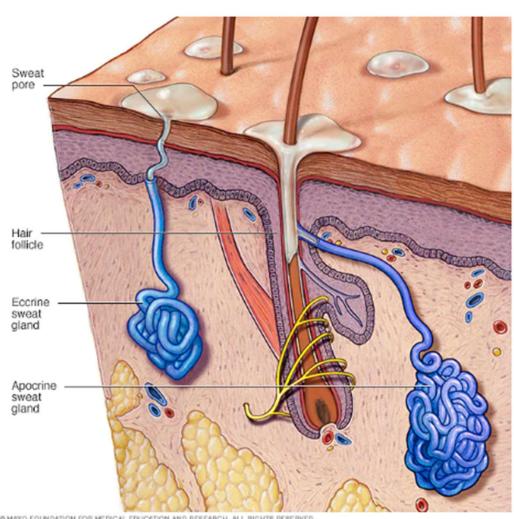


### UNG THƯ TUYẾN MÒ HÔI

BS. TRƯƠNG TUẨN NHỰT PK. HÔ HẤP – NỘI SOI



## CÂU TẠO TUYẾN MÒ HÔI



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### Bệnh sử

Khoảng 10 năm nay, bệnh nhân thường xuyên nổi gồ lên 1 khối ở môi trên bên trái tại cùng một vị trí và đi khám tại nhiều bệnh viện và được thực hiện tiểu phẫu nhiều lần và cùng cho một kết quả GPB tương tự là u tuyến bã lành tính.



### Bệnh sử

Cách ngày khám khoảng 3 tuần, bệnh nhân lại thấy xuất hiện một khối trên môi trái cũng tại vị trí đó và có lan rộng ra hơn và đến khám và nhập viện tại BV ĐHYD sau đó được Bs chỉ định thực hiện tiếu phẫu và sinh thiết GPB và được chỉ định thêm các xét nghiệm tại MEDIC Hoà Hảo: soi họng thanh quản và CT não.



