Gastrointestinal tract metastasis from tubulolobular carcinoma of the breast: a case report and review of the literature

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Abstract: Metastasis of breast cancer into the gastrointestinal tract happens rarely. The diagnosis of this kind of disease is difficult because of the nonspecific symptoms and the long interval between primary manifestations and recurrence. Awareness of this condition may lead to an accurate diagnosis and an earlier initiation of systemic treatment, thus avoiding unnecessary surgical intervention. In this paper, we report a rare case of a patient with tubulolobular carcinoma metastases to the colon, presenting with abdominal pain, discomfort, and weight loss. The patient underwent radical mastectomy and received postoperative radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Ten years later, she presented with gastrointestinal tract symptoms. Surgery combined with systemic treatment was chosen for the colon lesion. Immunohistochemical staining suggested a breast origin. The patient was still living 24 months after the diagnosis of the metastasis. This is the fourth case report in our literature review.

Keywords: breast cancer, tubulolobular carcinoma, metastasis, gastrointestinal tract

Introduction
Breast cancer (BC) is the most common malignant tumor, accounting for significant cause of death in females. The common pathologic types, ductal and lobular carcinoma, can be distinguished by the typical cytologic and architectural criteria, but some carcinoma, such as tubulolobular carcinoma, can display a mixture of ductal and lobular carcinoma-like cells. As with other types of BC, tubulolobular carcinoma usually metastasizes to lymph nodes, bone, lung, liver, or brain, but occasionally can affect the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

In this paper, we report a rare case of a patient with tubulolobular carcinoma of the breast with metastases to the colon, presenting with abdominal pain, discomfort, and weight loss.

Case report
A 70-year-old woman was admitted to our hospital with pain and discomfort in the right side of the abdomen, weight loss over the preceding 10 months, and tenderness of a right abdominal mass that had begun to develop 3 months before. Ten years before, she had received a left radical mastectomy as well as a dissection of axillary lymph nodes. Histopathological examination suggested lobular infiltrating carcinoma and some of the signet ring cell carcinoma (Figure 1A). Metastases were identified in five out of eight left axillary lymph nodes, but were not found in the left greater pectoral muscle. Immunohistochemical stains showed tumor cells CK7 (+), GCDFP-15 (gross cystic disease fluid Protein-15) (+), and c-erbB2 (++).. The final histological stage was...
assessed as IIIa (pT3N1M0) (NCCN clinical practice guidelines of breast cancer). After surgery, the patient received one cycle of adjuvant chemotherapy, but this was discontinued due to serious GI reaction. Then, she received treatment with capecitabine (2,000 mg orally twice daily on days 1–14 [21-day cycle] from March 2001 until March 2002) and radiation therapy at the left clavicle (60Co DT: 50Gy/38f), the left internal mammary (12Mev DT: 50Gy/32f), and the chest wall (6Mev DT: 50Gy/32f). After radiation therapy, she received tamoxifen but this was discontinued due to severe endometrial thickening after 3 months. Before chemotherapy, further immunohistochemical stains performed by the oncology department showed E-cadherin (+), 34βE12 (–), ER (+), PR (+), CK19 (+), CK20 (+), suggesting the presence of ductal infiltrating carcinoma and not lobular infiltrating carcinoma.

Ten years later, she complained of pain and a hard mass with tenderness at the right side of her abdomen. A color Doppler ultrasound showed a 5.0 × 4.9 cm, isoechoic, and irregularly shaped mass near the second hepatic portal in right lobe of the liver and a 7.5 × 7.0 × 5.5 cm, low-echoic, and irregularly shaped mass at the right side of the abdomen. Abdominal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) demonstrated space-occupying lesions on the anterior section of the luminal side of the mid-ascending colon and the right lobe of the liver. The enhanced computed tomography (CT) scan, after admission, also showed a 5.0 × 4.9 cm, low-density, oval, and sub-locale opacity mass, which could be ring-enhanced in the right lobe of the liver, and a 7.6 × 5.9 cm soft tissue mass with density in the luminal wall of the ascending colon (Figure 2). Cancer antigen (CA)-125 levels were significantly high, at 365.5 U/mL, while CEA, CA15-3, and CA19-9 levels were normal. Because of the clinical symptoms, a right colectomy was performed after admission. In the operation, a 10–15 cm mass at the hepatic flexure of the ascending colon that had projected into the lumen instead of breaking through the serosa (or serous membrane), was found. Abnormal mesenteric lymph node was not found. The surgeon suspected there was a primary colon cancer. Histopathological examination showed poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma that had infiltrated into all the layers of colonic wall from the serosa, and cancer emboli were found in colonic lymph vessels (Figure 1B). Immunohistochemical stains showed tumor cells CK7 (+), E-cadherin (+), 34βE12 (–), ER (+), GCDFP-15 (+), CK19 (+), CK20 (+), and liver cell (–) (Figure 3). These results confirmed that the mass was metastatic ductal infiltrating carcinoma. The patient underwent transcatheter arterial embolization. She rejected intravenous administration (navelbine and cisplatin [NP] regimen) but received treatment with capecitabine (2,000 mg orally twice daily on days 1–14 [21-day cycle]) from December 2011 until February 2013. The symptoms were significantly relieved, and the patient was still living 24 months after diagnosis of the metastasis and at the time this paper was written.
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Discussion

