# [Case Study: Rapid Tumor Necrosis After Intratumoral Chlorine Dioxide Injection]

Patient: Female, diagnosed with advanced ulcerative breast cancer

**Treatment:** Single ultrasound-guided intratumoral injection of chlorine dioxide

Assessment timepoint: 7 days after first injection

#### Before Injection (Day 0)

- Tumor status: Exophytic, ulcerated breast mass with active bleeding, purulent exudate, and high vascularization
- Color: Bright red and dark purplish areas, consistent with active tumor growth and inflammation
- Texture: Glossy, swollen, fragile surface
- Surrounding tissue: Stretched, inflamed skin with signs of local pressure and pain
- Clinical impression: Highly metabolically active and infiltrative lesion

### After Injection (Day 7)

- Tumor status: Central necrosis with dry, collapsing tumor tissue
- Color: Yellowish-white and brown-black regions indicating deep tissue death and loss of viability
- Texture: Dry, irregular, shrinking tumor mass; signs of natural separation from surrounding skin
- Exudate: Greatly reduced secretion, minimal bleeding
- Surrounding tissue: Decreased inflammation and tension

Pain: Significantly improved in most reported cases with similar response



# Interpretation of Clinical Response

#### Parameter Response Indication Effective tumor core devitalization Central necrosis Loss of tumor turgor <a> Structural collapse due to cell death</a> ✓ Shift from vascular to necrotic appearance Color change Pain improvement ✓ Likely due to decompression of nerve tissues Infection control ✓ No signs of acute secondary infection

# Clinical Note:

This is a **typical example of rapid, deep necrosis** in response to intratumoral chlorine dioxide therapy. Such outcomes are commonly observed within the first 5-10 days postinjection. Further injections are often used to completely eliminate the residual tumor tissue.



