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Case Presentation

A 95-year-old Hispanic male with a history of T2DM and CKD was referred to dermatology for a rapidly progressing skin rash on the left shin ongoing for 3 months. He denied any systemic symptoms. He was initially diagnosed with eczema and received a 2-week course of topical steroids, which was ineffective.

Examination revealed violaceous nodules and coalescing plaques extending through the whole length of the left shin, the left lower calf, and the posterior ankle. General examination, including lymph node examination, was unremarkable.

The differential diagnoses included: Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma deep fungal infection, and Necrobiosis Lipoidica. Periodic acid-Schiff stain with diastase was negative, excluding deep fungal infection. The absence of evidence of Necrobiosis Lipoidica on further assessment excluded the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination of the lesion revealed sheets of large mononuclear lymphoid cells filling the dernis with few interspersed CD3 positive cells and negative CD20 stains for B cells. The cells were also positive for CD45 and CD79a. The cells were negative for CD56, CD117, CD34, CD30, CD1a, S100, pancytokeratin, cytokeratin 20, and Melan-A. Further immunohistochemistry revealed that the cells are positive for BCL2, BCL6 (partial), FOX-P1, CD10 (partial), and negative for C-MYC, MUM1, and cyclin D-1. Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-encoded RNA 1 (EBER-1) in situ hybridization was negative for Epstein-Barr mRNA.

Positron emission tomography (PET) and computed tomography (CT) scan demonstrated high uptake in the left leg and a large hypermetabolic lymph node in the left pelvis. In the absence of other areas of systemic involvement, and with the skin of the legs being the main area affected, the diagnosis of Primary Cutaneous Diffuse B Cell Lymphoma, Leg type was made.

The patient was treated with four doses of **rituximab** followed by clinical evaluation for cancer responsiveness. Follow-up with a multidisciplinary team of specialists, including primary care physician, oncologist, and dermatologist was established. CD20 Negative Primary Cutaneous Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma, Leg Type with rapidly progressing skin lesions.



March



Apríl



June





Discussion

The updated World Health Organization-European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (WHO-EORTC) consensus classification recognizes five forms of Primary Cutaneous B cell Lymphomas: Primary Cutaneous Marginal Zone B cell Lymphoma (PCMZL), Primary Cutaneous Follicie Center Cell Lymphoma (PCFCL), and Primary Cutaneous Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma, Leg Type (PCDLBCL-TT).^{1,2}

Primary Cutaneous Diffuse Large 8 Cell Lymphoma, Leg Type (PCDL8CL-LT) is a rare non-Hodgkird's lymphoma (INHL) that usually presents in the skin of the legs as violaceous, indurated plaques or nodules without evidence of internal or nodal involvement at the time of initial presentation. 34557.83.05.11, However, 10-20% of cases present with lesions outside the legs and spread to extracutaneous sites such as lymph nodes, bone marrow, and central nervous system. 32.347.84

PCDLBCL-LT is aggressive, disseminates to extracutaneous sites (46%), has the worst prognosis (5-year survival, 30-50%) among Primary Cutaneous B cell Lymphomas, the median age of occurrence is 70s, and has a slightly higher predominance in females. 714.546.74.39

Histologically, similar to our findings in this case report, PCDLBCL-LT appears as a diffuse population of large cells (centroblasts and immunoblasts) with interspersed mature reactive T lymphocytes. JASA: A large retrospective multicenter study described the clinicopathologic features of PCDLBCL-LT in 60 patients showing neoplastic cells that expressed B cell markers in every patient (CO20 positive) and were negative for CO3.³

CD20-negative non-Hodgkin's Umphoma (NHU), such as PCDI&CL-IT presented in this report, is a rare type (1-2%) of NHL 5.10.23 CD20-negative B cell lymphomas are significant because they are more aggressive, associated with extranodal involvement, and decreased responsiveness to monoclonal antibodies (e.g. rituximab). ^{10,12}

Rituximab is a CD20 monoclonal antibody that destroys 8 cell malignancies through complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) and antibodydependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). It is combined with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, oncovin/vincristine, and prednisone (R-CHOP) as the gold standard for treating PCDBLCLT. 7:4:4:5:4:0 Radiotherapy would be the therapeutic option for patients that are unable to receive the standard therapy. ¹ an CD20-negative PCDLBCL-LT pathologists and cilicians face a diagnostic challenge because of the absence of CD20 markers. In such cases, the diagnosis can be established through immunohistochemical detection of other specific markers. For instance, in cases of CD20 negative lymphoma, flow cytometric analysis can detect positivity for CD19, CD79a, CD5, and CD10. ^{3,4,10,12} CD20 negativity also poses therapeutic difficulties, making treatment with rituximab less effective ¹⁰

PCDLBCL-LT strongly expresses BCL2, IRF4/MUM1, and MYC (65-80% of cases). ^{3,45,7,9,32,33}. The immunohistochemistry of our patient's specimen was positive for BCL2, partially positive for BCL6, but negative for C-MYC and MUM1. ^{5,0,13}

Similar to the case presented in this report, patients with loco-regional extracutaneous involvement were still considered a primary skin disease because they primarily involved the limbs and showed histological features of leg-type B cell lymphoma.⁴

This report also demonstrates a rapid and dramatic progression of the cutaneous lesions. The patient lesions progressed dramatically over three months, as shown in Figures (March) and (April). Figure (June) demonstrates the patient's skin lesions on presentation to the dermatologist. This report also serves to highligh that a multidisciplinary approach is a cornerstone of diagnosing PCDBGL-LT. Careful clinical evaluation and investigations are imperative for timely diagnosis and appropriate treatment. Oncologists should undertake a thorough assessment to exclude systemic involvement, bearing in mind that borderline cases can show primary cutaneous and systemic DLBCL features, such as the case orsented in this report.

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