



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

## **STUDY OF THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF PATIENTS WITH KAPOSI'S SARCOMA ATTENDED AT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF REFERENCE.**

*Francisca Regina Oliveira Craneiro Carneiro<sup>(1)</sup> - Carla Andréa Avelar Pires Pires<sup>(2)</sup> - Carlos Victor Da Silva Nascimento Nascimento<sup>(2)</sup> - Josué Da Silva Neves Sobrinho Sobrinho<sup>(3)</sup> - Julius Caesar Mendes Soares Monteiro Monteiro<sup>(2)</sup> - Rodrigo Freire Borges Borges<sup>(2)</sup>*

*State University Of Pará, Dermatology, Belem, Brazil<sup>(1)</sup> - Dermatology, Dermatology, Belem, Brazil<sup>(2)</sup> - Dermatology, Dermatology, Belem, Brazil<sup>(3)</sup>*

Introduction: Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is a multifocal malign systemic disease which originates in the vascular endothelium and has its etiopathogenesis related to type 8 herpesvirus (HHV-8). It's a defining aspect of the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The distinction between Kaposi and other tumors, as well as inflammatory processes, may present difficulties due to overlap of histological changes in initial forms which is why having the knowledge of the disease and its' clinical presentation is indispensable to support the diagnosis and early interventions.

Objective: Describe clinical aspects of patients with KS presenting skin lesions.

Materials and Methods: Series of cases type of study with clinically and histopathologically diagnosed patients for KS presenting with skin lesions and with diagnostic of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections, which were attended in an university hospital in the north of Brazil from 2014 to 2017.

Results: From 20 individuals, 95% were male, with an average age of 35.1 years, and 60% were resident in Belém. From the total of patients, 16 were on antiretroviral therapy and 6 had visceral involvement. The cutaneous lesions were: macula, infiltrated plaque and nodule. The erythematous-violaceous infiltrated plaque was the predominant type; the time of serological diagnosis ranged from 1 to 18 months (mean of 11.67 months) and the cutaneous lesion time interval ranged from 1 to 84 months (mean of 11.47 months). The immuno/virological profile revealed 40% with T-CD4 + of less than 200 cells /mm<sup>3</sup> and 25% presented viral load above 10,000 copies /ml.

Conclusion: The advent of the AIDS/HIV epidemic accompanied an increase in Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), which became an important neoplasia in HIV patients. Due to that the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of a series of 20 cases of this disease in HIV patients





that attended an university reference hospital located in the Brazilian Amazon is important.

