

# Webinars

# Cutaneous Lymphoma

EuroBloodNet  Topic on Focus

## Indolent Primary Cutaneous B-cell lymphomas

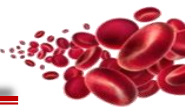
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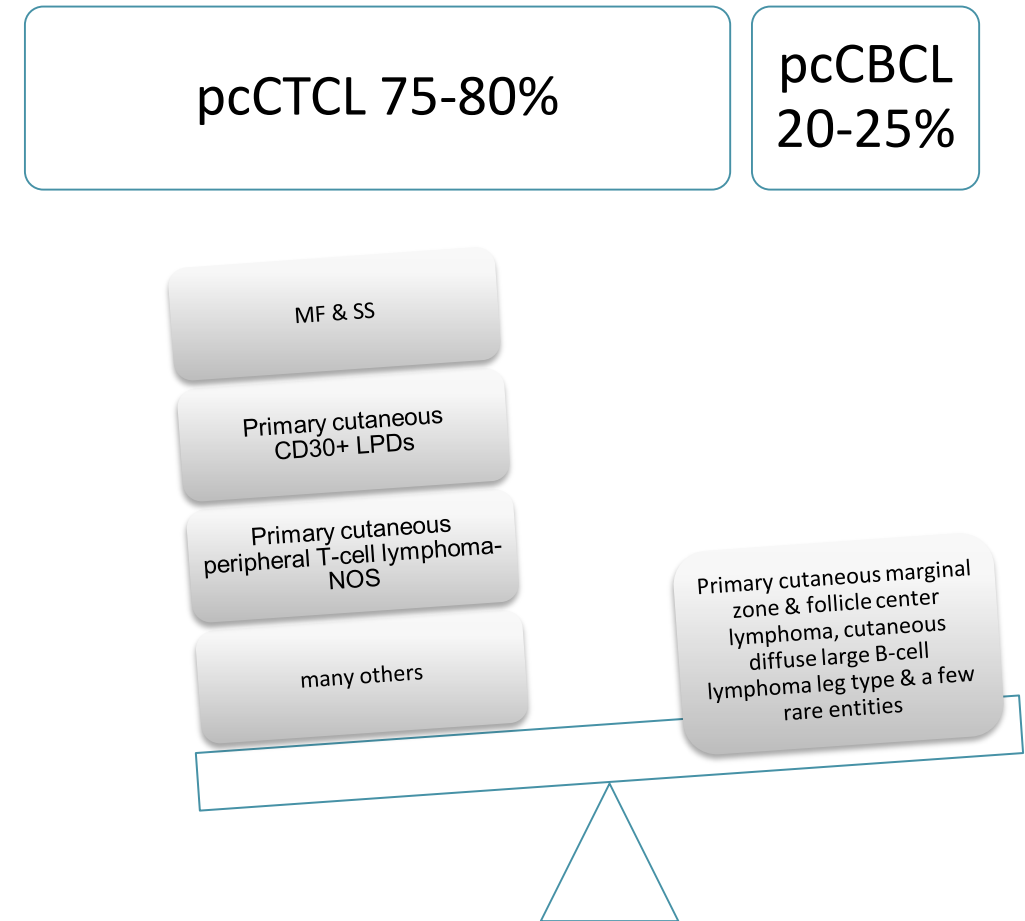
No conflicts of interest



1. Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma
2. Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma
3. Lymphoma mimickers



- Group of lymphoid neoplasias
- Initial presentation, skin
- No extracutaneous involvement at diagnosis
- Epidemiology
  - Incidence, around 1/100.000
  - 75-80%, T-cells
  - 20-25%, B-cells
- Some of them same names/morphology as systemic lymphomas
- Different diseases. Different treatment



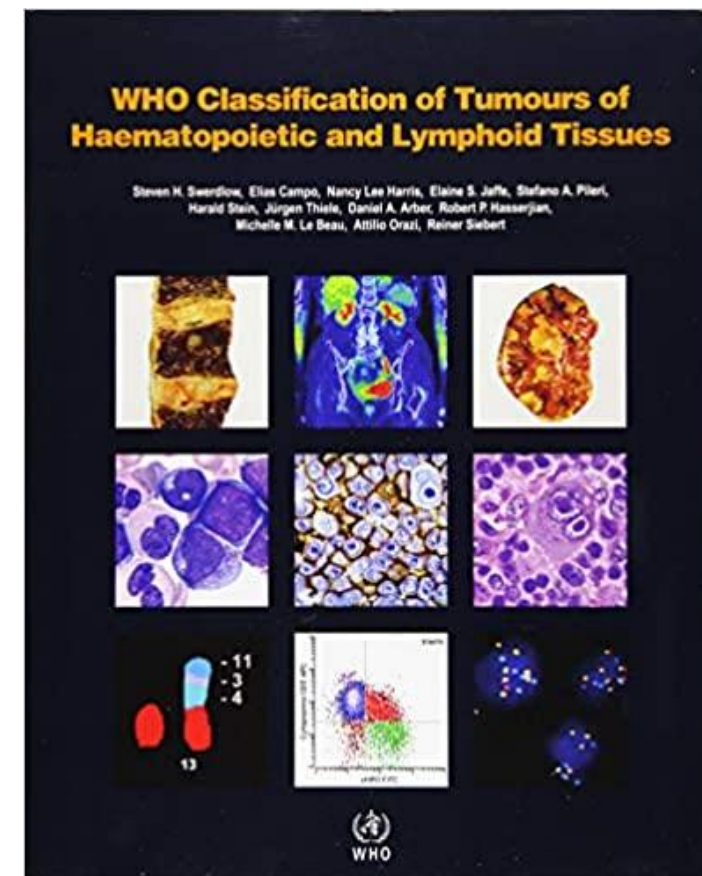


**CME Article**

## The 2018 update of the WHO-EORTC classification for primary cutaneous lymphomas

Rein Willemze,<sup>1</sup> Lorenzo Cerroni,<sup>2</sup> Werner Kempf,<sup>3</sup> Emilio Berti,<sup>4</sup> Fabio Facchetti,<sup>5</sup> Steven H. Swerdlow,<sup>6</sup> and Elaine S. Jaffe<sup>7</sup>

	Frequency	5-year survival
pc marginal zone lymphoma*	9%	99%
pc follicle center lymphoma	12%	95%
pc diffuse large B-cell lymphoma leg type	4%	56%
EBV+ mucocutaneous ulcer <sub>(provisonal)</sub>	<1%	100%
Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma	<1%	72%



\*extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma)

