#### Date: 2021/01/30;11/11/1399

## Patient's Name: A.K.Gh

### Responsible Physician: Dr. Omranipour

# Patient presentation:

- 56years – positive family history (her daughter)

- Presented with (1394) Right breast Mastectomy post Neo adjuvant Chemotherapy (8 courses) + Tissue Expander insertion was done.

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-Surgical pathology: IDC+ DCIS; unifocal8cm; lymphovascular & perineural invasion present + ALND 4out of15 lymph nodes involved; G1-2; ER+; PR +; HER2 -; Ki67 24-26%.

Received chemo & Radiotherapy and letrozole.

-(1395) Reconstruction with prosthesis + Latissimus Dorsi flap done.

-(3.99) burning pain at right medial chest wall started. Physical exam: Normal; Mammography: Normal; Sonography: Normal.

-(6.99) Sonography: breast and axillaries Normal but incidental finding of hypoechoic mass with irregular border at medial side of right reconstructed breast on costosternal junction with involvement of underlying pleura.

-(7.99) Pain continued. Bone scan: Normal. Spiral chest CT scan: Normal. -(9.99) Simultaneous rise of CA 15-3 was seen.Spiral CT scan review and CNB of chest wall lesion: Involved by carcinoma; ER +; PR -; HER2 –.

#### -(10.99) PET scan:

Suspicious hyper vascular lesions in right thyroid and parathyroid(SUV=3.5) [FNAB proved to be inflammation].

Involvement of right anterior chest wall between3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> costal cartilage. Right internal mammary Lymph Node Metastasis posterior to 4<sup>th</sup> costal cartilage. Pure lytic bone lesion at right parietal and L4 sclerotic bone lesion (Hormonal therapy line changed to Aromasine.)

Pathology of Surgery done:

periprosthetic Capsule: Fibroadipose tissue.

Partial resection of 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> ribs & sternum: Metastatic IDC at least 4.5 cm.

Soft tissue surgical margins of resected ribs free.

Bone surgical margins involved by tumor at medial and superior aspects of rib.

LND: 16/16 Lymph Nodes involved with extra nodal extension.

Question: Discuss future plan?

Recommended tests: Targeted ultrasound and repeat needle biopsy from the most

suspicious lesions in thyroid.