BC is the most common malignant tumor and accounts for a large number of cancer-related deaths in women. In the last few decades, several advances in the treatment of BC have significantly improved the survival rate and decreased mortality; however, the prognosis for the systemic recurrence of adenocarcinomas remains difficult to assess, as they can occur in any organ, mainly the lymph nodes, lungs, pleura, bones, and liver. GI metastases from BC are rare. It has been reported that occurrence of GI metastases are less than 1% in all subsequent metastatic BC, and that colorectal metastases are even rarer, with only a few cases having been reported.

As BC is a heterogeneous group of tumors with various genetic and biological features, some studies have also suggested an association between the metastasized organs and the pathological types of BC. Compared to lobular infiltrating carcinoma, infiltrating ductal carcinoma seems to spread less frequently to the GI tract. In a study of 2,605 patients, the metastatic rate of infiltrating ductal carcinoma to the GI tract was considerably lower than that of lobular infiltrating carcinoma (0.2% versus 4.5%; P<0.05). The mechanism behind this correlation requires further studies.

The literature reporting cases of colorectal metastasis are summarized in Table 1. In these cases, the most common clinical symptom was alteration in bowel habit. There are also some reports of cases presenting other symptoms of bowel stenosis, such as abdominal pain, and systemic symptoms, such as weight loss or anemia. Therefore, a differential diagnosis between a metastatic BC and a primary GI cancer is difficult to make because the symptoms of metastatic BC in the GI tract are similar to those of primary colorectal tumors, Crohn’s disease, and several other benign tumor processes. Moreover, a long, asymptomatic interval between first diagnosis and metastasis can also confuse the diagnosis. From our review of the literature, this interval could often be more than 4 years, and even as long as 28 years. In such studies, diagnosis of metastasis depends on screening during the follow-up period. Recently, a large systemic review recommended regular history including physical examination, and mammography for BC follow-up, although the use of blood tests, chemistry panels, bone scans, chest radiographs, ultrasounds, CT, MRI, positron emission tomography–CT, and tumor markers were not recommended in an otherwise asymptomatic patient with no specific findings on clinical examination.

Endoscopy with biopsy may mislead diagnosis if the specimens are taken superficially, while metastases often appear in the muscularis propria layer without endothelial changes. Although CT and MRI have a high spatial resolution and can give excellent anatomical images, it is very hard for them to differentiate primary tumor from metastasis, necroses, or scars. Moreover, plasma CA-125 levels were obviously elevated in our case, while CEA, CA15-3, and CA19-9 levels were normal. While an elevated level of CA-125 may alert clinicians to the possibility of metastatic BC, it is not a highly specific tumor maker that allows for distinction between BC metastases, colorectal metastases, and other tumor metastases.

In our case, the patient did not undergo a standard follow-up evaluation until symptoms occurred, which was when the metastatic tumor had already reached a remarkable size. In addition, it has been reported that second primary cancers are more common than colorectal metastases in patients with a history of BC. Therefore, we decided to

![Immunohistochemistry scan of right-colectomy specimen.](image)

