

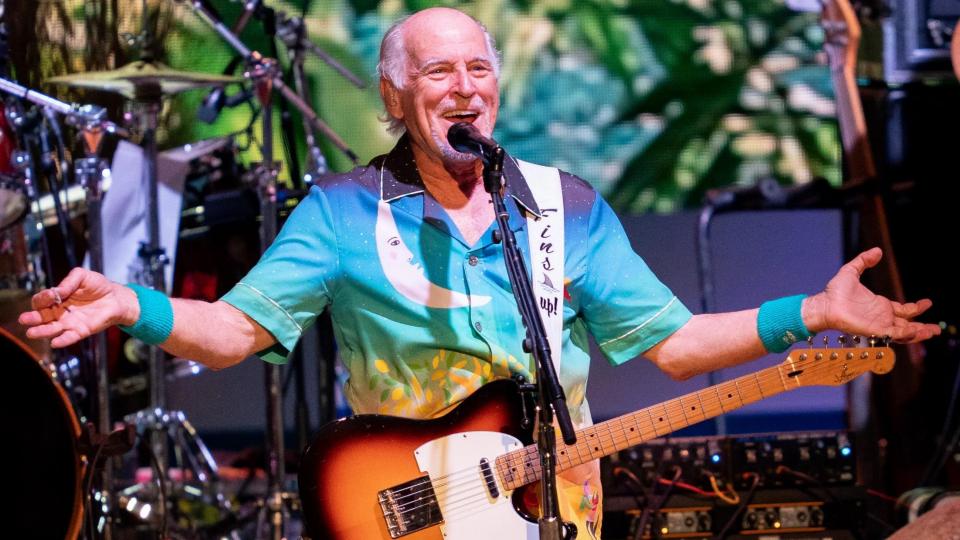
Merkel Cell Carcinoma: Case-based Discussion on Management

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Disclosures

No relevant disclosures

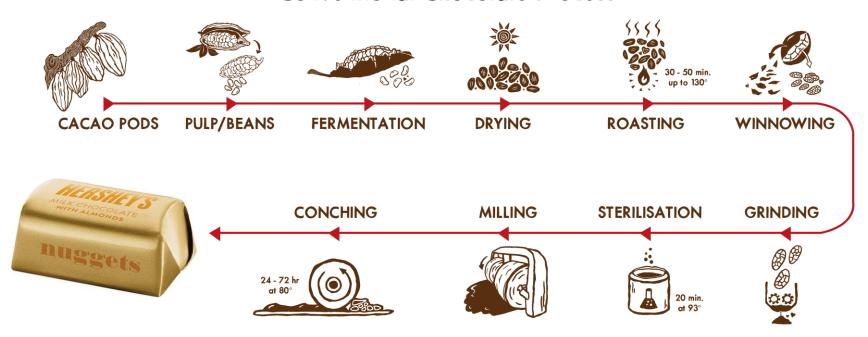






- Over 60 pages of material!
- Multiple versions that c guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®)
 are updated regularly
 Brackets and more Cell Carcinoma
- brackets! Version 1.2024 November 22, 2023

Conventional Chocolate Process



Goals

- Walk through a case
- Highlight the most important management points (chocolate nuggets) for Dermatologists!

Case Description

- 88 year-old woman
 - Initially presented with an 'abscess' of right ear, debrided by a plastic surgeon
 - 'Abscess' had improved initially but then returned to original size
 - No clinical lymphadenopathy
 - Presents for 2nd opinion



- What's your next step?
 - A. Warm compresses
 - B. Culture and start antibiotics
 - C. Biopsy
 - D. Debride again
 - E. Reassurance and monitor

