

8-9-2023

Leser-Trélat Sign as a Marker for Underlying Pancreatic Cancer

Kalpit Modi

Richard Chen

Layla Abubshait

Follow this and additional works at: <https://jdc.jefferson.edu/einsteinfp>



Part of the [Dermatology Commons](#), [Oncology Commons](#), and the [Radiology Commons](#)

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you](#)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's [Center for Teaching and Learning \(CTL\)](#). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in Einstein Health Papers by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.

UC Irvine

Clinical Practice and Cases in Emergency Medicine

Title

Leser-Trélat Sign as a Marker for Underlying Pancreatic Cancer

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/65n67683>

Journal

Clinical Practice and Cases in Emergency Medicine, 7(3)

Authors

Modi, Kalpit
Chen, Richard
Abubshait, Layla

Publication Date

2023-08-14

DOI

10.5811/cpcem.1248

Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Peer reviewed

Leser-Trélat Sign as a Marker for Underlying Pancreatic Cancer

Kalpiti Modi, MD
Richard Chen, MD
Layla Abubshait, MD

Einstein Healthcare Network, Einstein Medical Center Montgomery Emergency
Department, East Norriton, Pennsylvania

Section Editor: Lev Livet, MD

Submission history: Submitted March 26, 2023; Revision received June 13, 2023; Accepted June 23, 2023

Electronically published August 9, 2023

Full text available through open access at http://escholarship.org/uc/uciem_cpem

DOI: 10.5811/cpcem.1248

Case Presentation: Early diagnosis and rapid treatment of cancer is essential for good clinical outcomes for patients. In this case, an 85-year-old man presented with failure to thrive and was noted to have rapid-onset, multiple seborrheic keratoses (Leser-Trélat sign) on his chest and back. He was ultimately diagnosed with pancreatic cancer using computed tomography.

Discussion: Leser-Trélat sign is a rare cutaneous marker for underlying malignancy. Identification of this sign can help guide diagnostic imaging and lab work to identify an occult internal malignancy, resulting in more rapid diagnosis, earlier treatment, and potentially better clinical outcomes. [Clin Pract Cases Emerg Med. 2023;7(3):202–204.]

Keywords: Leser-Trélat, cancer; malignancy; seborrheic keratosis.

CASE PRESENTATION

An 85-year-old man with a history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease, congestive heart failure, and atrial fibrillation presented to the emergency department (ED) via ambulance for failure to thrive. The patient's home-care nurse was concerned due to his worsening weakness, development of peripheral edema, decreasing appetite, and general deterioration over the prior week. The patient had no complaints, aside from diarrhea, and was not sure why his home-care nurse had called for an ambulance. On arrival to the ED, the patient was hemodynamically stable and oxygenating well on a baseline of two liters of oxygen via nasal cannula. He appeared thin and frail and had significant generalized weakness when moving his extremities. Cutaneous exam showed numerous seborrheic keratoses on his chest, abdomen, and back (Image 1).

The patient had no abdominal tenderness to palpation. However, he did have significant lower extremity edema. His constellation of symptoms in combination with the cutaneous finding (absent on skin exams from his admission two months prior) raised suspicion that his eruptive skin lesions were a manifestation of the Leser-Trélat sign (LTS). He underwent computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen and pelvis, which revealed a lobular mass in the pancreatic body measuring 10 centimeters (cm) x 11 cm x 12 cm, concerning for likely malignancy (Images 2, 3). After admission to the hospital, the



Image 1. Multiple seborrheic keratoses (arrow) on the chest and abdomen.

patient and family made the joint decision to transition him to hospice care, opting to forego further medical management of the underlying cancer.

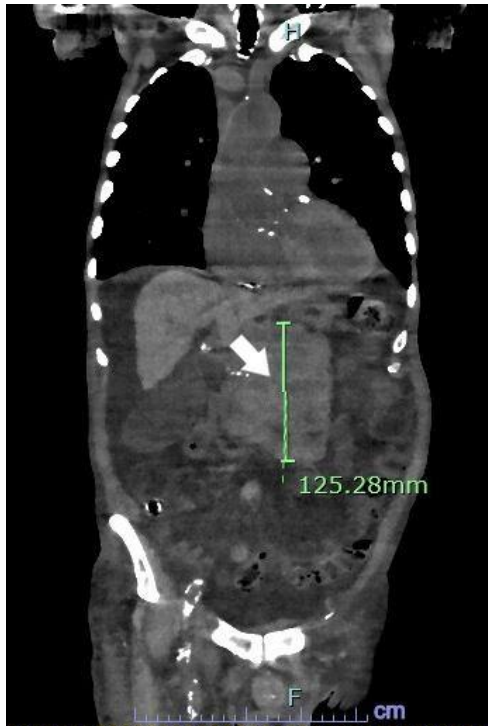


Image 2. Pancreatic mass (arrow) diagnosed via computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis in coronal view.

