

SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

PRIMARY CUTANEOUS LYMPHOMA: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF 69 CASES

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Introduction: The term “primary cutaneous lymphoma” refers to cutaneous T-cell lymphomas (CTCLs) and cutaneous B-cell lymphomas (CBCLs) that present in the skin with no evidence of extracutaneous disease at the time of diagnosis.

Objective: Our main objective was to analyse the epidemiological, clinical, histological and evolutionary characteristics of cutaneous lymphomas in our department, and to compare them to those of others studies in order to improve our healthcare.

Materials and Methods: We conducted a retrospective and prospective study including all cases of cutaneous lymphomas confirmed with biopsy, diagnosed in our Departement between 2009 and 2018. We excluded secondary locations of systemic lymphomas.

Results: We collected 69 cases. The median age of our patients was 59 years and the sex ratio M/F: 1.3. CTCLs were predominant with 62 cases (90%) vs 7 CBCLs (10%). The histologic types of CTCLs found were: 57 fongioide mycosis, 4 anaplastic large cells CD30+ lymphomas and 1 case of subcutaneous T cell lymphoma panniculitis. The seven cases of CBCLs included 4 centrofollicular B-lymphoma and 3 large cells B lymphoma leg type. Most of the cases were diagnosed at an early stage according to the TNM classification. We found 9 cases of lymph nodes involvement, 2 cases of medullary invasion and one case of visceral involvement. The treatments used f were variable ranging from dermocorticoids to chemotherapy depending on the stage and histological type.

Conclusions: Our results share the epidemiological and clinical datas described in previous studies. Like most series, we noted a preponderance of CTCLs particularly fongoid mycosis as well as the male predominance. However, we noticed a delay in consultation because of the indolent character of fongoid mycosis and the use by self-medication of dermocorticoids.