

Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Nail Unit After Trauma: A Case Report

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Abstract: Squamous cell carcinoma of the nail unit (SCCNU) is a relatively uncommon tumor with a low rate of metastasis. SCCNU presents with nonspecific symptoms and signs, it is frequently misdiagnosed by dermatologists or surgeons. We report a patient with right-hand ring subungual squamous cell carcinoma who received inappropriate treatment due to a long-term misdiagnosis following trauma. This patient had been treated with acitretin combined with cefaclor, and a certain curative effect was seen, but finally, wide local excision was performed.

Keywords: squamous cell carcinoma, nail, acitretin

Case Report

A 68-year-old female presented with persistent swelling, recurrent exudation, and pain in her right ring finger after trauma three years ago. Once diagnosed with “paronychia”, she underwent nail extraction and debridement. Every time after the nail extraction treatment, the wound appeared purulent, accompanied by redness, swelling, and pain. Twenty months later, a dermatologist diagnosed the lesion as paronychia and treated it with nail avulsions repeatedly with no obvious alleviation. Eleven months ago, the patient was diagnosed with “acrodermatitis continua of hallopeau”. *Staphylococcus aureus* showed positive, and acitretin combined with cefaclor was given. The affected nail plate gradually recovered and the pain was relieved. Three weeks ago, the patient felt that the growth of the nail plate stopped, the pus increased, and the nail plate thickened and turned white. The patient subsequently came to the Department of Dermatology, Peking University People's Hospital. We considered the possibility of nail cancer and performed a nail biopsy for her. The patient's diagnosis history flowchart can be seen in Figure 1.

Physical examination: The right ring finger was partially swollen, and bloody exudation was seen at the edge of the nail bed. Partial separation of the deck, dark red blood scabs with purulent secretions can be seen at the separation, the deck thickens and turns white, with mild tenderness. (Figure 2) Superficial lymph nodes were not enlarged.

Histological examinations (Figure 3): Hyperkeratosis of the superficial layer, irregular hyperplasia of the acanthus layer, the extension of the epithelium foot, partial squamous epitheliums are under-differentiated, with atypia, dyskeratotic cells can be seen, the atypical epitheliums show invasive growth, showing the appearance of squamous cell carcinoma.

Laboratory examinations: X-ray (Figure 4) showed degenerative changes in the right hand, and no obvious bone destruction was found in the fourth phalanx. B-ultrasound of superficial lymph nodes showed no obvious abnormality in axillary and supratrochlear lymph nodes. Positron emission tomography-computed tomography(PET-CT) scanning showed no sign of metastasis.

Final Diagnosis: Squamous cell carcinoma of the right ring nail unit.

Treatment and follow up: Wide local excision of skin malignant tumor. (Figure 5) At the 1-year follow-up, there was no sign of tumor recurrence.

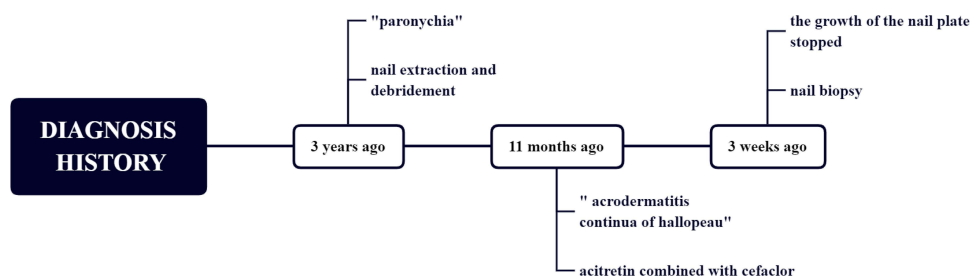


Figure 1 Flowchart of the patient's diagnosis history.

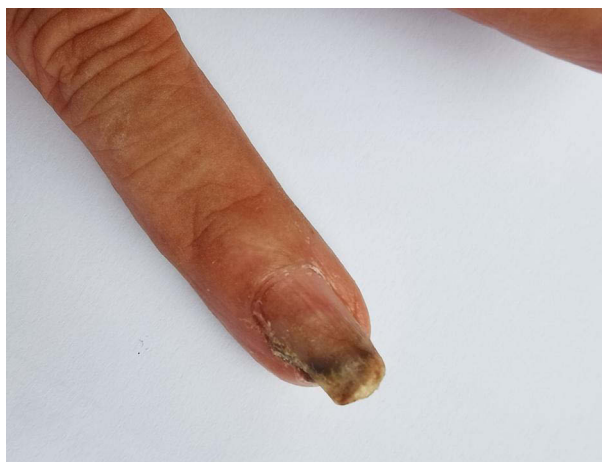


Figure 2 The ring finger of the right hand was partially swollen, the edge of the lesion was desquamated, and a large black scab under the nail and part of the nail plate were separated.