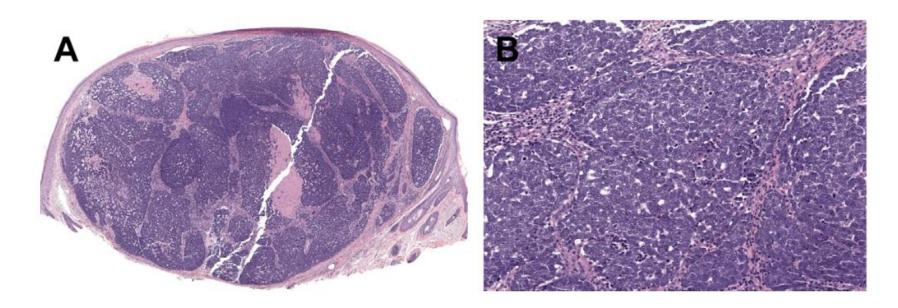


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C. Biopsy

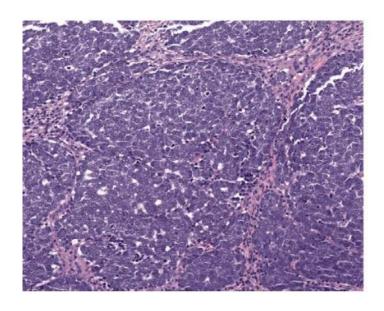
• *H& E stains at 25x and 150x*



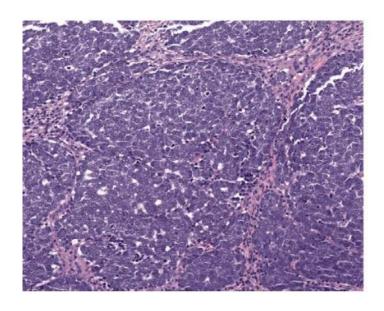
Merkel Cell Carcinoma. Lewis DJ, Sobanko JF, Etzkorn JR, Shin TM, Giordano CN, McMurray SL, Walker JL, Zhang J, Miller CJ, Higgins HW 2nd.Dermatol Clin. 2023 Jan;41(1):101-115.



- What stains would you order next?
 - A. Smooth muscle actin
 - B. SOX-10
 - C. CK-20
 - D. Thyroid transcription factor-1
 - E. CD34
 - F. C and D



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F. Cand D



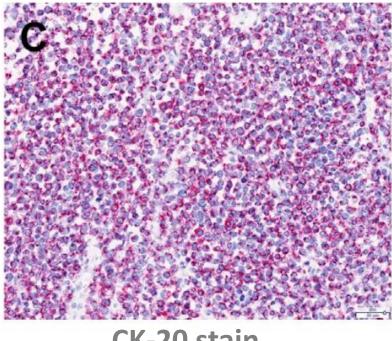
Table 1	
Immunohistochemical staining of Me	kel cell carcinoma and histopathologic mimics

Stain	МСС	SCLC	Neuroblastoma	Ewing Sarcoma
Cytokeratin-7	_a	+/-	_	_
Cytokeratin-20	+	_	_	_
Thyroid transcription factor-1	_	+	_	_
Neuron-specific enolase	+	+	+	+/-
Chromogranin A	+	+	+	
Synaptophysin	+	+	+	+/-
Neurofilament	+	_	+	+
CD56	+	+	+	+/-

Merkel Cell Carcinoma. Lewis DJ, Sobanko JF, Etzkorn JR, Shin TM, Giordano CN, McMurray SL, Walker JL, Zhang J, Miller CJ, Higgins HW 2nd. Dermatol Clin. 2023 Jan;41(1):101-115.



Pathology – Bx showed Merkel cell carcinoma



CK-20 stain

• A patient is referred for treatment of this 2cm Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) on the ear. There is clinically no LAD. What is your next step?

- A. Proceed with excision or Mohs alone
- B. Schedule a sentinel lymph node biopsy preceding excision or Mohs
- C. Refer patient for radiation (primary treatment)
- D. Refer patient to medical oncology to start immunotherapy (primary treatment)

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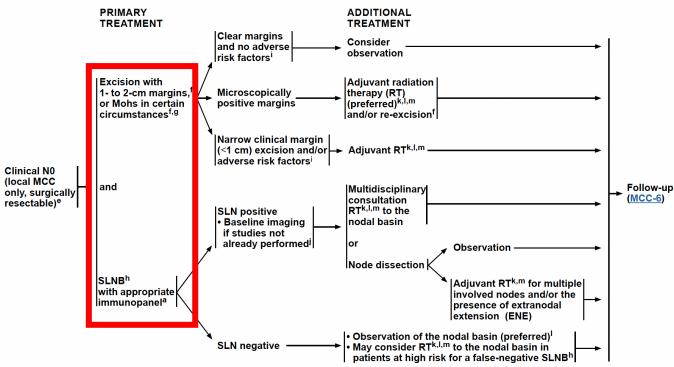
Nodal metastases occur in 25-30% of patients

