ring appearance. The specimen tested positive for cytokeratin 7, estrogen receptor, and gross cystic disease fluid protein 15 (GCDFP-15)/Breast-2 protein, confirming it to be a lobular breast carcinoma metastasis (Fig. 4). The patient is receiving systemic chemotherapy preoperatively, as well as hormonal therapy, and is free of symptoms, with no bleeding. Surgical treatment with a right extended hemicolectomy is programmed after the chemotherapy has been completed.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AD_2AB

Competing interests: None

D. C. Alves de Lima, L. R. Alberti
Biogastro Clinic, Rua Piauí, 69 – Conj. 109/110., Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers afflicting women and the second leading cause of cancer death [1]. About 60% of patients have distant metastases at the time of diagnosis. Diagnosis at an early stage increases survival rates. However, even after a long disease-free interval, long-term survivors risk developing metastatic tumors. Common sites of metastasis for breast cancer are bones, lungs, the central nervous system, and the liver; gastrointestinal involvement is rare [2–5]. There have been a few reports of colorectal metastasis of breast cancer, mostly in patients with disseminated disease. Tohfe et al. [1], Law et al. [2], and Kilgore et al. [3] described one case each, and Michalopoulos et al. [4] reported two cases of breast cancer metastasis to the colon. We report a case of colonic metastasis from breast cancer 7 years after mastectomy and chemotherapy.

A 74-year-old woman complained of weakness, anemia, intestinal blood loss, and diarrhea. She had undergone right radical mastectomy followed by chemotherapy for an infiltrating lobular breast tumor 7 years previously. The workup, including a chest X-ray and computed tomography (CT) of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, was normal. Serum levels of Ca15–3 and CEA had gone up in the past month. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed thickness of the ascending colon and cecum wall with localized enlarged lymph nodes. The patient had undergone colonoscopy 6 months previously that revealed sigmoid diverticular disease and a sigmoid adenoma, which was resected by mucosectomy. A new colonoscopy showed a stricture of the ascending colon with a friable, ulcerated lesion, which was biopsied (Fig. 1). Chromatoscopy using indigo carmine showed stricture of the ascending colon with a friable, ulcerated lesion.

Fig. 1 Colonoscopy in this 74-year-old woman showed irregular areas, nodulation, and ulceration in the ascending colon.

Fig. 2 Chromatoscopy using indigo carmine showed stricture of the ascending colon with a friable, ulcerated lesion.

Fig. 3 Chromatoscopy at high magnification showed the lesion to have a Vπ pit pattern.

Fig. 4 a Hematoxylin and eosin staining showed a poorly differentiated carcinoma (×400). b,c Immunohistochemical findings: b estrogen receptor expression (×400), b gross cystic disease fluid protein 15 (GCDFP-15) (×400).
References


Bibliography

Endoscopy 2011; 43: E143–E144
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York · ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author

D. C. Alves de Lima, MD
Biogastro Clinic
Rua Piauí, 69 – Conj. 109/110.
Belo Horizonte, MG 30150–320
Brazil
Fax: +55-31-32416668
david@biogastro.com.br