



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES IN PATIENTS WITH LYMPHOMATOID PAPULOSIS: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY FROM CANADA

M Abuhilal⁽¹⁾ - S Walsh⁽²⁾ - N Shear⁽²⁾

Mcmaster University, Division Of Dermatology, Department Of Medicine, Hamilton, Canada⁽¹⁾ - University Of Toronto, Division Of Dermatology, Department Of Medicine, Toronto, Canada⁽²⁾

Background: Lymphomatoid papulosis is one of the primary cutaneous CD30+ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorders. It has been associated potentially with an increased risk of secondary hematologic malignancies.

Objective: The objective of the study was to identify the prevalence and types of secondary hematologic malignancies, and determine the potential risk factors for development of these secondary malignancies.

Methods and Materials: A retrospective chart review was performed for all histologically confirmed cases of lymphomatoid papulosis.

Results: Seventy patients with lymphomatoid papulosis were identified. Thirty patients (43%) experienced a secondary hematologic malignancy. Twenty-four (80%) of the secondary malignancies occurred after the onset of lymphomatoid papulosis. Older age at diagnosis of lymphomatoid papulosis, male sex, histology type B, and the presence of T-cell receptor gene rearrangement are associated with increased risk of developing secondary malignancy.

Conclusion: Lymphomatoid papulosis is associated with increased risk of developing secondary hematomatoid malignancies, particularly mycosis fungoides and cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma.

