Skeletal Muscle Metastasis as Initial Presentation of Non-Small-Cell Lung Carcinoma

Metástasis en músculo esquelético como presentación inicial de un carcinoma no microcítico de pulmón

Dear Editor:

Although muscle tissue makes up more than 50% of the total body mass, metastasis extension to the skeletal muscle is an exceptional event in solid organ neoplasms, with an accumulated incidence of less than 1.5% in recent series, and it is usually limited to advanced phases of the disease.¹⁻³ Due to their clinical and radiological appearance, skeletal muscle metastases (SMM) are similar to soft tissue sarcomas, entities with greater prevalence in which case surgical resection offers potentially curative results.² This differential diagnosis takes on special relevance if the SMM is the initial manifestation of a primary tumor that had been clinically silent up until that moment, a situation that has been infrequently reported in the literature.⁴⁻⁶

Our patient is a 69-year-old male ex-smoker, whose medical history included the presence of arterial hypertension, dislipidemia and polymyalgia rheumatica. The patient reported the appearance of a tumor on the left thigh, with slow progressive growth and accompanied by continuous dull pain. With the exception of an unquantified weight loss, the patient denied any other systemic symptoms. After several weeks, he also reported the appearance of a second smaller lesion on his right calf. The physical examination showed that the patient was in a state of good general health, with no findings on the cardiopulmonary auscultation or palpable lymphadenopathies. On the outer side of the left thigh, there was a stone-like mass that was not painful to touch (10 cm × 3 cm) with similar characteristics was on the right upper vertex (3 cm × 3.2 cm) with spiculated contours that were suggestive of metastasis, among which there was a larger lesion in the right upper vertex (3 cm × 3.2 cm) with spiculated contours that were suggestive of metastasis, among which there was a larger lesion in the right upper vertex (3 cm × 3.2 cm) with spiculated contours that were suggestive of metastasis.

Currently, HOT is prescribed by extrapolating the criteria established at sea level to the entire population. Thomas Petty said on an occasion: “If we applied the HOT criteria in Denver (Colorado – 1,609 m above sea level), we would have to give O₂ to the entire population.”⁶ Does this make sense? We should reconsider HOT criteria according to altitude.

References


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Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COPD Patients</th>
<th>FEV₁, ml</th>
<th>FEV₁, %</th>
<th>SatHb at 723 m above Sea Level</th>
<th>SatHb at Sea Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>84</td>
<td>920 ± 450</td>
<td>45 ± 12</td>
<td>82 ± 5</td>
<td>91 ± 6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in 1 s; and SatHb: arterial saturation of hemoglobin.

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Fig. 1. Magnetic resonance with weighted sequence in T2 that shows a large heterogeneous mass (10 cm x 6.7 cm) at the origin of the external vastus of the left thigh, corresponding to a metastasis in the skeletal muscle (arrow).

(NSLC), the patient underwent palliative chemotherapy (cisplatin and docetaxel). Despite the initial decrease in size of the SMM after 6 cycles of treatment, the tumor progression was confirmed 10 months later in the lungs, brain and liver. At that moment, we opted for symptom management.

Various mechanisms have been invoked to justify the apparent resistance of the muscles to the metastatic infiltration, among which there are mechanical factors (tissue pressure), metabolic factors (production of lactic acid and oxygen free radicals, local pH) and immunological factors.2 The primary tumor that is most frequently involved in the majority of series is bronchogenic carcinoma, followed by gastrointestinal and urothelial neoplasms.1,3 From a clinical standpoint, SMMs usually present as nodules or painful masses with signs of local inflammation, and among their most frequent locations are the lower extremities, the chest wall and the paravertebral musculature.1–3 MRI is the radiological technique of choice, even though its typical findings (tissue hyperintensity in the T2 sequences, signal reduction in T1 sequences and irregular captation of gadolinium) are relatively unspecific.1,2 Therefore, when using this diagnostic approach, it is crucial to also have a histological exam, which, on occasions, should be completed with immunohistochemistry techniques given the limited differentiation that the SMM can exhibit. An exhaustive review of the literature identified 114 cases of NSLC associated with SMM, with a mean survival of 6 months; the existence of a single metastasis and its metachronous presentation with the primary tumor defined a subgroup of patients with better prognoses.2 In this as well as in other series, the initial presentation of NSLC in the form of SMM in the lower extremities, with no evidence of previous dissemination to other anatomically more predictable locations, is very infrequent.1,4–6 This present case illustrates the need, in cases with similar scenarios, to carry out a complete extension study with histological determination which can exclude other more prevalent situations, particularly the possibility of a soft tissue sarcoma with lung metastasis, given the therapeutic implications of this differential diagnosis.

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References


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