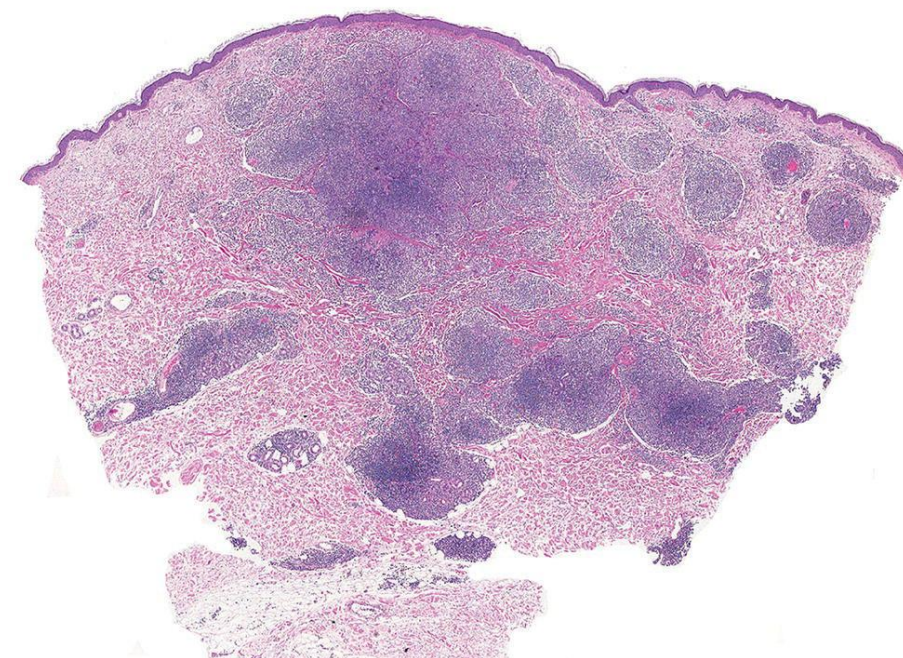


# Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma | PCMZL





- **Definition**
  - lacks extracutaneous involvement at diagnosis
  - does not fulfill criteria for any other small B-cell lymphoma
- **History**
  - Includes cases previously diagnosed as
    - Immunocytoma (1997 EORTC classification)
    - Non-myelomatous plasmocytoma of the skin
- **Epidemiology**
  - 25-30% of all CBCL | 7% of all primary CL
  - M>F, median age in the 5th and 6th decade
    - Can occur in children
- **Excellent prognosis**
  - 99% 5-year survival rate





- Clinical presentation

- subtle to erythematous to violaceous macules, papules, plaques and/or nodules
- arms, trunc >> head & neck region (30%), seldom legs
- solitary or multifocal, sometimes widely distributed
- Rare aggrminated or anetodermic forms







- Morphology

- Patchy, nodular or diffuse infiltrates
- Reactive germinal centers
- Plasma cells
- Reactive lymphocytes

- Immunohistochemistry

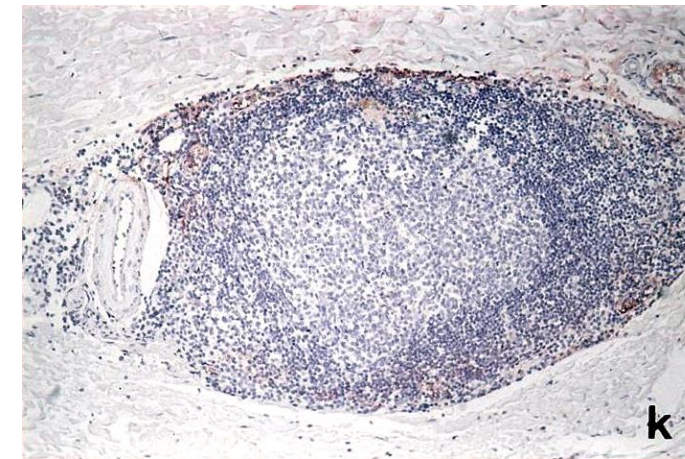
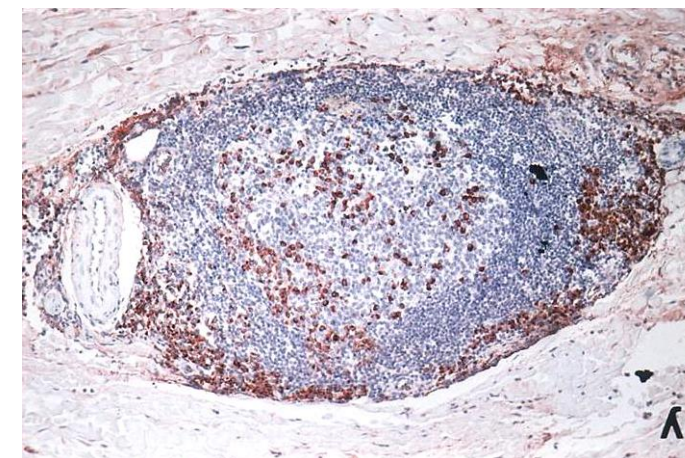
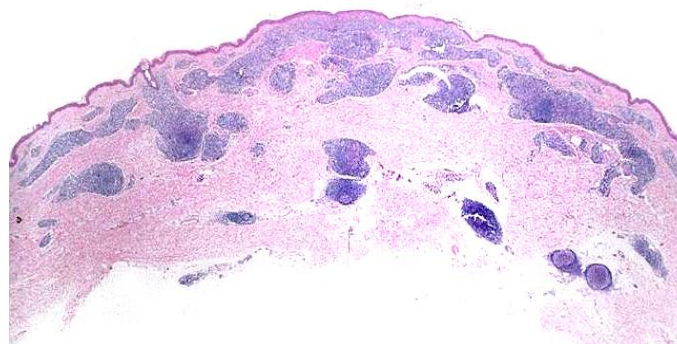
- CD20+, CD79+, bcl-2+, IRTA+
- CD5-, CD10-, bcl-6-, cyclin-D1-

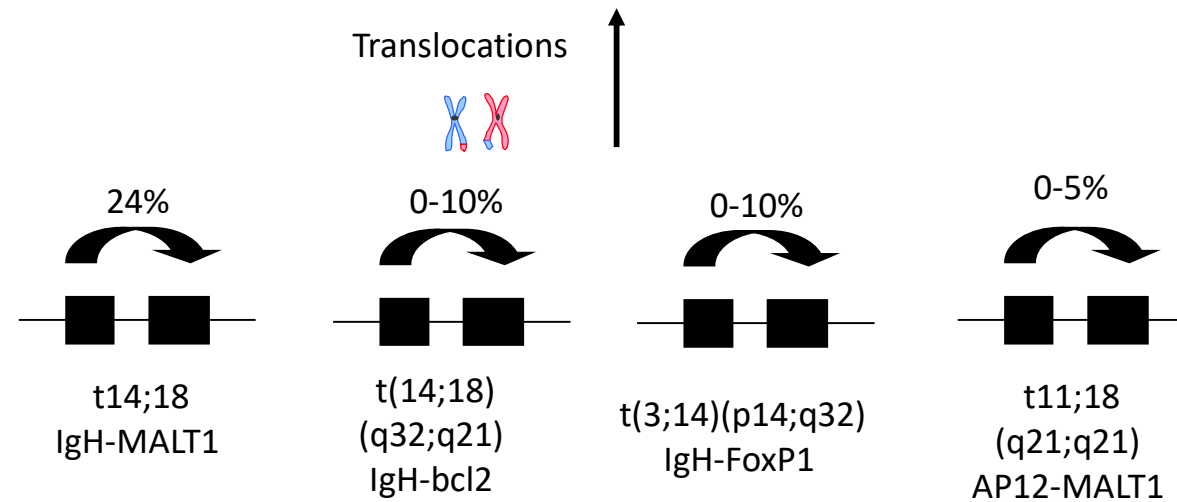
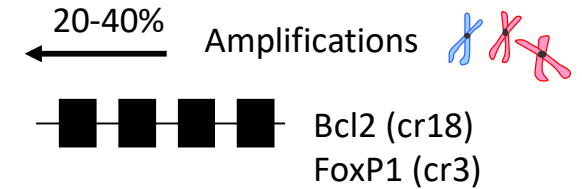
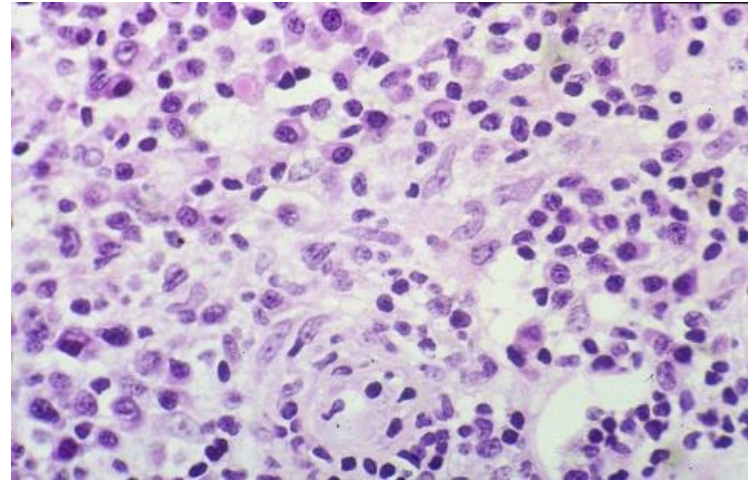
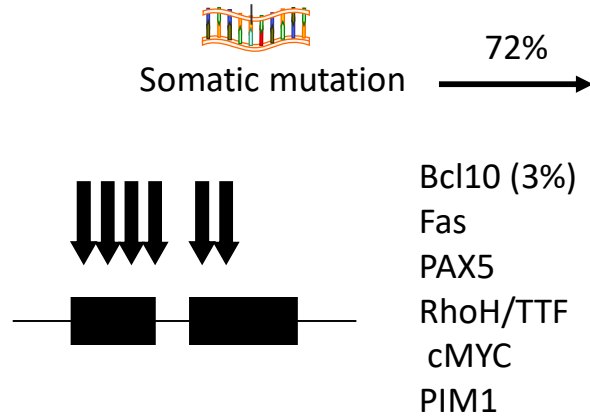
- Subtypes

