A CASE OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ARISING FROM PRESACRAL (RETRORECTAL) EPIDERMOID CYST

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Epidermoid cyst of the presacral space is a rare congenital lesion. Cases of malignance arising from the lesion are extremely rare. After searching the literature, there are only 1 image report in English literature (PubMed) and 4 cases reports in Japanese literature of the disease. Here we report a 62-year-old female who was diagnosed with presacral cyst before surgery. Wide excision of the cystic tumor by Kraske's operation was performed. The pathology showed squamous cell carcinoma. Because of tumor rapture during operation, adjuvant radiotherapy 50 Gray/ 25 fractions was performed. After 1 year follow up, there is no evidence of disease.
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INTRODUCTION

The presacral space, often referred to the retrorectal space, is a potential space that lies anterior to the sacrum, posterior to the rectum, superior to the levator ani and the pelvic floor, and inferior to the pelvic peritoneal reflection [7]. Since presacral space is the place where caudal end of embryo located during embryogenesis, many different kind of embryonic cell lines are present in this area, and the structures that eventually create the hindgut are in close proximity to several neurologic structures; a faulty development of these elements is the suspected cause of a variety of presacral tumors [5].

The neoplasms can be solid or cystic (40.8% of cases) [4] and are usually classified as either congenital or acquired (inflammatory, neurogenic, osseous, or miscellaneous) according to the tumor's tissue of origin. Congenital lesions represent more than 50 percent of tumors. Developmental cysts, which result from an error during the embryogenesis, constitute the majority of congenital lesions [9].

According to the study of Hawkins et al. [2], developmental cyst can be classified to 1. dermoid cyst, 2. epidermoid cyst, and 3. mucussecreting cyst (tailgut cyst). Dermoid cyst and epidermoid cyst stand 87.5% of these cases [2]. Almost most of these cases are benign and malignance is extremely rare. After searching the literature, there is only 1 image case report in English literature (PubMed) and 4 cases reports in Japanese literature of

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