A 68-year-old male smoker presented with a painful mass on his right hand since the past 3 months. The mass, which mimicked an infectious, inflammatory, or metabolic disease, was swollen, erythematous, and located on the dorsum of his right hand. X-ray images of his hands revealed a massive and aggressive osteolytic lesion with cortical expansion, that destroys the fifth metacarpal (Figure 1). According to the patient's radiological features, the diagnosis of a malignant tumor was strongly considered. Bony biopsy was performed, and a histopathological examination found a moderately differentiated carcinoma infiltrating the bone. Immunohistochemistry study results were negative for thyroid transcription factor-1, cytokeratin 20, prostatic-specific antigen, and thyroglobulin. The radiological findings and anatomopathological features highlighted the need to find an underlying malignant lesion in our patient. A thoraco-abdomino-pelvic computed tomography scan was performed, which revealed a right lobe lung mass (Figure 2). Biopsy of the lung tumor revealed adenocarcinoma. The patient was finally diagnosed as having lung carcinoma with acrometastasis. For that, he received palliative chemotherapy.
The occurrence of acrometastasis is very rare. Only 1% to 3% cases of metastases occur in the hands (1). Moreover, acrometastasis as the first manifestation of carcinoma is very rare. Metastases in the hands preferentially reach the phalanges and then the metacarpals and carpals (2). Acrometastasis is most commonly observed secondary to lung cancer (40%-50%) (3). It is associated with a poor prognosis. Physiopathological mechanisms of acrometastasis are not well elucidated. The principal theory is the ability of tumor cells to migrate and invade the bone matrices of the hands under the influence of proinflammatory cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor, interleukin 6, and osteoclast-activating factors. Usually, acrometastasis presentations mimic an infectious, an inflammatory, or a metabolic disease. For this reason, its diagnosis is often delayed (4). The present case illustrates a rare and exceptional situation of acrometastasis of the metacarpals as the first manifestation of lung cancer.

**Peer-review:** Externally peer-reviewed.


**Conflict of Interest:** No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

**Financial Disclosure:** The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

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