- Class-switched: IgM-/CXCR3-
- Non class-switched: IgM+/CXCR3+

- Molecular pathology

- Monoclonal IgH rearrangement 50-60%<sup>1-2</sup>





1. Huh SJ et al .Oncol Lett. 2020 20(5):205; 2. Streubel B et al. Blood 2003 101:2335–2339; 3. Palmedo G et al. Am J Dermatopathol 200; 29:231–236; 4. Streubel B et al. Leukemia 200; 19:652–658.; . 5. Gallardo F et al. Hum Pathol 2006 37:867–87 ; 6. Maurus K et al. J Invest Dermatol 2018 138(7):1573-1581



## Complete clinical examination



## Skin biopsy



## Imaging

- CT and/or FDG-PET scans



## Laboratory studies

- Complete differential blood count
- Blood chemistry (incl LDH)
- *B. burdorferi* serology
- Serum electrophoresis



## Bone marrow biopsy

- not required unless indicated by other staging assessments





## • Skin directed

- Wait & see
- Radiotherapy
- Surgical excision
- Steroids
- Rituximab
- Interferon-alpha



## • Systemic

- Antibiotics
- Rituximab
- Interferon-alpha



## Experimental

- Modified viruses
- PDT
- TLR-agonists



# Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma | PCMZL



# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



**12% all cutaneous lymphomas**

**M/F: 1.5/1, middle aged.**

**Clinical (1st pillar)**

**Plaques/nodules/tumours. Papules surrounding**

**Single/grouped**

**Red-violaceous. Non ulcerated (usually)**

**Head/back**

**Rare extracutaneous dissemination (5-10%)**

**5y survival: 95%**

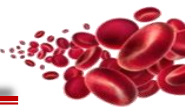
# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma





# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



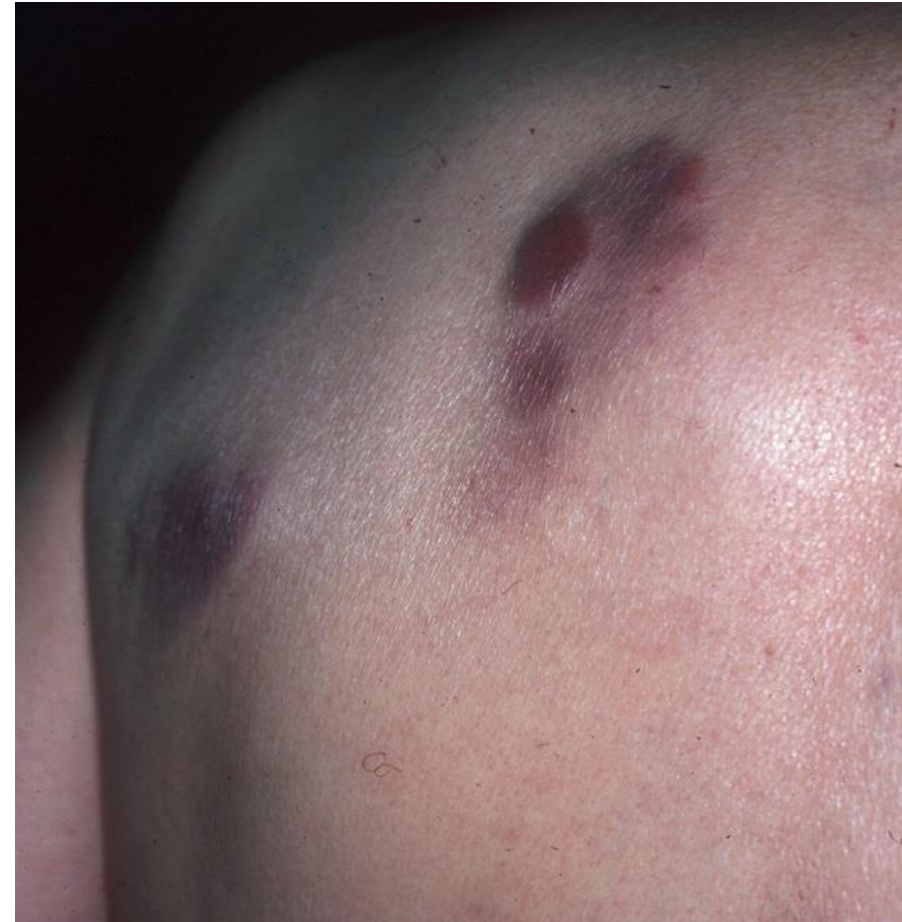


# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma





# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma





# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma

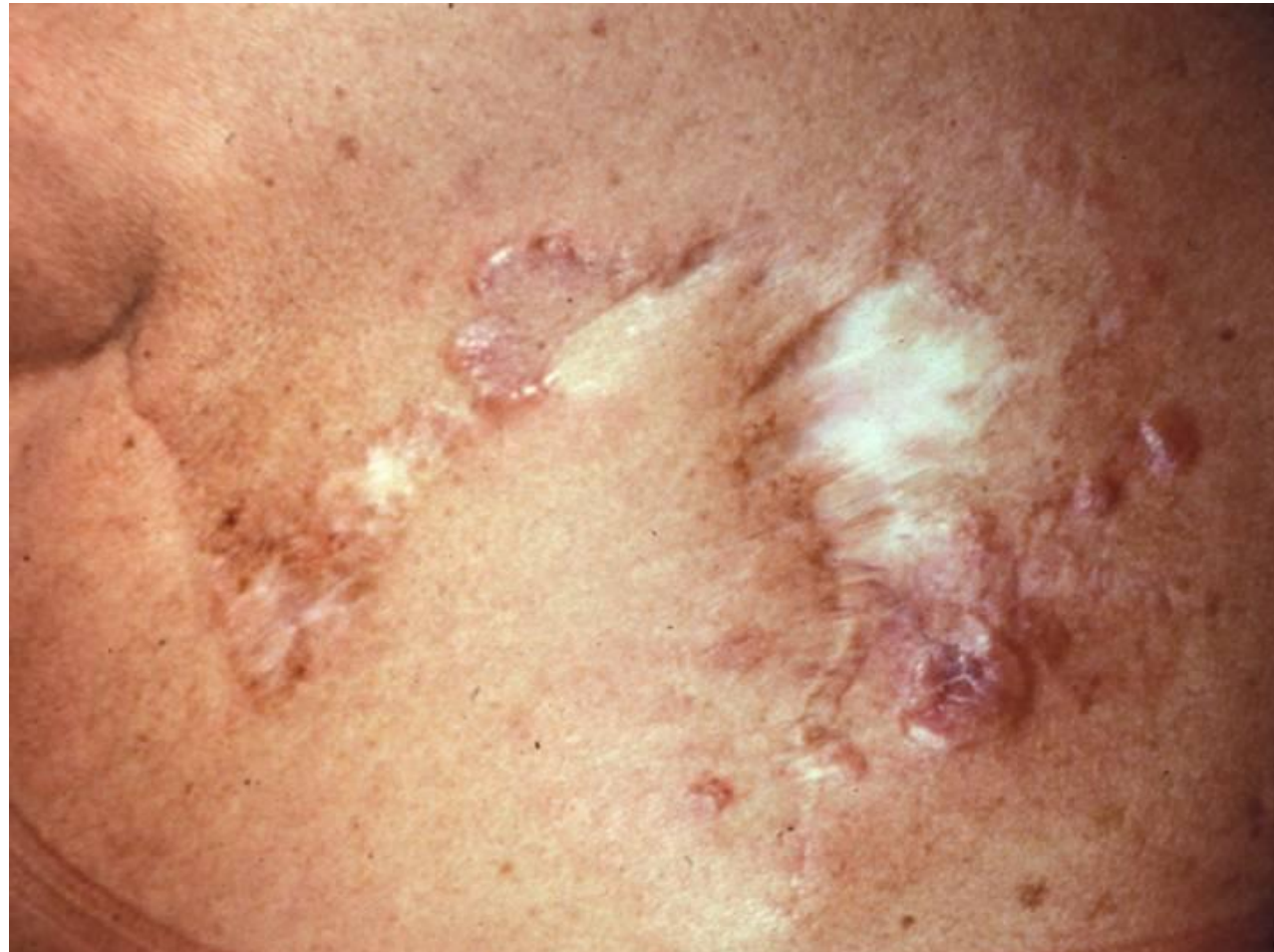


# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma





# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



**Reticulohistiocytoma of the dorsum;  
Crosti lymphoma**

# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



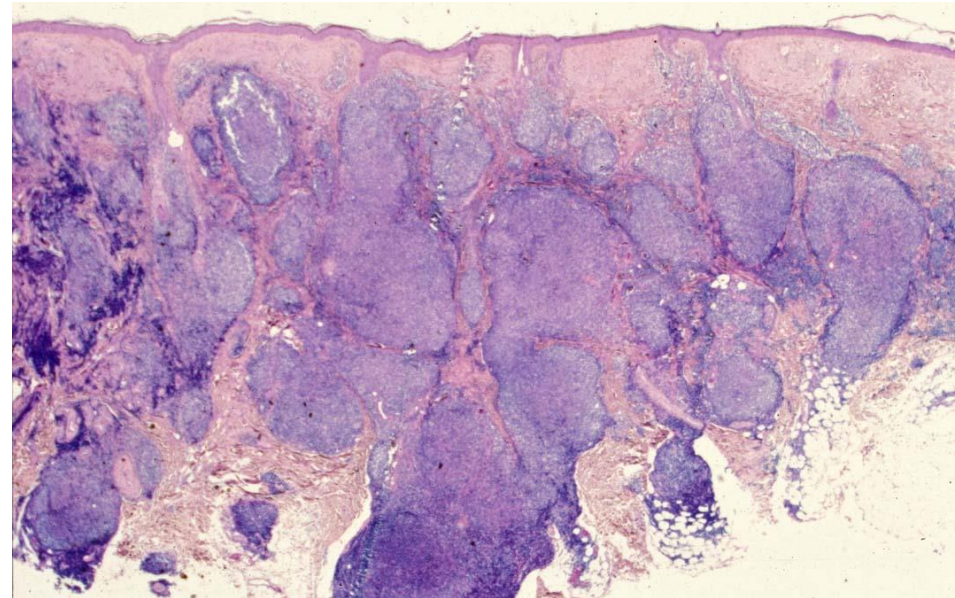
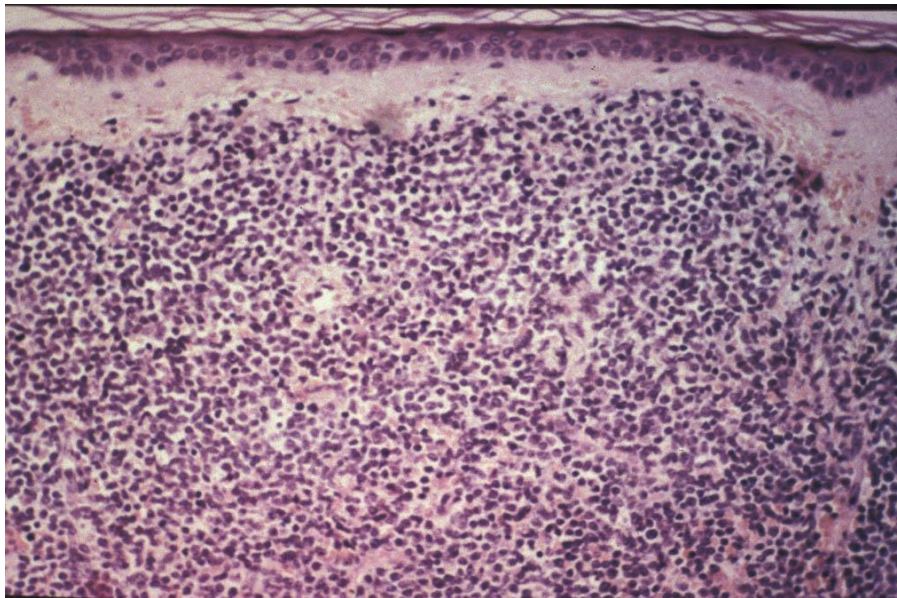
**Histopathology** (2nd pillar)