### Hình ảnh bệnh nhân





### Tiền sử

Lao phổi cũ 2018

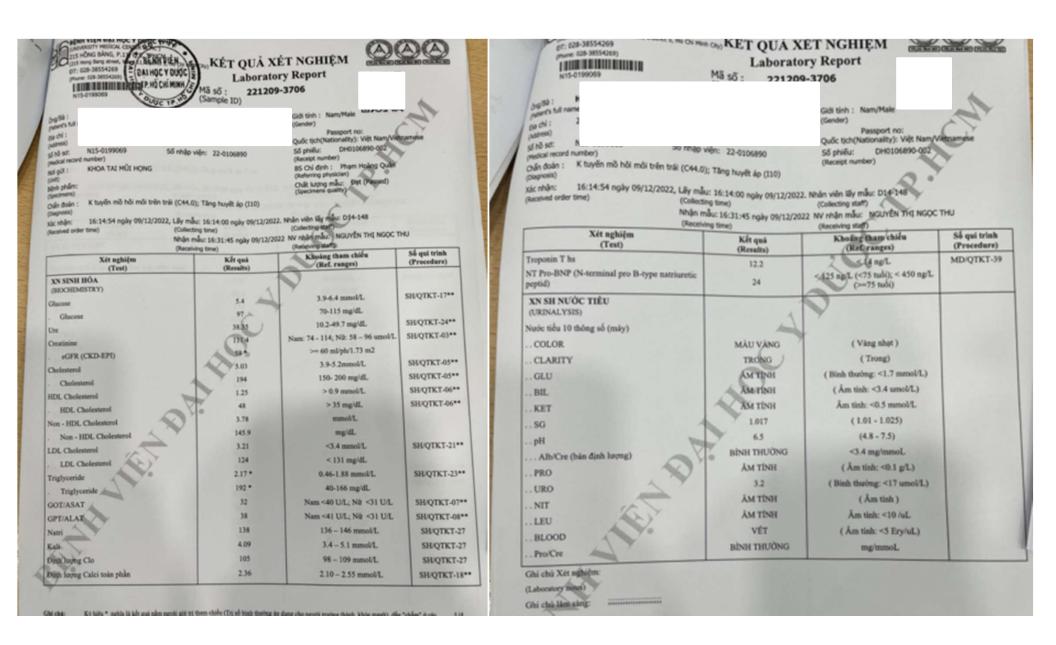




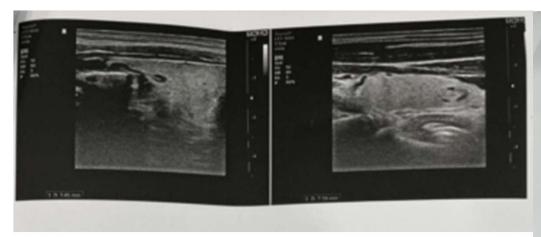
Xét nghiệm (Test)	Két quá (Results)	(Receiving staff) Khośng tham chicu (Ref. ranges)	Så qui trinh (Procedure)
XN HUYÉT HỌC (HAIMATOLOGY)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	20.	
Tổng phân tích tế bảo máu bằng máy đểm laser			
WBC	7.37	4-10 GL	HH/QTKT-50**
NEU %	48.1	45 - 75% N	
NEU#	3.54	1.8 - 7.5 N	
LYM %	40.00	20 - 35% L	
LYM#	295	0.8 - 3.5 L	
MONO %	9.3	4 - 10% M	
MONO #	0.73	0.16 - 1.0 M	
EOS %	12	1 - 8% E	
EOS#	0.09	0.01 - 0.8 E	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
BASO %	0.8	0 - 2% B	
BASO#	0.06	0-0.2B	
LUCK		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
LUCI			
10%	0.1 *	0.16 - 0.61 %	
BC S	4.52	3.8 - 5.5 T/L	HH/QTKT-23 **
HGB	151	120 - 175 g/L	HH/QTKT-52**
HCT -	0.436	0.35 - 0.53 L/L	
MCV.	96.5	78 - 100 fL	
MCH	33.4 *	26.7 - 30.7 pG	
MCHC	346	320 - 350 g/L	
CHEM			
RDW	11.8*	12 - 20 %	L. Company
HDW	***	12 - 20 %	
CH			1 3 4 4 5 5

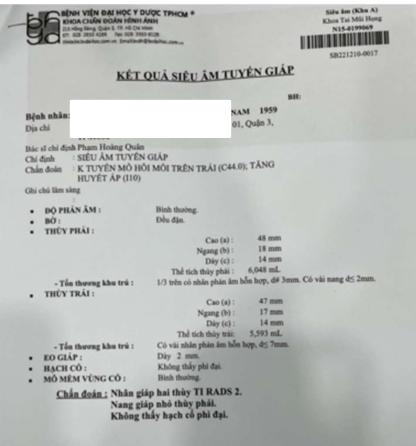
071-000 528-3855-1289)	Laboratory	Report	4
Drig man	22/09/1959	Gdi tirih : Nam/Male (Gender)	D.
pa (-  adress) 50 h5 sc: N15-0199069 Số nhập v	Noting 01, Quận 3, TP.HCM	Passport no: Quốc tịch(Nationality): Việt Nam/W Số phiếu: DH0106890-002 (Receipt number)	Course Course
