SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

ICHTHYOSIFORM MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES

S Saad [1] - Y Soua [1] - S Boumaisa [1] - M Korbi [1] - H Belhadjali [1] - M Youssef [1] - J Zili [2]

Fattouma Bourguiba Hospital, Department Of Dermatology, Monastir, Tunisia [1] - Fattouma Bourguiba Hospital, Department Of Dermalotogy, Monastir, Tunisia [2]

Background: Mycosis fungoides (MF) is an epidermotropic cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) that can manifest with various clinical presentations including the typical patch, plaque and nodular lesions, and less common hypopigmented, bullous, hyperkeratotic, or ichthyosis-like lesions.

Observation: We report a case of ichthyosiform MF in a 43-year-old woman. She had ichthyosiform lesions of the back and limbs evolving for 20 years. Ten years later the patient had developed erthytemato-purplish lesions infiltrated finely with squamous on both flanks. Histopathological examination revealed a MF associated with follicular mucinosis. The extension assenssment was negative. The old ichthyosiform lesions associated were labeled as a hereditary ichtyosis. However, the absence of familial cases of ichtyosis, the appearance of lesions at a late age, and the recent description of ichthyosiform forms of MF prompted us to perform a skin biopsy that confirmed the diagnosis of ichthyosiform MF.

Discussion: In our patient, MF appeared initially as isolated ichthyosiform lesions. The diagnosis of MF had only been made at the time of appearance of classical lesions of MF. Thus, when examining patients with ichthyosiform lesions, careful evaluation including skin biopsy is necessary to rule out the possibility of IMF.

key message: Ichthyosiform MF can be considered as a rare type of early MF with a comparatively favorable prognosis, which is common in young patients. One must think of atypical ichthyosiform lesions.