**Follicular** (more frequent on scalp and early lesions)

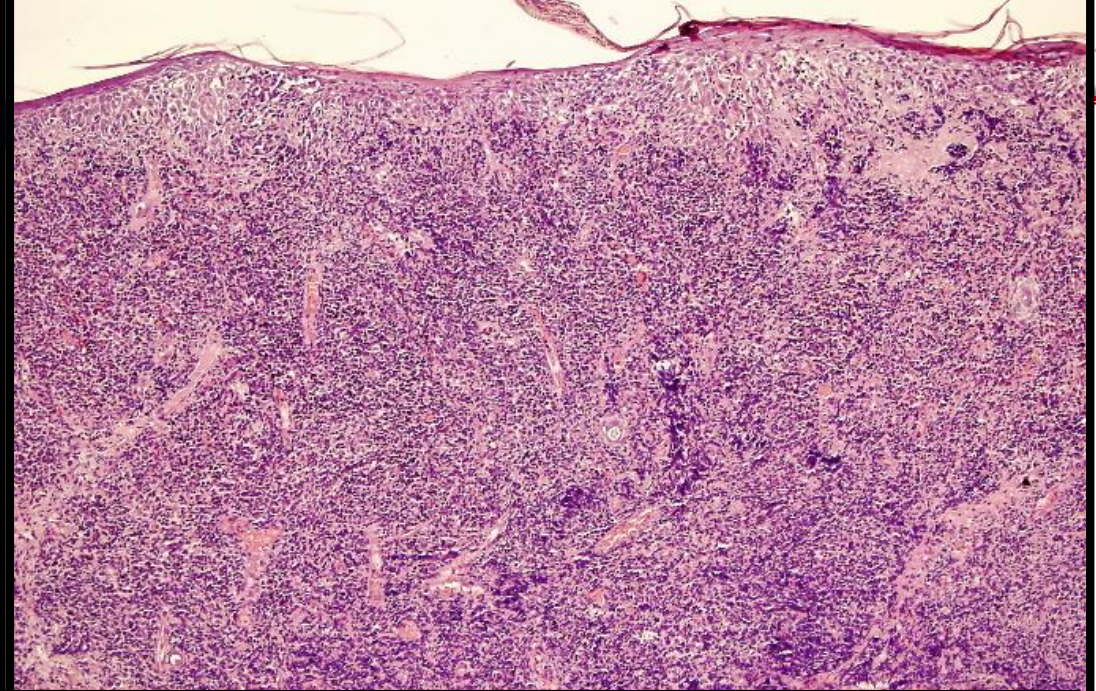
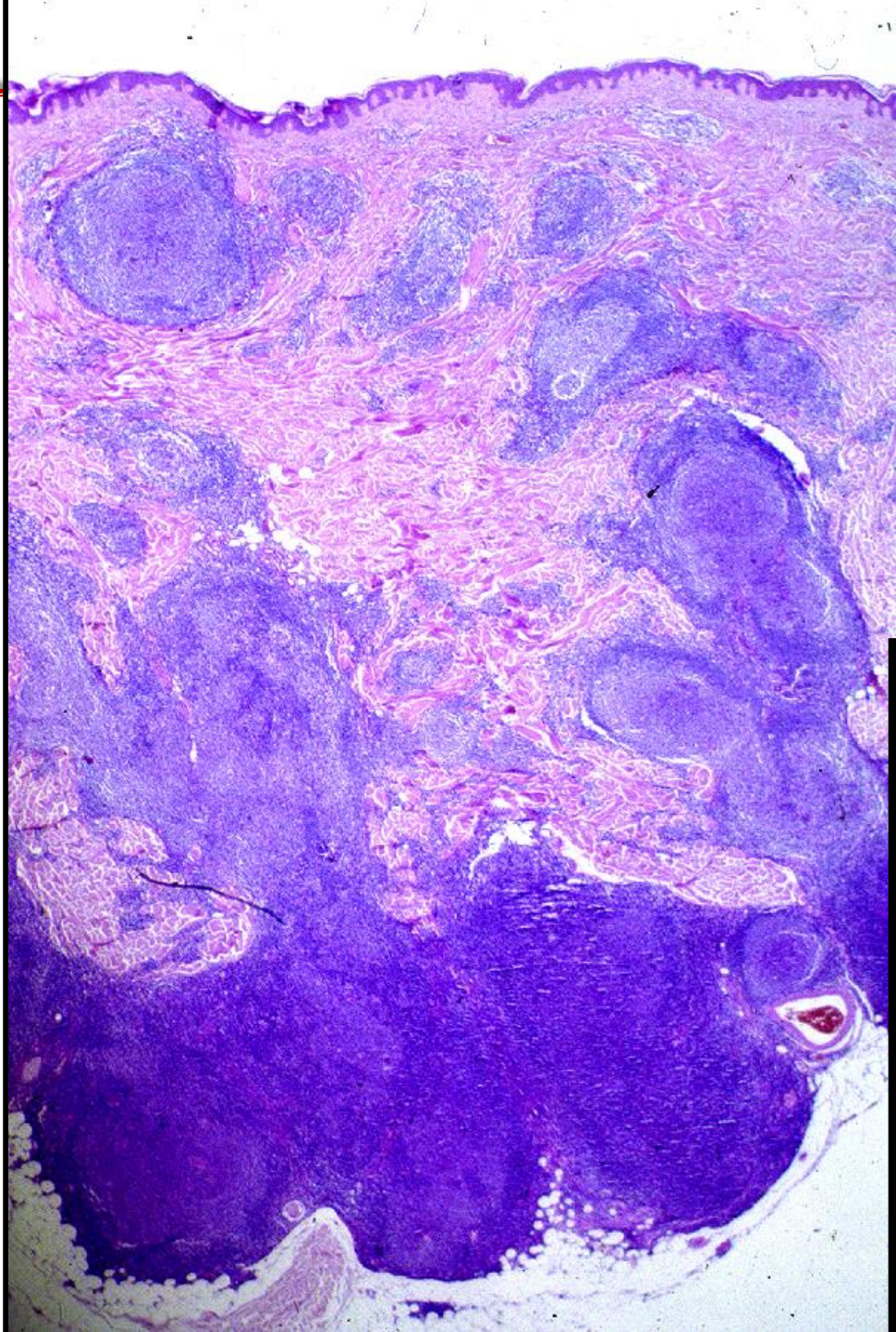
**diffuse or mixed**

