



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

SUBSEQUENCE OR CONSEQUENCE? MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES AS A SECONDARY MALIGNANCY IN A PATIENT DIAGNOSED WITH DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA.

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Background: Lymphatic malignancies encompass a huge variety of diseases that affect the immune system. The occurrence of one lymphoma may be a risk factor for a secondary lymphoma and this has been loosely attributed to genetics, therapeutics, or environmental exposure. It has been established that mycosis fungoides predisposes a patient to secondary malignancies, including other types of lymphomas, however there are almost no case reports showing mycosis fungoides as the subsequent malignancy. We herein report a rare case of a young female patient with a primary mediastinal diffuse large B-cell lymphoma who also presented with a secondary cutaneous T-cell lymphoma.

Observation: Given the rarity of two different lymphomas of two different cell lines occurring in a single patient, the possibility of a common risk factor was explored. Potential factors such as genetics, the inflammatory response posed by treatment of the primary malignancy, and the background of a chronic viral infection such as Epstein-Barr are evaluated as possible risk factors in the patient.

Key message: This case report further elucidates the possibility of the coexistence of two different lymphomas arising from different cell lines. It also shows the contradiction to the usual finding of mycosis fungoides as the preceding malignancy. From this, it is a recommendation that biopsy specimens should be subjected to further phenotypic and genetic testing when available.

