

SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND PROPOSAL FOR AN IN VIVO REFLECTANCE CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR CUTANEOUS LYMPHOMA

*Bruna Melhoranse Gouveia<sup>(1)</sup> - Jillian Wells<sup>(1)</sup> - Jennifer Kim<sup>(2)</sup> - Germana Consuegra<sup>(3)</sup> - Pablo Fernandez-penas<sup>(4)</sup>*

*The University Of Sydney, Medical School, Sydney, Australia<sup>(1)</sup> - Institute Of Clinical Pathology And Medical Research, Westmead Hospital, Department Of Tissue Pathology And Diagnostic Oncology, Sydney, Australia<sup>(2)</sup> - Westmead Hospital, Dermatology, Sydney, Australia<sup>(3)</sup> - The University Of Sydney, Westmead Hospital, Medical School, Dermatology, Sydney, Australia<sup>(4)</sup>*

**Background:** Reflectance Confocal Microscopy (RCM) is a non-invasive imaging technique that provides dynamic information and allows longitudinal in vivo monitoring, with excellent histologic correlation. In the last decade, the use of RCM for cutaneous T cell lymphomas (CTCL) has been reported. CTCL may require multiple biopsies for diagnosis due to its equivocal clinical presentation. RCM was described as a possible tool to help determine the best site for biopsy.

**Objective:** This study aims to overview all previously described RCM features in the literature for CTCL and to define the main characteristics seen with RCM in CTCL for application in clinical practice.

**Method:** A systematic literature search concerning CTCL evaluated by RCM was performed in eight electronic databases until May 2018 following PRISMA-DTA quality assessment.

**Results:** Eighteen RCM features were described in patients with CTCL. The most frequent were: interface dermatitis (89%), epidermal atypical lymphocytes (82%), epidermal architectural disarray (81%), and vesicle-like structure (Pautrier's microabscess) (51%). It was difficult to establish comparable parameters among the studies identified. No clear descriptors for CTCL studies exists.

**Conclusion:** We propose a data collection tool for RCM features present in CTCL to standardise future research studies. This will facilitate to define the role of RCM in the diagnosis and monitoring of CTCL patients.