**Grenz zone**

**Centrocytes/centroblasts mix**



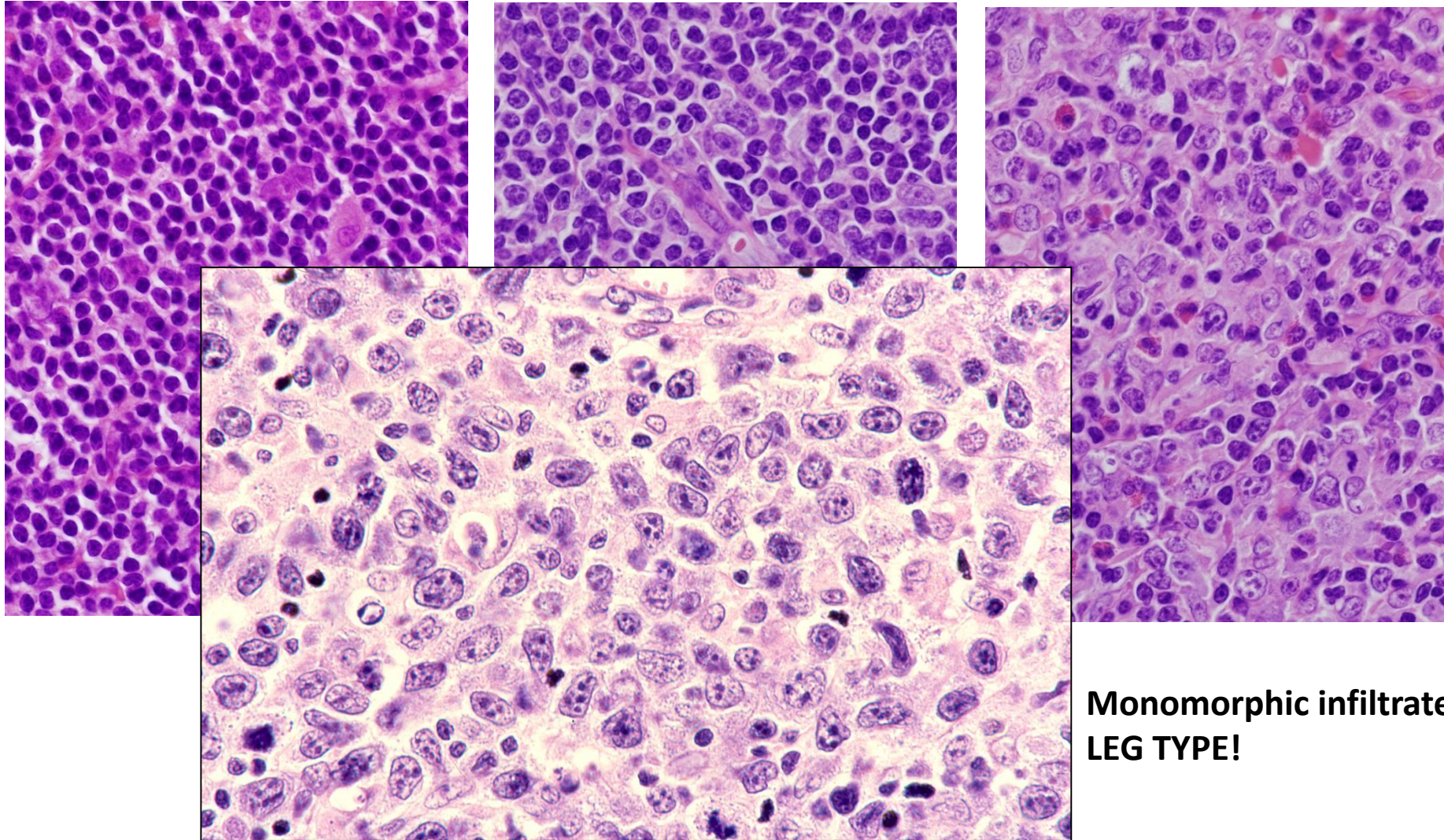








# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



**Monomorphic infiltrate  
LEG TYPE!**





# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma

**Inmunohistochemistry (3rd pillar)**

**CD 19, CD20, CD22, CD79A+**

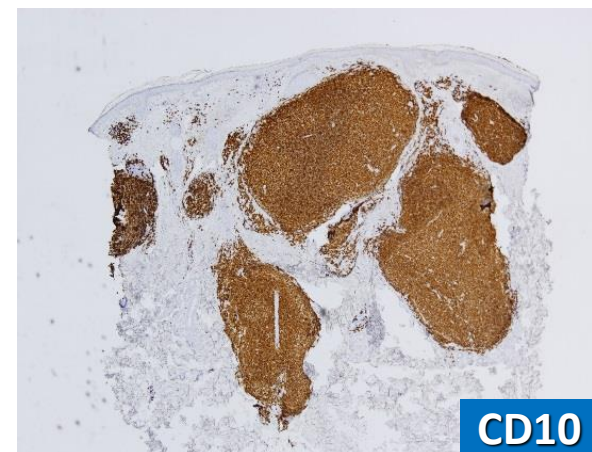
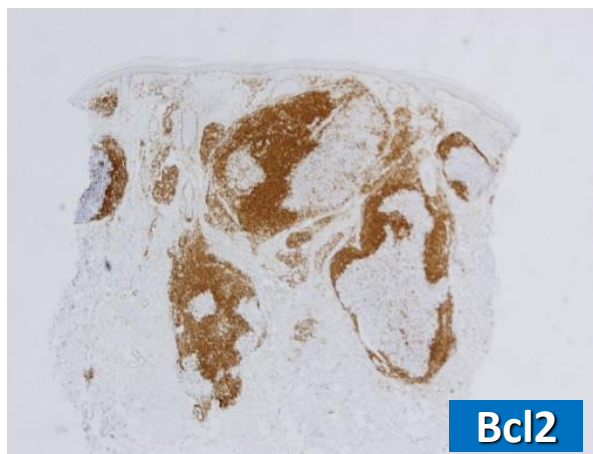
**CD5 -,**

**Bcl2-, bcl6+, CD10+ (follicular) o – (diffuse),**

**IRF4/MUM1-, FOXP1 -.**

**IgS+ monoclonal**

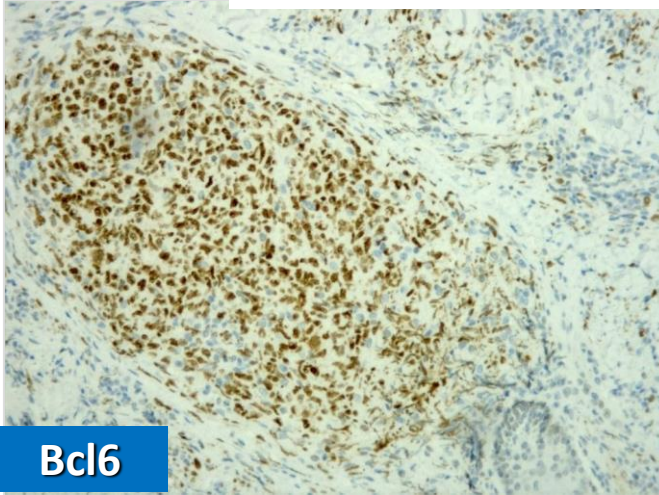
**Dysbalance  $\kappa/\lambda$  (75% cases)**



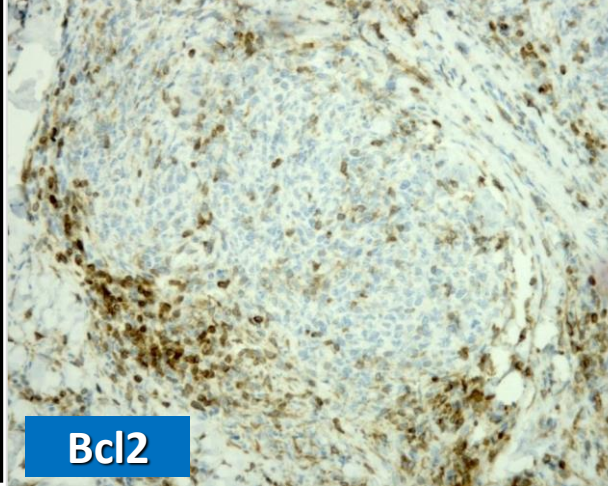




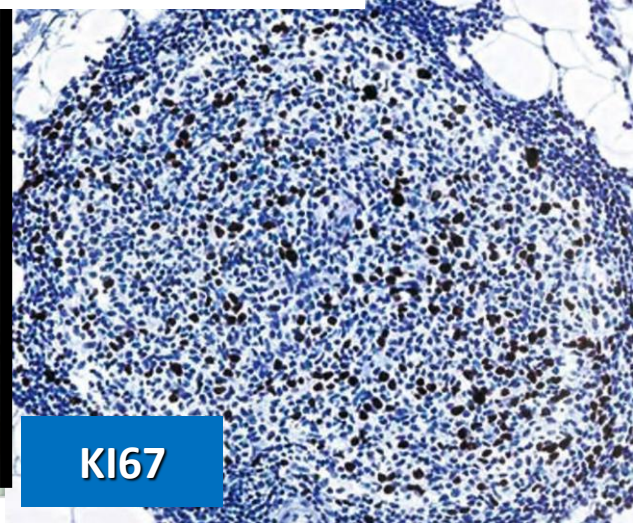
# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