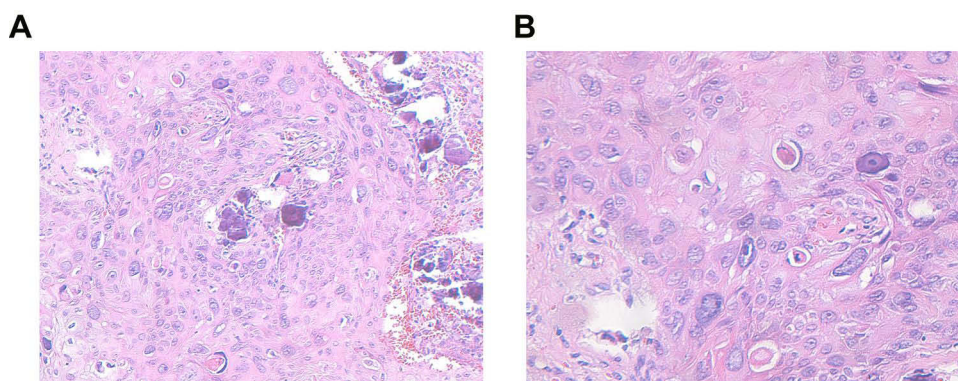


Figure 3 Histopathology of the lesion. (A and B) Biopsy shows atypical cells with altered nuclear cytoplasmic ratio and dyskeratotic cells. (3A HE×200/3B HE×400).

Discussion

Squamous cell carcinoma of the nail unit (SCCNU) is the most common tumor of the hand and nail unit, causing 90% of all hand malignancies, but it is quite rare.¹ Although SCCNU is considered a low-grade malignancy, it tends to invade the distal phalanx. Analysis of the cases surveyed revealed bone involvement in 50% of the cases.² A delay in diagnosis and wrong treatment can result in local destruction and bone invasion. Treatment options include wide local excision, digital amputation, cryotherapy, topical modalities, and recently Mohs surgery.³

The incidence of SCCNU was approximately 0.0012% in-hospital patients and 0.028% in dermatology patients.⁴ It is more common in middle-aged men, and the peak age of onset is between 50 and 69 years old. The sex ratio of male to female incidence is approximately 2:1. SCCNU usually occurs only on the fingernails, especially the thumb (about 44%),



Figure 4 X-ray of right hand: No bone destruction.

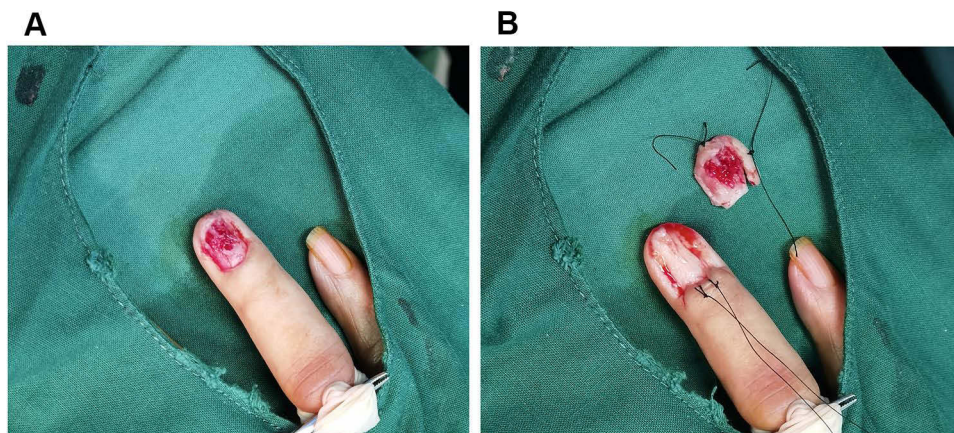


Figure 5 Wide local excision of the skin malignant tumor: (A) Nail bed erosion visible after nail extraction. (B) Expansion along the edge of the tumor 6mm, deep to the surface of the periosteum, excision of the tumor along the edge of the periosteum.

