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SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

TWO CASES OF INFANT CUTANEOUS MYELOID SARCOMA PRESENTING WITH UNIQUE MANIFESTATIONS

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Background: Myeloid sarcoma (earlier termed chloroma) is an extramedullary tumour of immature cells of granulocytic series, generally occurring in approximately 2% of patients with acute myeloid leukaemia, with poor prognosis. Myeloid sarcoma occurs mostly in adults aged 45–55 years with a very low incidence, especially rare in infants. Myeloid sarcoma has multiple onsets with atypical clinical manifestations. The skin is identified as a common site of involvement of myeloid sarcoma. Here we reported two cases of infant myeloid sarcoma with unique manifestations.

Observation: Case 1 was a 1-month-old male infant. He presented with disseminated bluegray small nodules for since after birth, and also a mass on the scalp for 2 weeks. Case 2 was a 3-months-old male infant, whose lesion characterized by recurrent multiple edematous erythema with infiltration, which could fade spontaneously in several days. Both cases were diagnosed as myeloid sarcoma by skin pathology and immunohistochemistry. In case 1, the bone marrow biopsy showed bone marrow involvement. The family gave up treatment and was followed-up. The patient survived for nearly a year till now, and the lesions spontaneously resolved 3 months later. While in case 2, there was no bone marrow involvement when diagnosed, and lesions spontaneously resolved in 2 months. But the child died after 4 months because of bone marrow involvement.

Key message: According to previous reports, cutaneous manifestations of myeloid sarcoma are in general solitary, also may be multiple and disseminated as firm nodules of variable sizes. But sometimes they can be non-specific. In our cases, the skin lesions are unique, especially in case 2 mimics urticarial vasculitis. This article aims to remind clinicians to raise awareness to such kind of diseases. Skin and bone marrow biopsy combined with immunohistochemistry are necessary in diagnosis.





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