Offin doán : K. tuyển mỗ hồi mỗi trên trái (C44,0) (Dagnosis) Xic nhận: 16:14:54 ngày 09/12/2022, Lây mỗi, (Raceived order time) (Collecta Nhận m (Raceivel	r: 16:14:00 ngày 09/12/2022. N ng time) \$u: 16:31:45 ngày 09/12/2022 ng time)	NV nhận mẫu: NGUYÊN THỊ NGỌC (Receiving staff)	THU Số qui trình
(Test)	Két quá (Results)	(Ref. ranges)	(Procedure)
. NRBC %	0.0	2 002.0%	
NRBC#	0.0	0.0-20GL	
PLT	256	150 - 450 G/L	HH/QTKT-51**
MPV	10.3	7 - 12 fL	
PDW	1	7	
Thời gian Prothrombin (PT,TQ) bằng máy tạ		The same of the sa	
ð)ng - PT	.6	9.4 - 12.5 giây (ACL TOP)	HH/QTKT-42 **
PT %	(D)	70-140%	
- INR	4 000	0.8-1.2	
- PT (bn) PT (ching)	0.90	0.8-1.2	
Fibrinogen (định lượng yếu tố I)	2.62	2.38 - 4.98 g/L (ACL TOP)	HH/QTKT-41**
Thời gian thromboplastin hoạt hoá từng phần (APTT)		100000	
APTT	0 30.0	25.1-36.5 giáy (ACL TOP 550)	HH/QTKT-40 **
APTT (bn)/APTT (chúng)	1.00	0.8 - 1.2	
Thời gian thrombin (TT)	15.5	10.3 - 16.6 giây (ACL TOP)	HH/QTKT-43**
Định nhóm máu bệ ABO thuần nghịch và Rh (D) (bằng phương pháp Gelcard)			
Nhóm máu ABO	O suspense where	C About Florid	
Rh(D) (gel card)	DUONG TINH		
XN MIÈN DỊCH (IMMUNOLOGY)			
HBsAg miễn địch tự động	30.3 DUONG TINH *	S/CO <1	MD/QTKT-31 *
HCV Ab mien dich ty động	0.03 ÂM TÎNH	S/CO <1	MD/QTKT-33 *
Ain HIV	0.28 KHÔNG PHÂN ỨNG	S/CO<1	
And the same of th	1.11	0.27-4.2 mIU/L	MD/QTKT-57 *
Dinh luong TSH (Thyroid Stimulating hormone)			



