

EP-080

## 뺨에 발생한 원발성 점액성 선암의 드문 증례



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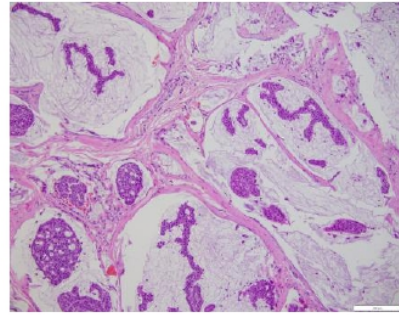
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**Purpose:** Mucinous adenocarcinoma (MAC) is a malignant tumor originating from epithelial tissue, characterized by the secretion of large amounts of mucin. It commonly occurs in glandular organs such as the colon, breast, and lung. MAC can also manifest in the eccrine glands of the skin, though it is extremely rare, with an incidence rate of 0.07 per million person-years. This report presents a case of a patient who was admitted to our hospital with a nodule on the cheek, which was diagnosed as primary MAC of the skin.

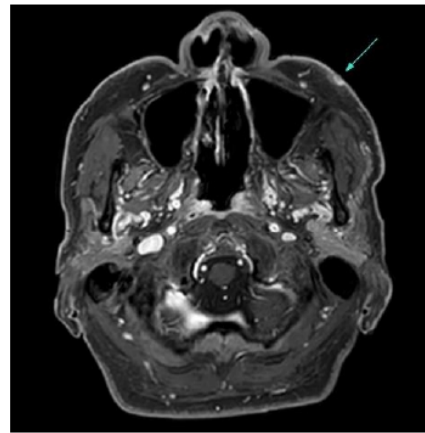
**Methods:** A 66-year-old patient presented to our hospital with a nodule in the left cheek. The excisional biopsy results confirmed the presence of MAC with abundant mucin and predominant malignant epithelial cells (Fig. 1). Subsequent magnetic resonance imaging confirmed the absence of lymph node metastasis (Fig. 2). The patient refused all other examinations, preventing any further investigation of different areas. We performed wide excision with a resection margin of 1cm, and the defect was reconstructed using a local flap (Fig. 3). Negative resection margins were confirmed.

**Results:** The wound healed without complications and the patient was satisfied with the outcome (Fig. 4).

**Conclusion:** The exceptional occurrence of MAC on the skin underscores the critical need for clinical vigilance. Early detection and comprehensive diagnostic approaches, including histopathological examination and imaging, are crucial for accurate diagnosis and timely management, potentially improving patient outcomes.



**Fig 1.** Pathological tumor staining with hematoxylin-eosin (HE). Abundance of mucin, predominance of malignant epithelial cells over mucin are observable (HE, 100).



**Fig 2.** T1 axial view of contrast-enhanced neck magnetic resonance imaging showing a 6 x 7 x 3 mm size lesion in the left anterior cheek. No enlarged lymph nodes were found.



**Fig 3.** Preoperative gross photograph before wide excision



**Fig 4.** Postoperative gross photograph following wide excision