

CLINICAL IMAGES

Lichen sclerosus in a radiated breast

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A 77-year-old woman with cancer of the left breast (T2N0M0) had undergone breast-conserving surgery and had received adjuvant hormonal treatment with anastrozole and radiation therapy. She had had a good cosmetic outcome with no discernable skin changes or breast pain. Two years after completion of the radiation treatments, severe discomfort developed in her left breast. The discomfort was associated with ivory-white patches with overlying telangiectasia and purpuric hemorrhages not seen with radiation dermatitis. A biopsy of the left breast confirmed lichen sclerosus. Treatment with betamethasone 0.05% cream resulted in some improvement (Figure 1). However, after six months, she still had pain and skin changes of the breast and elected to undergo a left mastectomy. Histopathology of skin from the breast is shown in Appendix 1 (available at www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/cmaj.091800/DC1).

Lichen sclerosus usually occurs in women over the age of 50 and involves the anogenital area in 85% of affected patients.¹ The most common extragenital sites are the neck, shoulders, upper back and chest. The exact cause of lichen sclerosus is not known, but it is associated with several autoimmune disorders, including alopecia areata and vitiligo. The Köbner phenomenon can occur in lichen sclerosus, whereby lesions develop at sites of trauma, constant friction or old scars.^{2,3} Although radiation therapy causes trauma to skin, few instances of lichen sclerosus occurring several years after radiation therapy for breast cancer have been reported.⁴ In our patient, the lichen sclerosus at the site of radiation was likely the result of the Köbner phenomenon.

Although genital lichen sclerosus is associated with a small risk of squamous cell carcinoma (5%), either vulvar or penile, the extragenital form is not.¹

The mainstay of treatment is high-potency topical corticosteroids, which have shown good clinical response in various studies.³ Other treatment options include topical testosterone or progesterone, topical or oral retinoids, and surgery.

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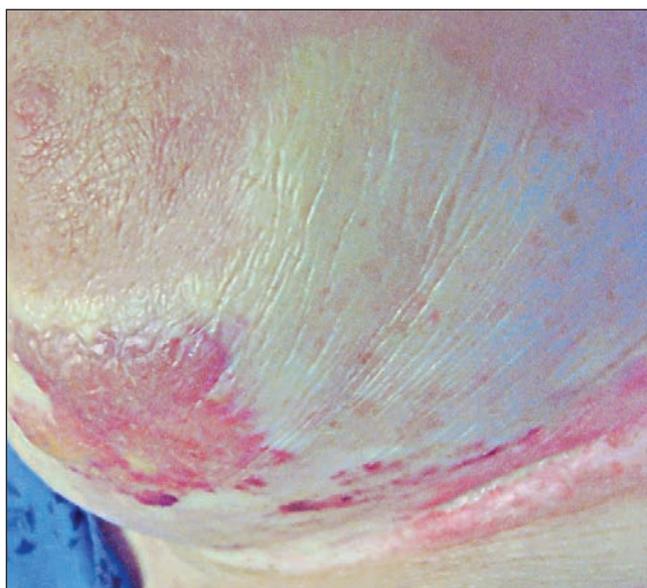


Figure 1: The left breast of a 77-year-old woman with lichen sclerosus, showing characteristic ivory-white patches and purpuric hemorrhages, two years after radiation therapy.

This article has been peer reviewed.

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