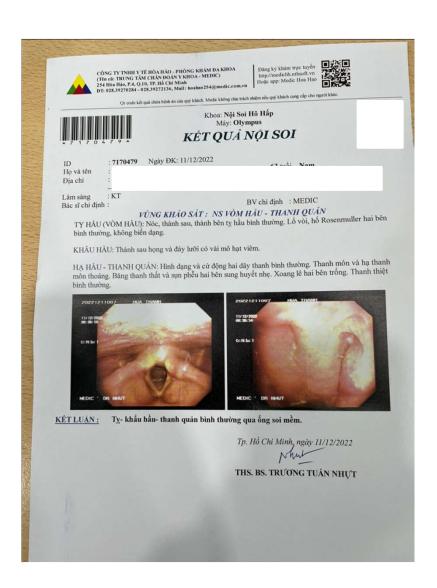


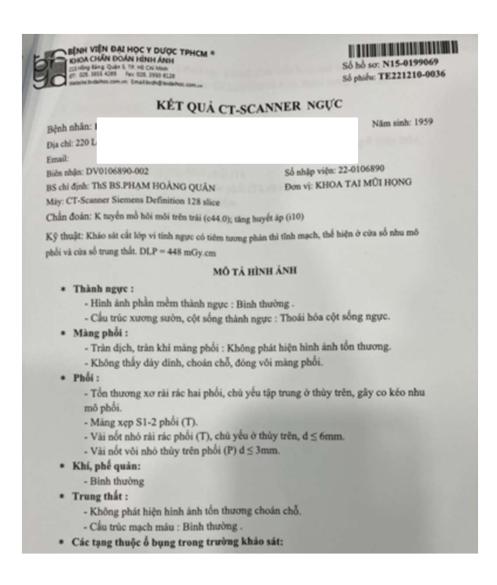






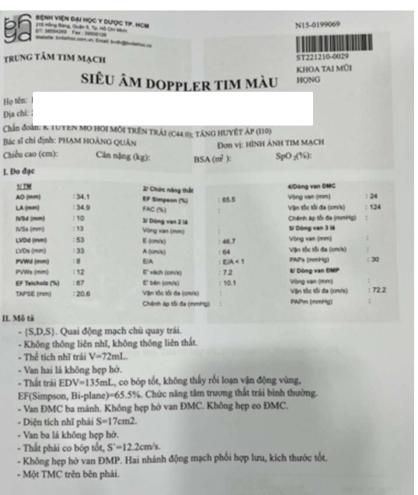




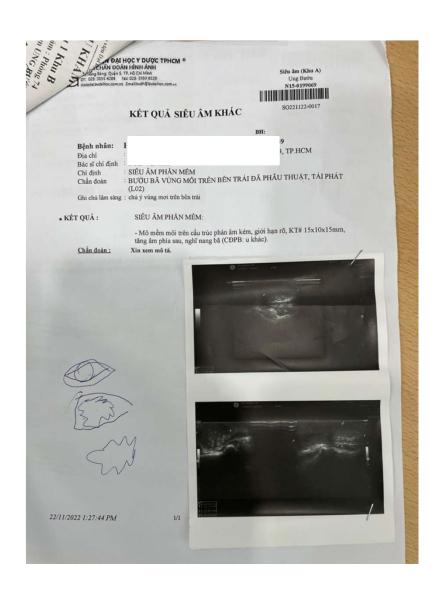




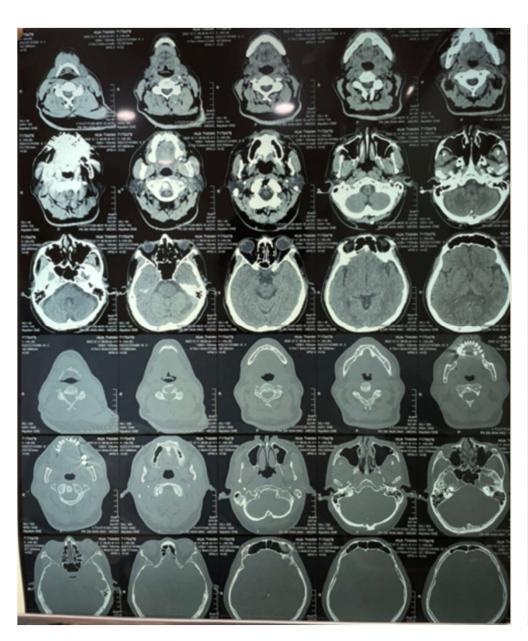


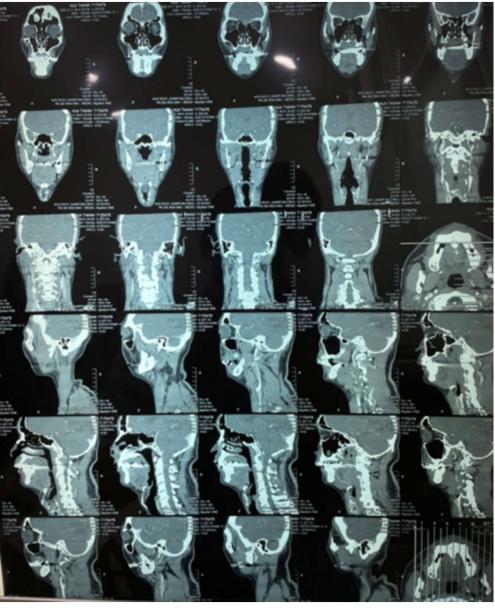


















CÔNG TY TNHH Y TẾ HỘA BẢO - PHÔNG KHẨM BA KHOA (Tés els TRUNG TÂM CHÂN ĐOÁN Y KHOA - MEĐIC) 254 Hda Hán, P.4, Q.10, TP. Hồ Chí Minh or: 628.39270284 - 628.39272136, Mult: bouhoo254@medic.com.vn Đũng ký khám trực tuyển : http://medichh.nthsoft.vn Hoặc spp: Medic Hea Hao



### MEDIC CT SCAN REPORT

: 221211019 Ngày DK : 11/12/2022 07:14

Bệnh nhân Dja chi

Bác sĩ chỉ định : BS. NGUYỀN HỮU PHÚC LÝ DO KHÁM : K tuyến mồ hôi môi trên.

Máy : MSCT 640 \_ 2

Bệnh viện :

Tiểm chất tương phản

Khoa:

Vùng Kết quả : CT Vùng Đầu Mặt : XOANG MĂT:

- Thương tổn đặm độ mô môi trên kích thước khoảng 16 x 9 mm (ngang, cao), bắt thuốc cản quang nhẹ. Thương tổn không gây hủy xương hàm trên.
- Vách ngăn mũi vẹo.
- Các xoang hàm, sàng, bướm, trấn hai bên sáng.
- Các tế bào chữm và hòm nhĩ hai bên sáng đều.

