



Un caso di carcinoma squamoso del cavo orale in un paziente affetto da insufficienza corticosurrenalica primitiva





Pina Lardo







Settembre 2017 giunge presso il Pronto Soccorso dell'Ospedale Sant'Andrea Marco, 43 anni per:

- astenia intensa
- dolori addominali e muscolari
- vomito e perdita ponderale di circa 15 kg ultimi 6 mesi
- PA 90/60 mmHg, FC 100 bpm
- rallentamento ideo-motorio
- cute disidratata

Ricovero P.S. sei mesi prima per analoga sintomatologia

□ Emocromo: Hb **18.9** g/dl (13-18), HCT **53**% (42-52) GB **7.86** 10.e3/uL (4.4-6), Linfociti **47** % (16-45), Monociti 10.5 % (2-10)

□GOT **73** U/L (5-34), GPT **64** U/L (5-55), Bilirubina diretta 0.6 mg/dl (0-0.4) □ Azotemia 72 MG/dl (5-25), Creatinina **4.99** mg/dl (0.7-1.25), Na **125** mmol/L (136-145) □K 4.5 mmol/L (3.5-5.1)





Trasferimento in medicina interna:

✓ Insufficienza renale acuta in pz disidratato✓ Ipertransaminasemia

Familiarità negativa per pat autoimmuni. Fumatore

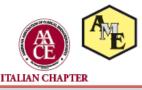
Anamnesi Patologica Remota:

Morbillo, parotite Ipertensione arteriosa (da circa 4 anni) Diabete mellito tipo 1 (35 anni) Vitiligo, alopecia areata Tonsillectomia, fimosi (27 anni)

<u>Terapia domiciliare:</u>

- Rocaltrol 0.25 mg 1cp, Cacit 1000 mg 1cp
- Microinfusore insulinico
- Norvasc 5 mg ab
- Eskim 1000 2 cp, Fluoxeren 20 mg 2 cp
- Ferrofolin 1fl, Mag 2 1fl, Vitamina C





Persiste astenia intensa, inappetenza, nausea □ Hb 12.6 g/dl, GB 4.48 10.e3/uL, Linfociti 56% (16-45)

striscio periferico ed immunofissazione: nella norma

- Azotemia 24 mg/dl (5-25)
- Creatinina 2.45 mg/dl (0.7-1.25)
- □ Sodio 138 mmol/L (136-145)
- GOT 58 U/L (5-34), GPT 58 U/L (5-55)
- □ Bilirubina diretta 0.6 mg/dl (0-0.4)

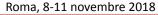
Markers epatite: negativiEcografia addome: negativa

- ✓ Vitamina D **5** ng/ml (30-100), PTH **8.1** pg/ml (15-68)
- ✓ Ca 8 mg/dl (8.4-10.2), Fosforo 4.5 mg/dl (2.7-4.5)
- ✓ Calciuria, fosfaturia, Proteine urinarie 24 h nei limiti

✓ TSH **6.8** uIU/ml (0.35-4), FT4 0.7 ng/dl (0.7-1.48)



Consulenza endocrinologica





<u>E.O.:</u>*Cute*: vitiligo, alopecia areata

Annessi: Onicodistrofia

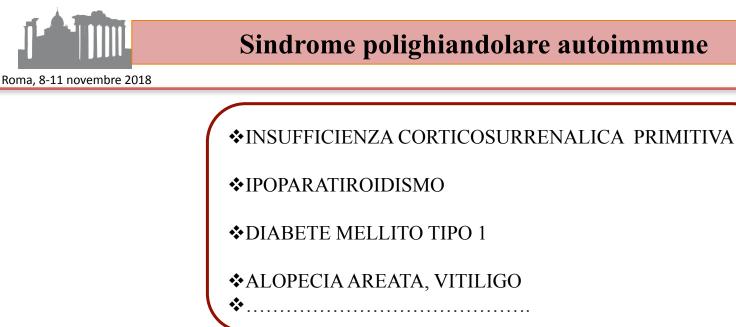
Cortisolo < 22 nmol/l (101-536)

ACTH 1374 pg/ml (4.7-48.8)

INSUFFICIENZA CORTICOSURRENALICA PRIMITIVA

Idrocortisone 100 mg 1 fiala i.m.

