Supplementary information to:

Case report:

BELL'S PALSY OR AN AGGRESSIVE INFILTRATING BASALOID CARCINOMA POST-MRNA VACCINATION FOR COVID-19? A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Anthony M. Kyriakopoulos¹, Greg Nigh², Peter A. McCullough³, Maria D. Olivier⁴, Stephanie Seneff^{5*}

- ¹ Director and Head of Research and Development, Nasco AD Biotechnology Laboratory, Department of Research and Development, Sachtouri 11, 18536, Piraeus, Greece
- ² Naturopathic Oncologist, Immersion Health, Portland, OR 97214, USA
- ³ Chief Medical Advisor, Truth for Health Foundation, Tucson, AZ, USA
- ⁴ Director and medical practitioner, Dr. Maré Olivier, Inc., Kuils River, South Africa
- ⁵ Senior Research Scientist, Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA
- * **Corresponding author:** Stephanie Seneff, Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA; E-mail: <u>seneff@csail.mit.edu</u>

https://dx.doi.org/10.17179/excli2023-6145

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<u>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</u>).

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMICAL PATHOLOGY

Tel: 021 938 5226/5350, Fax: 021 938 6559

EPISODE NUMBER:

CLINICAL:

A 56 year old male smoker with a suspected right parotid malignancy - 5 month history, severe pain, fixed. CNV II palsy and Trigeminal neuralgia. Area of ulceration noted pretragal. Mass biopsied.

MACROSCOPIC:

The specimen container is topographically unlabelled, but is marked with the patient's details. The specimen consists of multiple small tissue fragments, the largest measuring 3 x 1 x 1mm. dl/cp

MICROSCOPIC:

Sections show cores of skin tissue fragments exhibiting extensive solar elastosis with associated inflamed granulation tissue. Infiltrating islands composed of basaloid cells with peripheral palisading and stromal clefting are present, but no connection to the overlying epidermis is demonstrated. There is no evidence of parotid parenchyma.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STAINS:

p63: positive CK5: positive EMA: negative BER-EP4: positive

COMMENT :

The histomorphologic and immunophenotypic features are most consistent with part of a basal cell carcinoma.

Skin origin from the pretragal ulcerated lesion should be further investigated.

DIAGNOSIS:

- Right parotid lesion, biopsy:
 - c/w Basal cell carcinoma please see comment.

Supplementary Figure 1: Immuno-histopathology evaluation of patient biopsy revealed extensive infiltrations of basaloid type cells that formed an invasive basal cell carcinoma

Consultant:	wedaw	Registrar: VIVM NUMPOUT
0		SE SUMMARY
Patient: 'older number:	CITRUSDAL, 7340	Sex:M (H1) TelNo:0835917199
Imission date: charge date:	22 /02)22 24/08/22.	
10 Code: L DIAGNOSIS: FRESS IN HOSPIT	AL: Departie ? AL: Namited for CT rescall ext aunding (1 (Anne) (palliatorie 19	Baraloid Da, i entenine loco-reginal T + MAT Alun - Bygoma mine infillipation (Stic alure, VS, Chic alure, Orale
Management:	shude fin 12	109/22

Supplementary Figure 2: The hospital discharge summary of patient described extensive infiltrations of basaloid type cancer cells inside the zygomatic, temporomandibular joint, optic nerve, fifth cranial nerve and greater auricular nerve. This indicated perineural invasion or spread of cancer to neural tissue. Widening of foramen ovale and mandibular lesions is also described.