### HÓ SAU:

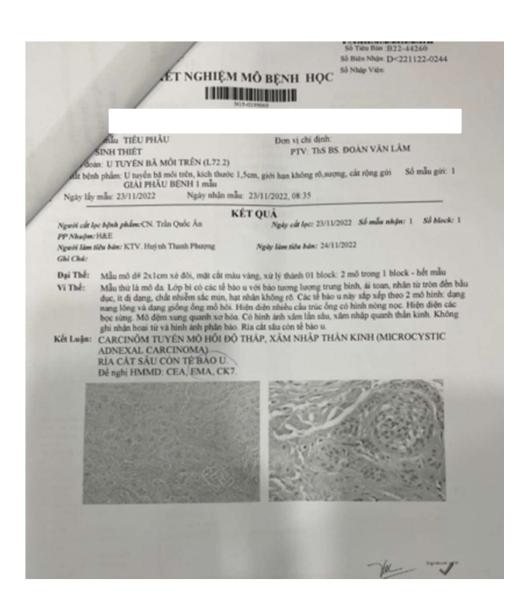
- Não thất 4 ở giữa, không giãn.
- Không bất thường đậm độ nhu mô tiểu não và thân não.
- Các bể dịch não tùy ở nền sọ đậm độ, kích thước bình thường.

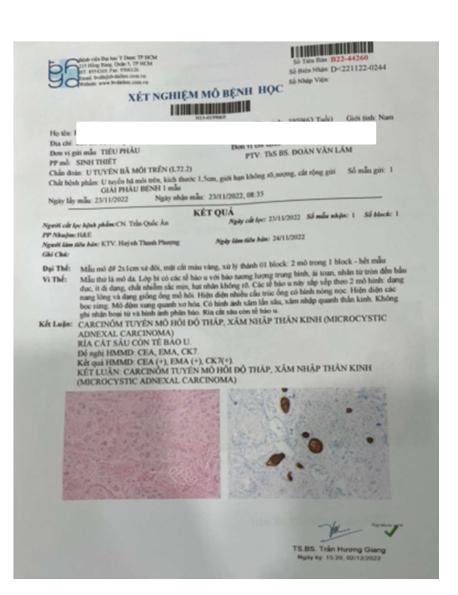
### TẦNG TRÊN LÊU:

- Cấu trúc đường giữa không lệch.
- Hệ thống não thất vị trí, hình dáng, kích thước bình thường.
- Không bất thường đậm độ nhu mô não.
- Rãnh vỏ não bình thường.
- \*\*\* KÉT LUÂN:
- K môi trên.
- Không thấy thương tổn não khu trú ở CT scan hồm nay.
- Không thấy xuất huyết não màng não hay nhồi máu não ở CT scan hôm nay.
- Không thấy khối choán chỗ bắt thường nội sọ.

Tp. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 11/12/2022 09:39









### Chẩn đoán xác định

### UNG THƯ TUYẾN MÔ HÔI, XÂM NHẬP THẦN KINH

### Current Concepts of Surgical Management

Martin G. Wertkin, MD, Joel J. Bauer, MD

• In three new cases of sweat gland carcinoma that we observed within recent years, the sites were the axilla, back, and arm. Axillary lymph node dissections were performed in two of the patients and the nodes were normal. Preoperative diagnoses were hydroadenitis, squamous cell carcinoma of the skin, and pyogenic granuloma. In one patient who was followed up for four years, there has been no recurrence; the follow-up period for the other two has been short.

Sweat gland carcinoma is an uncommon neoplasm that occurs mostly in the older age groups. It may be very slow growing and is extremely difficult to diagnose preoperatively. Lymph node metastases are frequent and overall survival is poor. Prognosis is related to histologic cell type and presence or absence of lymph node metastases. Treatment by wide local excision of the lesion and primary regional node dissection is recommended.

(Arch Surg 111:884-885, 1976)

Sweat gland carcinoma is an uncommon neoplasm of dermal appendages that is difficult to diagnose preoperatively and that metastasizes frequently. Only 126 cases of sweat gland carcinoma conforming to the histopathologic criteria of Stout and Cooley' and Miller<sup>2</sup> have been reported.<sup>2-6</sup> The most extensive series is one of 83 cases collected during a 35-year period, reported by El-Domeiri et al' in 1971. This article presents three cases of sweat gland carcinoma recently encountered at the Mount Sinai Hospital.

### REPORT OF CASES

Case 1.—A 69-year-old woman came to her physician in July 1971 with a mass in the left axilla, which she had first noted several weeks previously. There were no skin changes over the mass and no recent change in size. Past medical history was noncontributory. Results of physical examination revealed a firm, nonulcerating, nontender, subcutaneous tumor in the left axilla. There were no breast masses. The preoperative diagnosis was hydroadenitis. Local excision was performed and results of histologic examination revealed adenocarcinoma of sweat gland origin. One week later, the patient was taken back to the operating room, where axillary dissection was performed. There was no pathologic evidence of residual disease or nodal metastases. The patient had an uneventful postoperative course. Follow-up after four years indicates that the patient is alive and well, with no evidence of recurrent disease.