**Notes:** (A) ER (+), ×200; (B) CK7 (+), ×200; (C) CK20 (+), ×200; (D) GCDFP-15 (+), ×200; (E) E-cadherin (+), ×200.

**Abbreviations:** ER, estrogen receptor; CK7, cytokeratin 7; CK20, cytokeratin 20; GCDFP-15, gross cystic disease fluid Protein-15.
Table 1 Summary of cases of intestinal presentation of metastatic breast cancer

| Author               | Year | Patients (n) | Age (years) | Primary histological features | Time since first diagnosis (years) | Presentation                  | Site of metastasis          | Gross pathology |
|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Rabau et al          | 1988 | 1            | 53          | Lobular                       | 7                                 | Bowel obstruction            | Cecum                       | Obstruction     |
| Taal et al           | 1992 | 15           | 60          | Lobular                       | 4.4 (average)                     | Abdominal bowel habit        | Colon                       | Obstruction/     |
|                      |      | 1            |             | Ductal                        |                                   | Abdominal mass               | Rectum                      | stenosis         |
| Voravud et al        | 1992 | 1            | 74          | Lobular                       | 0.5                               | During colonoscopy examination | Colon                       | Stenosis         |
| Schwarz et al        | 1992 | 1            | 50          | Lobular                       | 0.4                               | Abdominal mass, bleeding     | Ascending                   | NA              |
| Koop et al           | 1998 | 71           | 4           | Lobular                       | 2                                 | Abdominal pain               | Sigmoid                     | Stenosis         |
| Shimonov and Rubin   | 2000 | 1            | 65          | Ductal                        | 6                                 | Alteration in bowel habit    | Sigmoid                     | NA              |
| and Rubin            |      | 1            | 73          | Ductal                        | 12                                | Abdominal distension         | Sigmoid                     | NA              |
| Nieboer et al        | 2000 | 1            | 42–76       | Lobular                       | 1                                 | Alteration in bowel habit    | Rectum                      | Stenosis         |
| Koutsomanis et al    | 2000 | 1            | 65          | Ductal                        | 4                                 | Anemia                       | Ascending                   | Stenosis         |
| Yokota et al         | 2000 | 1            | 57          | Ductal                        | 10                                | Asymptomatic                 | NA                          | Stenosis         |
| Cervi et al          | 2001 | 1            | 59          | Lobular                       | 8                                 | Bowel obstruction, bleeding  | Rectum                      | Stenosis         |
| Daniels et al        | 2002 | 1            | 87          | Lobular                       | 9                                 | Bowel obstruction            | Transverse                  | Obstruction      |
| Vaidya et al         | 2002 | 1            | 56          | Ductal                        | 5                                 | Alteration in bowel habit, weight loss | Descending                  | Polypoid tumor   |
| Dhar et al           | 2003 | 1            | 75          | Intraductal papillary         | 6                                 | Abdominal pain, bleeding     | Sigmoid                     | NA              |
| Signorelli et al     | 2005 | 1            | 62          | Lobular                       | 12                                | Alteration in bowel habit, abdominal pain | Cecum                       | NA              |
| Uygun et al          | 2006 | 1            | 46          | Ductal/lobular                | 3.5                               | Alteration in bowel habit    | Cecum                       | Thickening       |
| Nazareno et al       | 2006 | 1            | 51          | NA                             | 4                                 | Alteration in bowel habit, abdominal pain | Colon                       | Stenosis         |
| Théraux et al        | 2009 | 1            | 69          | Ductal                        | 28                                | Bowel obstruction            | Transverse                  | Obstruction      |
| Feng et al           | 2009 | 1            | 49          | Ductal                        | 2                                 | Abdominal pain               | Transverse                  | Obstruction      |
| Efthimiadis et al    | 2011 | 1            | 56          | Ductal                        | 5                                 | Alteration in bowel habit, abdominal pain | Rectum                      | Obstruction      |
| Okido et al          | 2011 | 1            | 48          | Ductal/lobular                | 5                                 | Abdominal pain               | Transverse                  | Stenosis         |
| Alves de Lima and Albert | 2011 | 1            | 74          | Lobular                       | 7                                 | Anemia                       | Ascending                   | Stenosis         |

Note: *Median age (range 42–76).
Abbreviations: NA, not applicable; NR, not reported.
GI tract metastasis was 12 to 16 months; however, there is still a lack of large clinical trials regarding the surgical or systemic treatment of BC metastasis to the colon. In our case, surgery combined with systemic treatment to treat the colonic metastasis gave a satisfactory result.

**Conclusion**

GI tract metastasis from BC is very rare, and accurate and definite diagnosis is difficult due to nonspecific clinical presentations and long intervals between manifestations. Regular follow-up, physical examination, and mammography are recommended to make an early diagnosis and to inform the choice of the correct therapeutic approach. The history of BC and immunohistochemical staining of biopsies, compared with original BC, can help with correct diagnosis. As most patients with colonic metastases may have widespread metastases, systemic treatment is recommended as the first-line treatment. Surgery combined with systemic treatment is also effective, especially for patients with significant clinical manifestations.

**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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