Idrocortisone 10 mg 1 cp + 1/2 Fludrocortisone 0.1 mg 1 cp/die



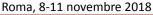
ITALIAN CHAPTER

Controllo ambulatoriale:

□ Azotemia 72 mg/dl (5-25), Creatinina 0.9 mg/dl (0.7-1.25), Sodio 143 mmol/L (136-145), Potassio 4.5 mmol/L (3.5-5.1), GOT 32 U/L (5-34), GPT 42 U/L (5-55)

□HbA1c 5.5 %, glicemia 244 mg/dl, Ab anti-GAD positivi
□ TSH 3 uIU/ml (0.35-4), AbTPO positivi, AbTg negativi, Ca 8 mg/dl (8.4-10.2), Fosforo 4.5 mg/dl (2.7-4.5), Ab anti-paratiroide positivi, anti-surrene positivi







The definitive diagnosis of APS-1 can be achieved using one of the following three criteria:

- Presence of at least two of the major components (chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis, hypoparathyroidism, or adrenal insufficiency)
- One major component and a sibling with a definitive diagnosis
- AIRE mutations in both genes :

Esone8 mutazione c.965_977GCCTGTCCCCTCC in omozigosi

De Groot LJ et al. 2014

APECED or autoimmune polyglandular syndrome type-1 (APS-1; OMIM 240300) is a monogenic disorder caused by biallelic mutations in autoimmune regulator (*AIRE*), a thymus-enriched transcription regulator that promotes central immune tolerance (1, 2).

JCI Insight. 2016;1(13):e88782.

Thymus

APECED

AIRE deficiency Defect in central tolerance High TCR affinity Self-reactive Autoreactive cell T cells escape the thymus No deletion by negative selection TEC No expression of peripheral autoantigens

Fig.9: Meccanismo proposto in assenza di AIRE: gli antigeni-self non vengono espressi

timo a la callula T autoraattiva non cono aliminata a sfuggono dal timo



Roma, 8-11 novembre 2018



EO: aspetto marezzato ed una area biancastra sulla porzione laterale dx della lingua



comparsa circa 2 anni prima !

Intervento: losanga di mucosa linguale e sottomucosa delle dimensioni di cm 2 x 1.5 x 0.7 **Carcinoma squamoso** ben differenziato microinfiltrante il corion. Margini di resezione esenti da infiltrazione neoplastica (pT1)





Vol. 114 No. 6 December 2012

Multiple oral squamous cell carcinomas associated with autoimmune polyendocrinopathy-candidiasis-ectodermal dystrophy

Martina K. Shephard, BDent (Hons), MBBS (Hons), FRACDS,^a Mark Schifter, BDS, MDSc (Oral Med), FFDS RCSI (Oral Med), FRACDS (Oral Med),^b and Carsten E. Palme, MBBS, FRACS,^c New South Wales, Australia Concord Repatriation General Hospital; Westmead Hospital; and University of Sydney

Statement of Clinical Relevance

Patients with autoimmune polyendocrinopathycandidiasis-ectodermal dystrophy require regular screening for oral squamous cell carcinoma and aggressive management of oral candidal infection.

is postulated that a T-cell defect with a resultant deficiency in inflammatory response to *Candida albicans* may be the cause of this opportunistic infection in APECED patients.² Further research has demonstrated a high prevalence of autoantibodies against interleukin (IL)-17F, IL-17A, and IL-22 in APECED patients, with the authors

Oral mucous squamous cell carcinoma—an anticipated consequence of autoimmune polyendocrinopathycandidiasis-ectodermal dystrophy (APECED)

Barbara C. Böckle,^a Manuel Wilhelm,^a Hansgeorg Müller,^a Claudia Götsch,^b and Norbert T. Sepp^a

J Am Acad Dermatol 2010;62:864-8.

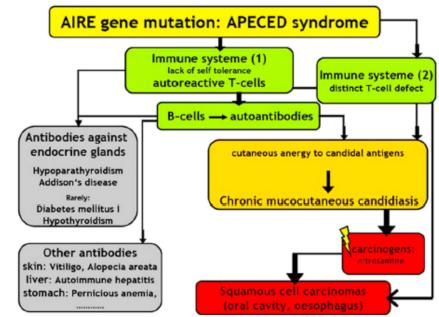
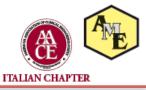


Fig 1. Development of squamous cell carcinomas in patients with AIRE gene defect.





CONCLUSIONI

- ✓ L'APECED si associa ad un amentato rischio neoplastico
- ✓ La candidosi mucocutanea può indurre il meccanismo di carcinogenesi
- ✓ Importante diagnosi precoce delle SPA-1 e la ricerca e cura di possibili manifestazioni correlate

