



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCOPY OF LEUKEMIA CUTIS – CASE SERIES

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Background: Leukemia cutis (LC) is a term describing skin lesions caused by cutaneous infiltration by hematological malignancies (myeloid or lymphoid). Cutaneous involvement concerns 2-30% of patients with leukemia and occurs more commonly in the course of acute leukemia (10-15% of all cases is acute myeloid leukemia), usually in patients with previously diagnosed malignancy. In a patient with chronic myeloproliferation the presence of skin infiltration may be an initial sign of blastic transformation and heralds a progression of the disease. The presence of LC in adult leukemia is considered as a predictor of poor prognosis. The survival time after its diagnosis varies between different studies, but most patients do not survive more than 12 months. The treatment of the underlying systemic disease is crucial. Isolated LC lesions may be treated with radiation therapy. LC presents wide clinical spectrum. To our knowledge, there are also no published reports on dermoscopic presentation of LC.

Observation: Dermoscopic features were analyzed in 5 patients with histopathologically confirmed diagnosis of leukemia cutis. In 4 cases the presence of polymorphic vascular pattern was revealed, in 1 case dermoscopy revealed pink-brownish structureless pattern.

Key message: Every new-onset single or multiple untypical skin lesions in patient with leukemia should be suspected as a sign of cutaneous involvement. The histopathological evaluation is generally indicated in cases of amelanotic, growing lesions revealing the polymorphic vascular pattern. It seems that this approach is helpful in clinical follow-up of patients with leukemia.