SLNB provides staging information and aids in prognostication



NCCN MCC Guidelines (Jan 2024)

CLINICAL NO DISEASE, LOCAL MCC ONLY, SURGICALLY RESECTABLE





How often are SLNB performed with MCC?

RESEARCH LETTER

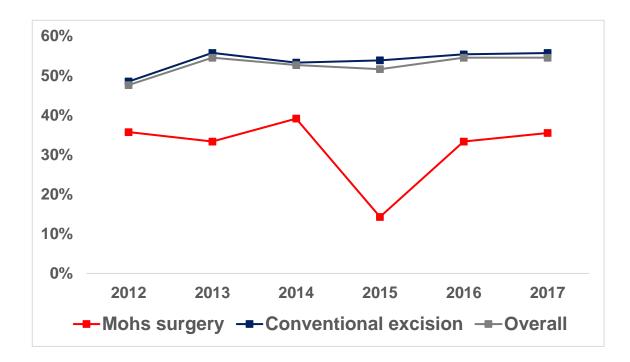
Sentinel lymph node biopsy in Merkel cell carcinoma: Rates and predictors of compliance with the National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines

Sentinel lymph node biopsy in Merkel cell carcinoma: Rates and predictors of compliance with the National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines. Lewis DJ, Fathy RA, Nugent S, Etzkorn JR, Sobanko JF, Shin TM, Giordano CN, McMurray SL, Walker JL, Zhang J, Miller CJ, Higgins HW 2nd.J Am Acad Dermatol. 2023 Feb;88(2):448-450. doi: 10.1016/j.jaad.2022.05.054. Epub 2022 Jun 1.PMID: 35660413



Results: SLNB Compliance

Overall compliance	53%
Trend (2012-2017)	48 → 55%
Conventional excision (n=2746)	54%
Mohs surgery (n=155)	32%



 A patient is referred for treatment of this 2cm Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) on the ear. There is clinically no LAD. What is your next step?

- A. No imaging is needed
- B. A PET scan should be ordered
- C. Consider ordering serum Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCPyV) oncoprotein antibodies
- D. B & C

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Whole-body FDG-PET

Occult metastatic disease detected in 12%–20% of patients presenting without suspicious H&P findings

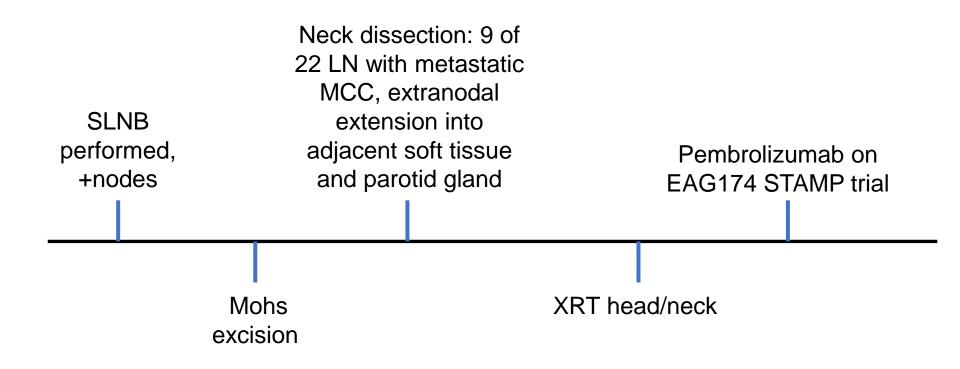




Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCPyV) oncoprotein antibodies

Baseline testing should be performed within 3 months of treatment, because titers are expected to decrease significantly after clinically evident disease is eliminated







