



DERMATOPATHOLOGY

DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ECCRINOTROPISM IN MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES

I Calzavara-pinton⁽¹⁾ - C Doglioni⁽²⁾ - R Sala⁽³⁾ - P Calzavara-pinton⁽³⁾ - F Facchetti⁽⁴⁾

Vita-salute San Raffaele University, Pathology Department, Milan, Italy⁽¹⁾ - Vita-salute San Raffaele University, Ircss Scientific Institute San Raffaele, Pathology Department, Milan, Italy⁽²⁾ - Azienda Ospedaliera Spedali Civili Di Brescia And Brescia University, Dermatology Department, Brescia, Italy⁽³⁾ - Azienda Ospedaliera Spedali Civili Di Brescia And Brescia University, Department Of Molecular And Translational Medicine, Section Of Pathology, Brescia, Italy⁽⁴⁾

Introduction: Mycosis Fungoides (MF), which is the most common CTCL, is a condition characterized by cancerous transformation of skin-tropic memory T cells that accumulate in the epidermis and dermis, leading to the formation of patches, plaques and tumors. The early differential diagnosis of MF from dermatitis is a challenging issue.

Objective: Eccrinotropism (i.e. the infiltration of eccrine glands by lymphocytes) in MF is a scarcely investigated topic, therefore the aim of this study is to unveil some of the relevant features associated to it, specifically its histologic characteristics, its usefulness in the diagnostic process and its possible value as a prognostic factor.

Materials and Methods: T cells' infiltration of eccrine glands has been studied qualitatively and quantitatively. The immunohistochemical features have been examined to check if the eccrinotropic and epidermotropic lymphocytes were sharing phenotypic aberrance; then, PCR analyses to study shared TCRgamma rearrangements in the two populations were made. Finally, statistical analyses were performed to correlate data, and to correlate eccrinotropism and clinical findings.

Results: Eccrinotropism (at any value higher than 5%) seems to be more a characteristic of MF rather than dermatitis ($p=0.006$) and phenotypic and PCR studies suggested that eccrinotropic lymphocytes are likely to belong to the same cancerous T-cells population present in the epidermis. Finally a statistically significant ($p=0.001$) correlation exists between eccrinotropism higher than 30% and a relapsing-remitting clinical course.

Conclusions: Lymphocytic infiltration of eccrine glands (when present) appears significantly correlated to MF (in comparison to dermatitis) and therefore its detection could have a useful diagnostic value, especially in the context of early diseases. Additionally, eccrinotropism seems to have a prognostic value, as it is associated (when involving more



ABSTRACT BOOK

ABSTRACTS



24TH WORLD CONGRESS
OF DERMATOLOGY
MILAN 2019

A new ERA for global Dermatology
10 - 15 JUNE 2019
MILAN, ITALY

than 30% of the eccrine ducts) to a chronic relapsing-remitting disease.



24TH WORLD CONGRESS
OF DERMATOLOGY
MILAN 2019



International League
of Dermatological Societies
Skin Health for the World



Società Italiana di Dermatologia
(SIDeMaST)