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## UNUSUAL METASTASIS OF BREAST CANCER: REPORT OF THREE CASES

Kauana C. S. Nascimento<sup>1</sup>, Délio M. Conde<sup>2</sup>, Sebastião A. Pinto<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Serviço de Mastologia, Hospital Geral de Goiânia – Goiânia (GO), Brazil. <sup>2</sup>Departamento de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia, Universidade Federal de Goiás – Goiânia (GO), Brazil. <sup>3</sup>Serviço de Patologia, Instituto Goiano de Oncologia e Hematologia – Goiânia (GO), Brazil.

Introduction: The most frequent sites of breast cancer metastasis are bones, liver, lungs, and brain. Other places are infrequent. Objective: To report three cases of unusual metastasis of breast cancer. Methods: the unusual sites of metastasis of breast cancer were retrospectively searched in the laboratory files. Methodology: Three women with unusual metastases of breast cancer were identified. First case: 75 years old, metastasis to the stomach. The immunohistochemical (IHC) study of the lesion in the stomach showed positivity for GATA-3, cytokeratin 7, and receptor of estrogen (RE), and negativity for GCDF-15, mammaglobin, progesterone (PR), HER2/neu, and E-cadherin. The Ki67 index was 5%. Histopathological and immunohistochemical findings revealed gastric metastasis from invasive lobular carcinoma of the breast. Second case: 51 years old, metastasis to the stomach. The IHC study of the lesion in the stomach showed positivity for the cocktail of keratin (AE1/AE3), HER2/ neu (focal), GATA-3, RE, and RP, and negativity for CD-3, CD-20, and E-cadherin. The Ki67 index was 5%. Histopathological findings, associated with the IHC study, demonstrated gastric metastasis from invasive lobular carcinoma of the breast with weak and focal immunoidentification of the c-erbB-2 oncoprotein. Third case: 39 years old, metastasis to the cervix and left ovary. The IHC study of the cervix showed: p-63: negative, cytokeratin 8/18: positive, p16: negative, GATA-3: positive, RE: positive (1%) and Ki67: 10.0%. In the left ovary, we found: negativity for p-63, p16, inhibin alpha, and WT1-protein Wilms-1 tumor; and positivity for cytokeratin 8/18, GATA-3, and ER (30%). Ki67 was 15%. **Conclusions:** The hypothesis of breast cancer metastasis should be remembered by clinicians and pathologists in women with a history of breast cancer who are with tumor lesions in unusual places.