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28578 – MAMMARY HIDRADENOCARCINOMA AND INVASIVE LOBULAR CARCINOMA: A CHALLENGING CASE

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Introduction: Ulcerated apocrine hidradenocarcinoma of the breast is a rare and aggressive form of breast cancer that arises from the mammary sweat glands, accounting for less than 0.1% of all breast neoplasms. It is characterized by ulceration and an aggressive biological behavior. Despite its rarity, it presents significant diagnostic and therapeutic challenges due to its aggressive nature and potential for metastasis. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of this condition, as well as its association with other tumors, is crucial for effective diagnosis and treatment. **Methodology:** A systematic search was conducted across various electronic databases: the United States National Library of Medicine (PubMed), UpToDate, ClinicalKey, and Science Direct. Inclusion criteria were limited to published case reports, including patients diagnosed with apocrine hidradenocarcinoma of the breast and the potential association with other tumors. Two independent reviewers selected articles based on eligibility and performed data extraction. A total of 34 articles were selected for this review. **Conclusion:** Apocrine hidradenocarcinoma of the breast presents as a rare and aggressive subtype of breast cancer. Given its scarcity, a comprehensive analysis of case reports is essential to understand its clinical features, diagnosis, and management strategies. Despite limitations in the available evidence, this study enhances our knowledge of apocrine hidradenocarcinoma of the breast and underscores the need for further research to establish standardized guidelines for its optimal management. The association with other breast tumors, especially lobular types, opens new avenues for understanding tumor biology and developing more effective therapeutic strategies. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanisms underlying this association and to improve clinical outcomes for patients with mammary hidradenocarcinoma.