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Brief Communication

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[Cutaneous metastasis of a tumor of the excretory tract](#)

Cutaneous metastases of urothelial tumors are extremely rare. Iatrogenic tumor implantations are the main cause of this type of metastasis. We report the case of a 75-year-old patient who underwent nephroureterectomy with the removal of a bladder collarette for a tumor of the upper excretory tract; 3 years later the patient developed parietal swelling at the level of the lumbotomy scar. A histological study of the mass after surgical excision confirmed that it was a secondary location. Through a study of the literature, we will detail the clinical and paraclinical particularities of such a location as well as its impact on the prognosis.

Case Report

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[Incidental discovery of a pancreatic lipoma: a case report](#)

Pancreatic lipoma is a benign, mesenchymal-derived tumor. It is an uncommon entity that is rarely reported. The diagnosis is usually made on a CT scan or MRI. We present a case of a pancreatic lipoma incidentally discovered on imaging in a 53-years old patient presenting for acute cholecystitis.

Case Report

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[Complex cyanotic congenital heart disease presenting as congenital heart block in a Nigerian infant: case report and literature review](#)

Background: The prevalence of cyanotic congenital heart diseases (CCHD) varies world wide. It accounts for a third of all congenital heart diseases. The common CCHD includes Tetralogy of Fallot(TOF), transposition of the great arteries (TGA), total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR), truncus arteriosus, and tricuspid atresia (TA). Less common variants include Ebstein's anomaly, Hypoplastic left heart syndrome, pulmonary atresia, and single ventricle. Children of all ages can be affected. The commonest presentation is cyanosis. Bradycardia and/or congenital heart block are rare presentations and mostly occur in the presence of an associated congenital atrioventricular block.

Case report: We report a case of a 3-month-old female presenting with congenital heart block and bradycardia at 3 months of age and found to have complex cyanotic congenital heart disease on echocardiography.

Conclusion: An infant presenting with bradycardia clinically should be screened for congenital heart defect as bradycardia may be an ominous sign of serious underlying cardiac defect.

Case Report

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[Uncommon first diagnosis of metastatic papillary thyroid carcinoma with "signet-ring" cells morphology through pericardial effusion](#)

Malignant pericardial effusion is a usual and crucial exacerbation in malignancies. In some cases, pericardial effusion may be the first manifestation of the disease. Neoplastic pericarditis is extremely rare in thyroid cancer. Hereby, we describe the case of a 54-year-old man submitted to the hospital for chest pain and dyspnea. Clinical and radiological examinations were suggestive of pericardial effusion and mediastinal lymphadenopathy. The patient underwent pericardial drainage and surgical biopsy of a paratracheal lymph node. Pericardial biopsies were also taken. Histology study was compatible with metastatic papillary thyroid carcinoma with “signet-ring” cell morphology. Extended study of thyroid gland and function was performed and he was referred to oncologists for further treatment.

Clinical presentation and histology are discussed emphasizing the rare correlation between pericardial pathology and metastatic thyroid carcinomas as the first diagnosis. Histopathologic findings of “signet-ring” cell morphology are very challenging for a differential diagnosis between thyroid carcinoma and other metastatic adenocarcinomas.

Case Report

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[Fatal acute necrotizing pancreatitis in a 15 years old boy, is it multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children associated with COVID-19: MIS-C?](#)

Acute pancreatitis in childhood is not common and viral and bacterial infections, bile duct diseases, medications, systemic diseases, trauma, metabolic diseases, and hyperlipidemia are among the most common causes in them. Acute necrotizing pancreatitis is even rarer.

The clinical presentation of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children associated with COVID-19 (MIS-C) includes fever, severe illness, and the involvement of two or more organ systems, in combination with laboratory evidence of inflammation and with or without laboratory or epidemiologic evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection. We present a case of a 15 years old boy with fatal acute necrotizing pancreatitis that fulfilled MIS-C definition based on RCPCH (Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health) and CPSP (Canadian Pediatric Surveillance Program) criteria.
