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## A Rare Case Of Primary Squamous Cell Carcinoma Of The Pancreas Presenting With Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding And New-onset Diabetes Mellitus

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**Background** : Primary pancreatic squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is a rare type of pancreatic cancer, with an incidence of 5% of all pancreatic cancers. This condition is associated with a poor prognosis, and no optimal treatment has been established.

**Methods** : This was a single-patient case study conducted at a metropolitan tertiary hospital in Melbourne, Australia.

**Results** : A 56-year-old man presented with upper gastrointestinal bleeding and new-onset diabetes mellitus. He had a history of left-sided abdominal pain for 10 years and no other comorbidities. A computed tomography (CT) scan showed a 9.4 × 7.2 × 8.3 cm necrotic pancreatic body mass with gastric invasion and multiple liver metastases. Gastroscopy revealed deep ulcerations at the posterior wall of the stomach with an active slow ooze. Endoscopic ultrasound was performed with EUS guided biopsy, which confirmed poorly differentiated squamous carcinoma of the pancreas. The patient underwent palliative radiotherapy for recurrent upper gastrointestinal bleeding followed by palliative chemotherapy with gemcitabine and nab-paclitaxel. He was referred to dietitians and diabetes educators for the management of pancreatic exocrine and endocrine insufficiency before being referred to community palliative care upon discharge.

**Conclusions** : This is the first reported local case of pancreatic SCC presenting with upper gastrointestinal bleeding and new-onset diabetes mellitus. Patients with unresectable disease require a multidisciplinary approach to manage complications and improve symptom control. However, there are no standard treatment guidelines and future research is needed in this regard.

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