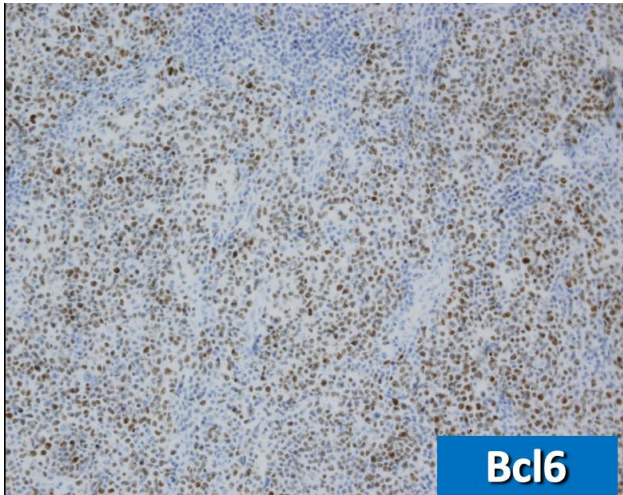
**Bcl6**



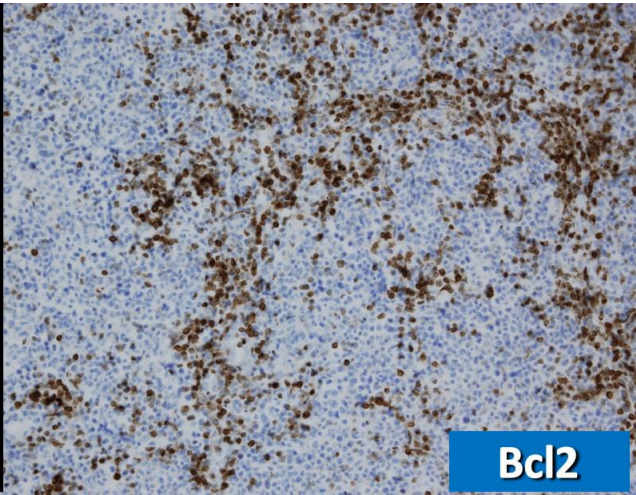
**Bcl2**



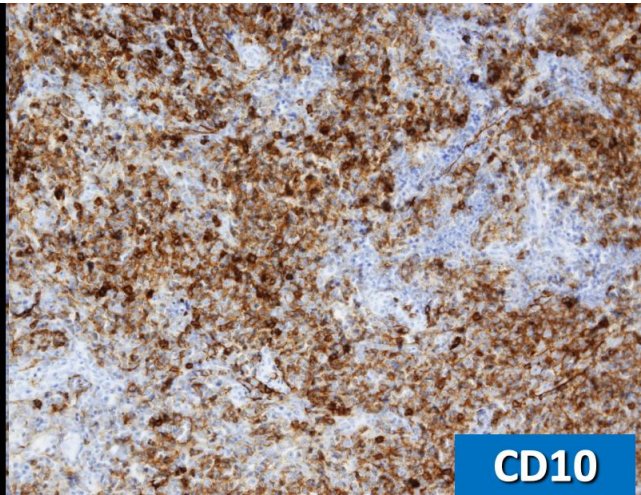
**KI67**



**Bcl6**



**Bcl2**



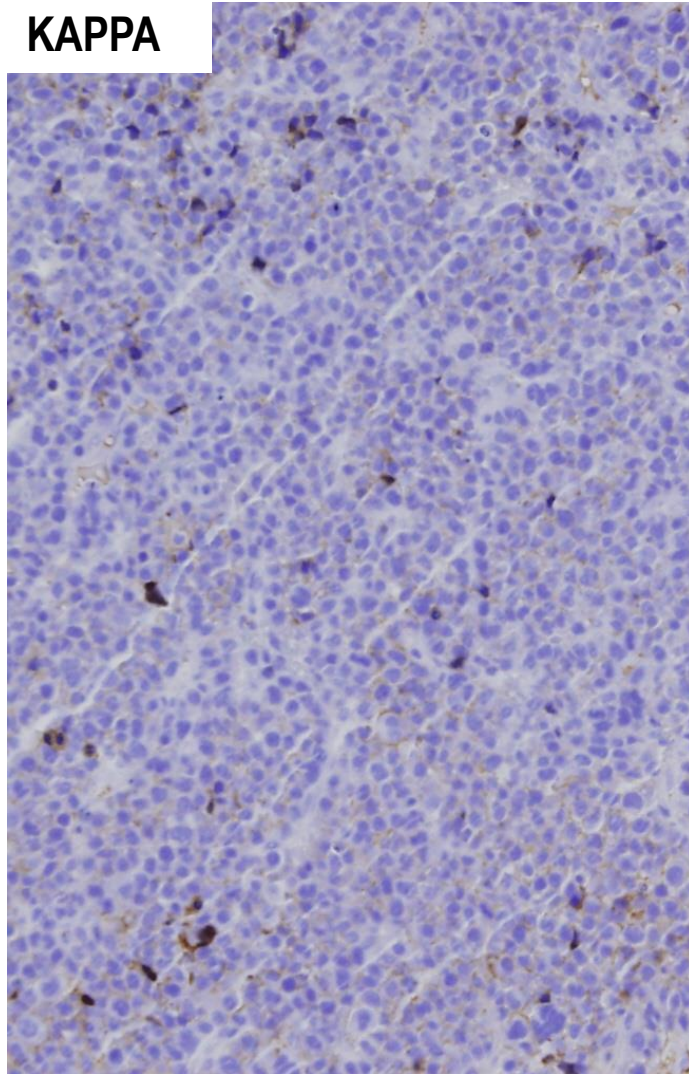
**CD10**



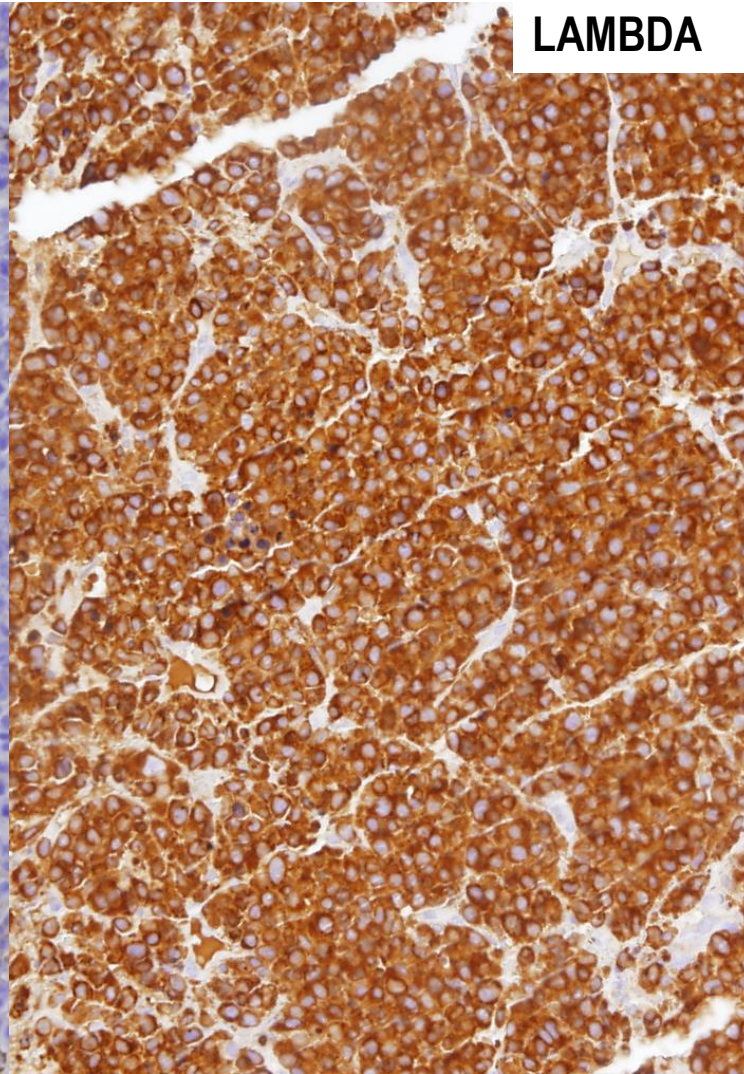


# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma

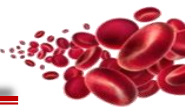
KAPPA



LAMBDA



n34

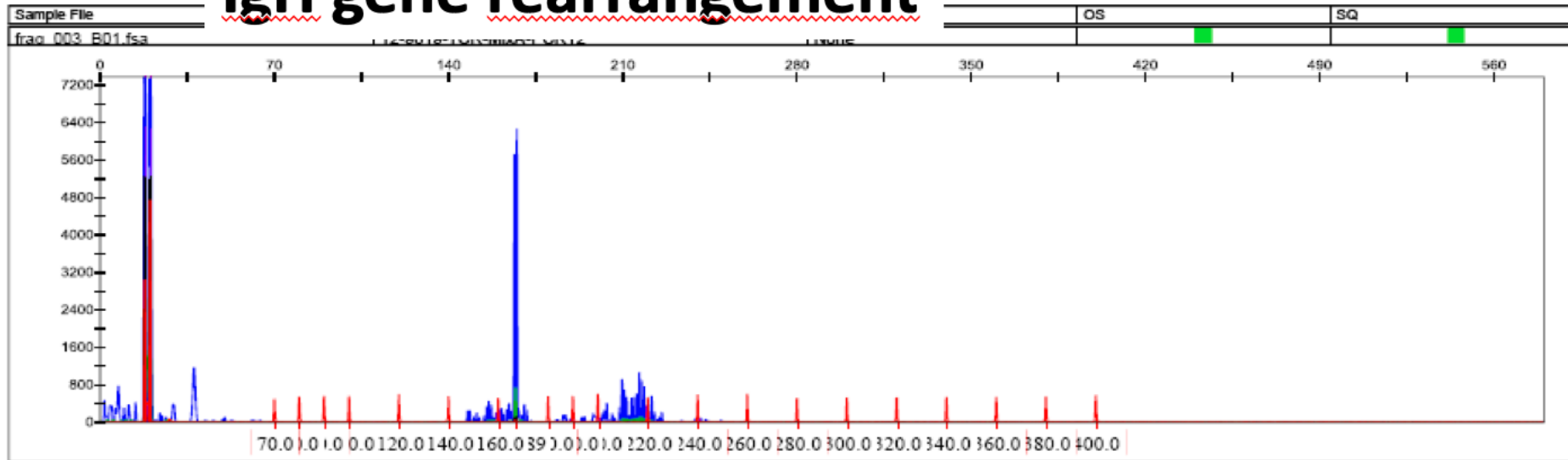


# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma

## Genetic/molecular (4th pillar)

Applied Biosystems  
GeneMapper 4.0

### IgH gene rearrangement





# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



## What to order in PC FCL?

**Blood cell count, differential**

**Blood chemistry (incl. LDH)**

**Serum electrophoresis**

**Flow cytometry.**

**BCR rearrangement peripheral blood**

**CT/PET-CT**

**Bone marrow biopsy (11% PCFCL +)**

# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



**Table 4. Recommendations for initial management of the 3 main types of CBCL**

Disease type and extent	First-line therapy	Alternative therapies
<b>PCFCL</b>		
