ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

SKIN MANIFESTATIONS OF INTERNAL DISEASE

FREQUENCY IF ISOLATED CUTANEOUS INVOVLMENT IN ADULT MASTOCYTOSIS: A COHORT STUDY

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Introduction: Mastocytosis is characterized by the accumulation/proliferation of abnormal mast cells. The frequency of isolated cutaneous involvement in adults with mastocytosis has not been fully determined.

The main objective of our study was to assess the frequency of isolated cutaneous mastocytosis (CM) in adults with skin lesions of mastocytosis. The second objective was to compare the clinical, histology, biological, and imaging features in patients with isolated CM and systemic mastocytosis (SM).

Methods: We included all patients with histology proven skin lesions of mastocytosis between January 2009 and December 2017. Mastocytosis diagnosis was made according to international diagnostic criteria. All data were collected from a dedicated specific case report.

Results: Among 184 patients with skin lesions of mastocytosis, 25 patients had an isolated CM (13.58%), 105 had a SM, 54 patients were excluded because they had an undetermined mastocytosis. There was a higher frequency of skin KIT mutation in SM (OR: 51.9, 95% IC: 3.9-678, p=0.001) and a higher level of bone marrow tryptase (OR: 97.4, 95%









A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

IC: 10.3-915, p=0.001) than in isolated CM. The prevalence of osteoporosis was higher in the SM population than in the isolated CM population. Moreover, the decrease of bone mineral density over a short period of follow-up (1 to 2 years) was statistically significant in the SM population than in the isolated CM population. There were no differences between the two groups regarding the frequency of mast cell activation symptoms, the presentation of skin lesions, the number of mast cells in the dermis, and the serum tryptase level. We propose an algorithm for the investigation of systemic involvement in adult mastocytosis for clinical practice.

Conclusion: Only a small minority of adults with skin lesions of mastocytosis has isolated cutaneous involvement. Bone involvement could occur in SM patient and not in isolated CM patient.





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