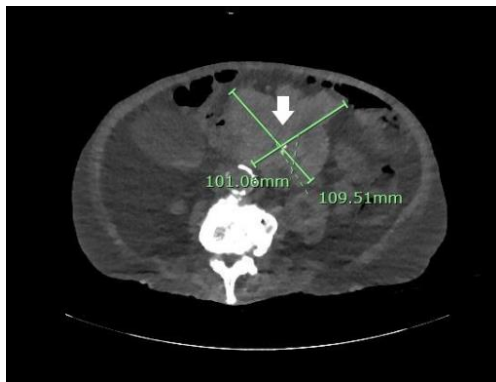


Image 3. Pancreatic mass (arrow) diagnosed via computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis in axial view.

DISCUSSION

Leser-Trélat sign is a rare cutaneous marker for underlying malignancy.^{1,2} It manifests with a sudden appearance or rapid accumulation of multiple seborrheic keratoses on the chest, abdomen, or back.² Seborrheic keratoses are waxy-textured papules that are black or brown in color and characterized by their appearance of being stuck onto the skin.³ Seborrheic keratoses are themselves benign skin growths that grow slowly over a number of years, but their accumulation or sudden appearance (often within one year) can be a sign of an underlying malignancy.^{1,4} The most common malignancies associated with LTS are those of the gastrointestinal tract, in

CPC-EM Capsule

What do we already know about this clinical entity?

The Leser-Trélat sign, the rapid appearance or accumulation of seborrheic keratoses, is a rare cutaneous marker that can point to an underlying malignancy.

What is the major impact of the image(s)?

The images show a manifestation of the Leser-Trélat sign in a patient ultimately diagnosed with pancreatic cancer.

How might this improve emergency medicine practice?

Identification of the Leser-Trélat sign in the emergency department can lead to earlier diagnosis and treatment of the underlying cancer.

particular, gastric adenocarcinoma.¹ The pathogenesis of LTS is still unknown but hypothesized to be paraneoplastic in nature.^{1,2,4}

In the ED, incidental cutaneous findings are often disregarded in favor of more pressing pathologies; however, identification of LTS can direct imaging that could lead to earlier diagnosis and treatment of the underlying cancer.⁵ Prognosis of patients with LTS is often poor since the cancer is usually in a more advanced stage.^{2,5} To clarify, it is not always necessary to search for an underlying malignancy in the ED for patients with LTS. Instead, identification of LTS is important because it spurs physicians to arrange close follow-up with an outpatient dermatologist for further testing.

The authors attest that their institution requires neither Institutional Review Board approval or patient consent for publication of this article. Documentation on file.

Address for Correspondence: Author Kalpit Modi, MD, Einstein Healthcare Network, Einstein Medical Center Montgomery Emergency Department, 559 W. Germantown Pike, East Norriton, PA 19403. Email: kalpit.modi@jefferson.edu.

Conflicts of Interest: By the CPC-EM article submission agreement, all authors are required to disclose all affiliations, funding sources and financial or management relationships that could be perceived as potential sources of bias. The authors disclosed none.

Copyright: © 2023 Modi et al. This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) License. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

REFERENCES

1. Ellis DL and Yates RA. Sign of Leser-Trélat. *Clin Dermatol*. 1993;11(1):141-8.
2. Schwartz RA. Sign of Leser-Trélat. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 1996;35(1):88-95.
3. Gorai S, Ahmad S, Raza SSM, et al. Update of pathophysiology and treatment options of seborrheic keratosis. *Dermatol Ther*. 2022;35(12):e15934.
4. Khemakhem R, Kallel N, Jarraya R, et al. Leser-Trélat syndrome secondary to non-small-cell lung carcinoma. *Clin Case Reports*. 2022;10(8):e6069.
5. Wagner Jr RF and Wagner KD. Malignant neoplasms and the Leser-Trélat sign. *Arch Dermatol*. 1981;117(9):598-99.