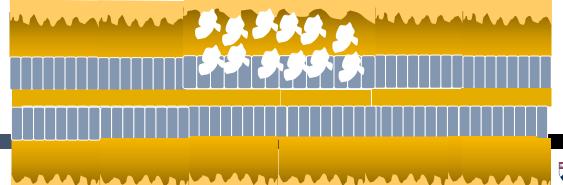
NCCN Guidelines for MCC

If MMS is performed, debulking excision with permanent vertical sections is recommended



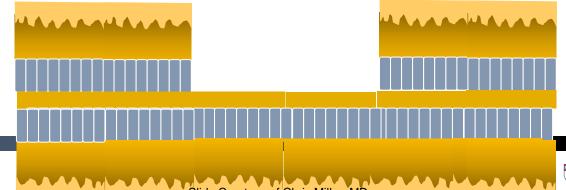


Debulk Excision
Sharply excise
to the perceived level of the tumor





Mohs layer Excise peripheral margin



How do we stack up to NCCN guidelines?

RESEARCH LETTER

High compliance with National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines and no local recurrences for patients receiving Mohs micrographic surgery for Merkel cell carcinoma: A single-center retrospective case series

Nugent ST, Lukowiak TM, Cheng B, Stull C, Miller CJ, Aizman L, Perz AM, Etzkorn J, Sobanko JF, Shin TM, Giordano CN, Lukens JN, Miura JT, Modi MB, Higgins HW 2nd. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2022 Nov 4:S0190-9622(22)02981-4. doi: 10.1016



Methods

Retrospective case series of 30 tumors in 30 patients

Mohs micrographic surgery for stage I or II MCC

Outcome 1: Compliance with NCCN Guidelines

Debulking excisions sent for permanent sections in 100% of cases

87% (26/30) received SLNB

2 declined SLNB

2 did not do SLNB due to medical comorbidities



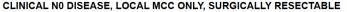
Outcome 2: Recurrence after MMS

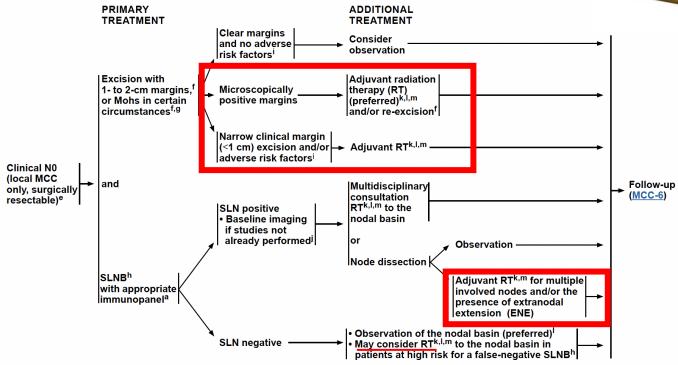
No local recurrences mean follow-up of 3.3 yrs (SD: 3.2 yrs)

When do you refer for XRT?

NCCN MCC Guidelines (Jan 2024)









- According to NCCN guidelines, which of the following is NOT an adverse risk factor for MCC?
- A. Tumor >1cm
- B. Perineural invasion
- C. CLL
- D. Head/neck primary site
- E. Presence of lymphovascular invasion

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- A. Tumor >1cm
- **B. Perineural invasion**
- C. CLL
- D. Head/neck primary site
- E. Presence of lymphovascular invasion

Adverse risk factors for MCC



- Tumor >1cm
- Chronic T-cell immunosuppression:
 - HIV, CLL, solid organ transplant
- Head/neck primary site
- Presence of lymphovascular invasion

 Which of the following features of a Merkel cell carcinoma indicates improved prognosis?

- A. A patient that is seronegative for MCPyV oncoprotein antibody at diagnosis
- B. A tumor that is CK20 negative
- C. An unknown primary tumor
- D. A tumor that is p63 positive



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Future Directions and Multidisciplinary Efforts

- Adjuvant immune checkpoint inhibitors
- Combination immune checkpoint inhibitors (such as anti-PD1 + anti-CTLA4)
- Adoptive T cell therapies
- Natural killer cell therapies
- Neoadjuvant therapy
- +/- Radiation

