SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

EXTRANODAL NATURAL KILLER/T-CELL LYMPHOMA, NASAL-TYPE IN SENEGAL

Diallo Moussa [1] - Deh Aminata [2] - Niang Suzanne Oumy [2]

Gaston Berger University, Dermatology, St Louis, Senegal [1] - Cheickh Anta Diop University, Dermatology, Dakar, Senegal [2]

Introduction: The distribution of extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma (ENKTCL) is highly inhomogeneous throughout the world. In sub-Saharan Africa, despite the precocity of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection and its endemicity, ENKTCLremains exceptionally reported. The purpose of this study was to report the epidemiological, clinical, paraclinical and evolutionary characteristics of ENKTCL at the Aristide LeDantec University Hospital in Dakar, Senegal.

Methodology: A five year retrospective review of all patients with histopathological, immunohistochemical and in situ hybridization proven cutaneous lymphomas

Results: We collected 7 cases corresponding to a frequency of 1.4 cases per year.
ENKTCL accounted for 10.5% of all cutaneous lymphomas, ranking second after T-cell lymphomas. Men was predominantly affected (M : F ratio of 6) and the mean age vas 38,5 years. The mean time before consultation was 7.3 months. The lymphomas affected primarily the nasal cavity in 5 cases and the skin in 2 cases. At admission, 6 patients had nasal mucosa involvement, which was isolated in 3 cases, associated with cutaneous lesions in 3 cases and lymph node involvement in 3 cases.
CD56 was positive in only one case and Eber transcribed RNA of EBV was expressed by in situ hybridization in all patients.

Discussion: To our knowledge, we have reported the first and largest series of ENKTCLin sub-Saharan Africa. Our study shows an intermediate prevalence between that reported from Asia, Latin America and the West. It was also noted a young age of patients, a prolonged diagnostic delay, a frequent negativity of CD56 marker and a very poor prognosis of the disease in our region.