and the index finger and middle finger of the dominant hand are other predisposing sites.⁴ SCCNU often presents with nonspecific features such as pain, destruction or discoloration of the nail plate, hyperkeratosis, erythema, ulceration, periungual or subungual mass, or paronychia. An onycholytic area with yellow discoloration of the overlying nail and frequent oozing are considered a late symptom.⁵ The disease takes a chronic, progressive course.⁵ Pain, swelling, and inflammation may suggest bone involvement.⁴ Clinically, it is often misdiagnosed as chronic paronychia, onychomycosis, pyogenic granuloma, parathyroid wart, glomus tumor, or enchondroma.⁶ Potential predisposing factors of SCCNU include chronic human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, contact to chemicals, trauma, radiation exposure, congenital conditions (eg, xeroderma pigmentosum, epidermodysplasia verruciformis), immunosuppression, and tobacco use.² The patient in this case developed subungual squamous cell carcinoma in the ring finger after trauma, and the location was

relatively rare. We believe that trauma is only an incentive, and repeated bacterial or viral infection after trauma is an important cause of nail cancer. Trauma caused the nail bed to lack the protection of the nail plate, making the nail bed more susceptible to pathogenic factors, such as virus, chemicals, and radiation.

The use of dermoscopy, a noninvasive method to better observe the nail unit, has been described as a useful instrument. Dermoscopy can help doctors better identify SCCNU. Alterations visible in SCCNU with dermoscopy are a nodular keratin mass with a white and amorphous central area, white keratin pearls, and hemorrhage associated with peripheral brown amorphous areas.⁷ However, none of these signs is diagnostic for the tumor.

Nail biopsy is the only way to diagnose SCCNU. Improper nail biopsy may damage the nail matrix and lead to the occurrence of nail dystrophy. It is recommended to use an open nail bed biopsy.⁸ Diagnosis is made by a skin biopsy deep enough to allow the pathologist to comment on depth of invasion, perineural or lymphovascular invasion, differentiation, and connection to the overlying epidermis.⁹ The pathological biopsy of SCCNU mainly showed atypical keratinocytes, exhibit distinct intracellular bridges, and possess hyperchromatic and pleomorphic nuclei with dyskeratosis and keratin pearls within the dermis.¹⁰ Koilocytosis, as observed in HPV-associated types, is missing.⁵ For patients with recurrent exudate and persistent non-healing after medication, the possibility of SCCNU should be considered, and the biopsy should be performed as soon as possible to confirm the diagnosis.

X-ray examination can evaluate for bone involvement, but the bone changes around the nail are difficult to explain because they may be due to inflammation and subungual tumors might cause compression against the periosteum.¹ Since SCCNU is a low-grade tumor with a low metastatic rate, only clinical assessment of the supratrochlear and axillary lymph nodes as routine examination. Ultrasonography of lymph nodes may be performed when metastasis is suspected. A cytological needle aspirate can be performed of enlarged nodes.² Generally, imaging is not required unless the clinical picture is suggestive of involvement of large-caliber nerves, muscle or bone, lymph node involvement, or when high-risk features are present.⁹

Surgical resection is the first choice for the treatment of SCCNU but requires comprehensive knowledge of the nail unit. Wide local excision can be performed when there is no bone involvement. When SCCNU does invade bone, amputation of the distal phalanx or disarticulation of the involved digit is indicated.^{1,11} If wide local excision is chosen, preferably with three-dimensional histological assessment or 5-mm surgical margins.⁵ Mohs surgery is also a great method for the treatment of SCCNU. Mohs surgery has advantages over amputation in terms of tissue sparing, digital function, appearance, and achievement of histologically clear margins. However, the recurrence rate is high and it is expensive.³ Radiation therapy is a potential treatment for patients with inoperable or multiple SCCNU, but one should be aware of its potential as a causative agent in SCCNU.² It has been reported that acitretin alone, acitretin combined with 5-fluorouracil, and acitretin combined with clarithromycin can delay the progression of SCC and even achieve clinical remission.¹² This patient had been treated with acitretin combined with cefaclor, and a certain curative effect was seen within 10 months, but the disease progressed later, and finally, wide local excision was performed. The potential possibility of acitretin in the treatment of SCCNU is still inconclusive, and further clinical studies are needed to confirm it.

Conclusion

Squamous cell carcinoma of the nail unit (SCCNU) is a relatively rare malignant tumor of the nail. One of reasons for a delay in the diagnosis is the painless and often asymptomatic presentation of this tumor, which keeps patients from seeking care. As a result, the tumor invades the lower phalanx, and eventually, only extended resection or even amputation is required. When we encounter patients with long-term repeated exudation, persistent non-healing of nail disease, and multiple treatments are ineffective, pathological biopsy should be performed as soon as possible to exclude SCCNU. After diagnosis, the treatment is decided according to the presence of bone invasion and lymph node metastasis.

Data Sharing Statement

Data is available on request due to privacy/ethical restrictions. The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

Consent

The patient provided consent for publication of the manuscript and figures. The case details do not require institutional approval.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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