



SKIN MANIFESTATIONS OF INTERNAL DISEASE

MORPHEA AS A MALT LYMPHOMA'S PARANEOPLASTIC MANIFESTATION: FIRST CASE REPORT.

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Background: Morphea is an inflammatory disease that leads to cutaneous sclerosis. Autoantibodies are involved, with the most common triggering factors being mechanical trauma, injections, vaccines and X-ray irradiation. It is a condition rarely seen associated with cancers, specially with hematologic ones. In this case report, a case of paraneoplastic morphea is described for MALT (mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue) lymphoma.

Observation: A 70 year old female was diagnosed with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia in 2004. She had been treated with chemotherapy and achieved adequate hematologic response. In 2014, she presented with weight loss, sweating and lymph node enlargement in the cervical region. An excisional biopsy was performed and it was compatible with MALT lymphoma. She received a new chemotherapy regimen with complete remission. Two years later, patient presented with evening fever, adynamia, fatigue and lesions in the back characterized by five bright and atrophic patches with brownish center surrounded by erythematous-violet halo. The hypothesis of hematological disease associated with paraneoplastic morphea or annular centrifugal erythema was explored. New CT scans, laboratory tests and skin biopsy were requested. The anatomopathological analysis pointed to lesions compatible with scleroderma. We chose a new cycle of chemotherapy due to changes compatible with MALT lymphoma. Fifteen days after the chemotherapy's final dose, patient evolved with complete regression of the lesions on the back, remaining only atrophic cicatricial lesions.

Key message: The simultaneous appearance of cutaneous lesions and haematological status, total morphea improvement with neoplasia treatment during the Nadir of chemotherapy, as well as the absence of other clinical signs of systemic scleroderma, such as sclerodactyly, Raynaud's phenomenon and telangiectasias, made clear their paraneoplastic character. Paraneoplastic diseases can occur both before and after the diagnosis of the neoplasm itself. It is fundamental to recognize signs or cutaneous manifestations to enable the early diagnosis of neoplasias or its recurrence.

