



SKIN MANIFESTATIONS OF INTERNAL DISEASE

## MYELOID SARCOMA: CASE REPORT

*Francisca Regina Oliveira Carneiro Carneiro<sup>(1)</sup> - Carlos Victor Da Silva Nascimento Nascimento<sup>(2)</sup> - Letícia Coelho De Mattos Mattos<sup>(3)</sup> - Victor Ferro E Silva Colares Colares<sup>(4)</sup> - Gabriela Athayde Amin Amin<sup>(4)</sup> - Lais Carneiro Dos Santos Santos<sup>(4)</sup>*

*State University Of Para, Dermatology, Belem, Brazil<sup>(1)</sup> - Dermatology, Dermatology, Belém, Brazil<sup>(2)</sup> - Dermatology, Dermatology, Belem, Brazil<sup>(3)</sup> - Dermatology, Dermatology, Belem, Brazil<sup>(4)</sup>*

**Background:** Myeloid sarcoma (MS) is a rare extramedullary tumor of immature myeloid cells. It is usually associated with myeloid leukemia (AML). On the skin, with infiltration by neoplastic leukocytes, this condition is called Leucemia Cutis (LK). Cutaneous manifestations are: multiples, consistent, violaceous nodules on purpuric base and more rarely as ulcers. MS is reported in 2%-8% of patients with AML.

**Observation:** A 6-year-old male patient presented a 10-day history of fever (39°C), dysphagia and odynophagia. 2 days later, his mother noticed an upper lip lesion, similar to insect bite, that evolved with ulceration and hematic crusts. Mother referred to seem a "brown spider" on the patient's towel.

There was an increase on the dermatological lesion and the patient made a blood exam that revealed anemia (RBC  $2.9 \times 10^6/\text{mm}^3$ ; Hemoglobin 7.9 g/dl), leukopenia (4.440), thrombocytopenia (84.000ul), elevated LDH (1214ng/ml). Abdominal ultrasonography showed ascites.

Dermatological examination revealed an ulcerated lesion with low borders, a bleeding bottom covered by necrotic crusts, measuring 2 cm in the largest diameter and located on the upper lip.

Considering the history of spider bite and hemolysis, the administration of anti-loxoscelic serum at a standard dose was done, which led to a temporary improvement on the clinical condition.

Due to the need of blood transfusion, the patient was hospitalized and a myelogram was performed, which confirmed the diagnosis of AML.

Histopathology showed immature granulocytic cells infiltration.

Immunohistochemistry was positive for common leukocyte antigen, lysozyme, CD43 and myeloperoxidase, confirming MS.

**Key Message:** The MS is a short known entity, presents as an important predictor of the diagnosis of AML. When a ulcerated lesion in the lips, it becomes a rare presentation difficult to diagnose, due to its variability of types, emphasizing the importance of cutaneous biopsy and immunohistochemistry in suspected cases. Laboratory tests are essential as



# ABSTRACT BOOK

## LATE-BREAKING ABSTRACTS



24<sup>TH</sup> WORLD CONGRESS  
OF DERMATOLOGY  
MILAN 2019

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

well.



24<sup>TH</sup> WORLD CONGRESS  
OF DERMATOLOGY  
MILAN 2019



International League  
of Dermatological Societies  
*Skin Health for the World*



Società Italiana di Dermatologia  
(SIDEMaST)