Abstract

Introduction: Sweat gland adenocarcinoma is an extremely rare neoplasia whose management and treatment are still evolving. The only curative therapy is wide local excision. Many patients have metastasis at the time of the diagnosis, mainly because this neoplasm has been misdiagnosed as some benign skin lesions. The clinical features of this tumor are not distinctive, and lesions have been reported to occur in several areas with the axilla appearing to be the most commonly involved part. It has a high incidence of local recurrence and lymph node, bones and lung metastasis frequently in the first 2 years.

Material and method: Having the patient and TEHBA Bioethics Committee approval no. 9181/11.04.2018, we will present a case of a 60-year-old woman who has a clinical history of an adenocarcinoma of the left axillary sweat glands operated in 2015 for which no oncological treatment was followed. Two years later she is admitted to the Neurosurgery Department of SCUBA where the diagnosis of T12-L1-L2 vertebral bone metastases is established, for which she is operated by osteosynthesis. She is hospitalized in our Clinic presenting incomplete AIS / Frankel C paraplegia with T12 neurological level, sphincter disorders and lumbar pain.

Results: The evolution is favorable, the patient reaches incomplete AIS / Frankel D paraplegia, walks on short distances with a supporting frame and regains sphincter control. All clinical and para-clinical aspects will be discussed (the patient history, the neural, muscle, joints and kinesiology exam, specific rating scales, the laboratory and imaging tests, medical and kinesio-therapeutic treatment) to offer an comprehensive overview of the case issue.

Conclusions: Despite the aggressiveness of this rare form of neoplasm, adenocarcinoma of sweat glands, reached an advanced stage with multiple secondary determinations, the evolution of the patient's condition during hospitalization in our clinic was favorable. However, the prognosis remains reserved due to the fast pace of advancement of the disease, as well as limited knowledge of the treatment of this type of cancer.