### Sweat Gland Carcinoma

Current Concepts of Surgical Management

Martin G. Wertkin, MD, Joel J. Bauer, MD

Case 2.—A 53-year-old woman was in good health until one year prior to admission, when she first noted a lump on the upper part of her back. The mass was not painful, but gradually increased in size. She was admitted to the hospital in June 1975 for excision. Results of physical examination were unremarkable except for a firm, erythematous, fungating mass, 3 to 4 cm in diameter, on the back in the midline. There was no axillary, cervical, or inguinal lymphadenopathy. A chest roentgenogram was normal. The preoperative diagnosis was squamous cell carcinoma of the skin. A wide local excision of the lesion was performed. The tumor was limited to the skin and subcutaneous tissue, with no invasion of fascia or muscles. Pathologic diagnosis was sweat gland adenocarcinoma. The patient is alive and well with no evidence of recurrent disease five months after surgery.

Case 3.—A 52-year-old man first noted a "bruise" on the upper part of his right arm one year prior to admission to the hospital. The lump was not painful, but increased in size during a two-month period prior to admission. Past medical history included a recent onset of diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Local excision of the mass was performed, with a preoperative diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma. Results of histologic examination revealed adenocarcinoma of sweat gland origin, with presence of tumor cells in the surrounding lymphatics (Figure). In October 1975, the patient underwent wide local excision of the area with en bloc axillary dissection. Results of histopathologic examination showed no evidence of residual tumor or axillary node metastases. The patient had an uneventful postoperative course and was recently discharged from the hospital.



### Bàn luận

### COMMENT

sweat giand carcinomas typically appear during the fifth and sixth decades of life, although El-Domeiri et altreport of a case occurring as early as age 7. Recently, Futrell et altreported two cases of sweat gland carcinomas

occurring in adolescents. In many patients, the tumors have been present for months or even years prior to diagnosis, but went undetected because of their benign appearance and the absence of pain. Two of the patients reported here (case 2 and 3) first noted their lesions a year before excision.

It is exceedingly difficult to differentiate clinically between sweat gland carcinomas and a variety of other skin lesions, such as keloids, hemangiomas, sebaceous cysts, dermatofibromas, lymphomas, and squamous cell carcinomas. Thus, a preoperative diagnosis of sweat gland carcinoma is rarely made.

The lesions are typically small, slowly growing, painless nodules. They often have a red or violet color and are rarely ulcerated. Most sweat gland carcinomas are found on the scalp, face, upper extremities, and axillae, although many have been reported in the groin and perineal regions. One of our patients (case 2) has the only known reported case of sweat gland carcinoma on the back.

Microscopically, the tumors generally consist of glandular, mucin-producing cells in clumps or strands. The degree of anaplasia is variable, ranging from low-grade differentiated to high-grade undifferentiated and anaplastic small cell tumors. Since the sweat gland carcinomas may contain both glandular and epidermoid features, they have been confused microscopically with breast carcinomas as well as squamous tumors.

### Sweat Gland Carcinoma

Current Concepts of Surgical Management

Martin G. Wertkin, MD, Joel J. Bauer, MD

The route of spread is usually via lymphatics. Jacobson et al<sup>7</sup> summarized 33 cases of metastatic sweat gland carcinoma. All 33 cases metastasized to regional lymph nodes. Sixteen of these patients (48%) also had hematogenous spread, with bone being the most common distant site.



### Kết luận

Ung thư tuyến mồ hôi là một u ác tính hiếm gặp, thường gặp ở người cao tuổi. Bệnh tiến triển từ từ và thường phát hiện ở giai đoạn muộn do triệu chứng lâm sàng nghèo nàn. Chấn đoán xác đinh u dựa vào giải phẫu bệnh. Chẩn đoán hình ảnh đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc xác định lan rộng của khối u, chỉ dẫn sinh thiết và đánh giá di căn.



### XIN CHÂN THÀNH CÁM ƠN!