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Atypical presentation of prostatic cancer with left axillary and supraclavicular lymphadenopathy

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Introduction: The burden of prostatic cancer is rising in Sudan. Usually, they present late in their disease with urinary tract obstruction, hematuria, bony pain, or cachexia because there is no screening program. Here we present a patient with prostatic cancer who presented with left axillary mass as his main concern.

Case Description: 82-year-old Sudanese male presented with a left axillary and left supraclavicular lymphadenopathy of a few months' duration. He underwent a decisional biopsy which showed metastatic adenocarcinoma. Upper and lower GI endoscopy were performed but the latter was complicated by a sigmoid perforation with peritonitis. During laparotomy, multiple enlarged pelvic lymph nodes were encountered and a biopsy result suggested a metastatic prostatic neoplasm. Later, prostatic biopsy confirmed the diagnosis. The patient was treated with bilateral orchidectomy.

Clinical discussion: Lymphatic metastasis to axillary lymph nodes is a very rare manifestation of prostate cancer and only a few cases have been reported in the literature. It can cause diagnostic difficulty since prostate cancer typically metastasizes to the pelvic lymph node and very rarely involves the supradiaphragmatic lymph node.

Conclusion: Metastatic prostatic carcinoma should be considered among the causes of supra-diaphragmatic lymphadenopathy. Careful physical and imaging examinations combined with PSA and pathological analysis are essential in the diagnosis of advanced prostate cancer with unusual presentation.

Recent Publications

1. Sung, H., Ferlay, J., Siegel, R.L., et al. (2021) Global Cancer Statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN Estimates of Incidence and Mortality Worldwide for 36 Cancers in 185 Countries. *A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, 71, 209-249.
2. Gann, P.H. (2002) Risk Factors for Prostate Cancer. *Reviews in Urology*, 4, S3-S10.
3. Bubendorf, L., Schöpfer, A., Wagner, U., et al. (2000) Metastatic Patterns of Prostate Cancer: An Autopsy Study of 1,589 Patients. *Human Pathology*, 31, 578-583.

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