Solitary/localized	Local radiotherapy Excision	IFN- $\alpha$ i.l. Rituximab i.l.
Multifocal	Wait-and-see Local radiotherapy Rituximab i.v.	R-CVP/CHOP‡
Leg lesions	R-CHOP	
Cutaneous relapse	SAME APPROACH	

N Senff. Blood 2008

# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma



Cumulative studies	Patients, N	CR, no. (%)	Relapse, no. (%)
<b>PCFCL</b>			
Radiotherapy	460	457/460 (99)	216/457 (47)
Multiagent chemotherapy	104	88/104 (85)	42/83 (51)*
R-CHOP	2	1/2 (50)	0/1 (0)
Interferon- $\alpha$	7	7/7 (100)	2/7 (29)
Rituximab intralesional	12	10/12 (83)	4/10 (40)
Rituximab intravenous	28	21/28 (75)	4/19 (21)*
Excision	93	91/93 (98)	36/91 (40)
Chemoradiotherapy	7	7/7 (100)	1/7 (14)

N Senff. Blood 2008



# PC Follicular Center Lymphoma

## Prognosis

Excellent. 5y. Survival, 95%

Cutaneous relapses 30%

Extracutaneous spread: 5-10%

## Do worsens prognosis...

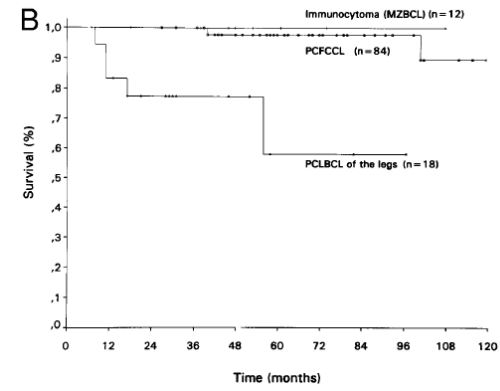
Multiple lesions? NO

High% blast cells? NO

Presence t(14;18)? NO, but...

bcl2 expression? NO, but...

Involvement legs? Maybe



Grange F JCO 2001

Santucci M Cancer 1991

Goodlad JF AmJSurgPatol 2002

Senff N JCO 2007

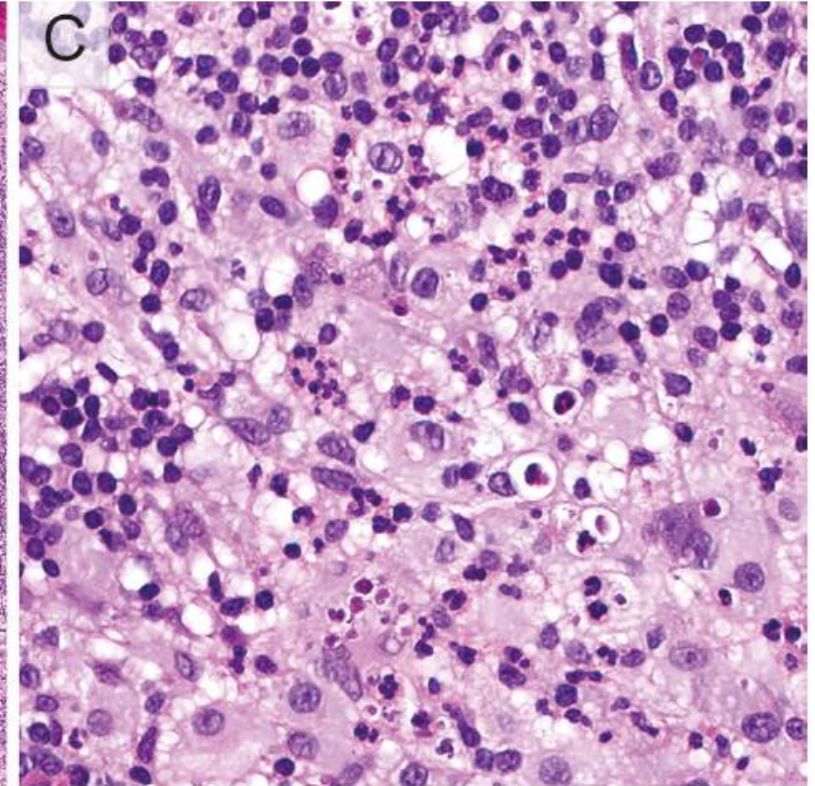
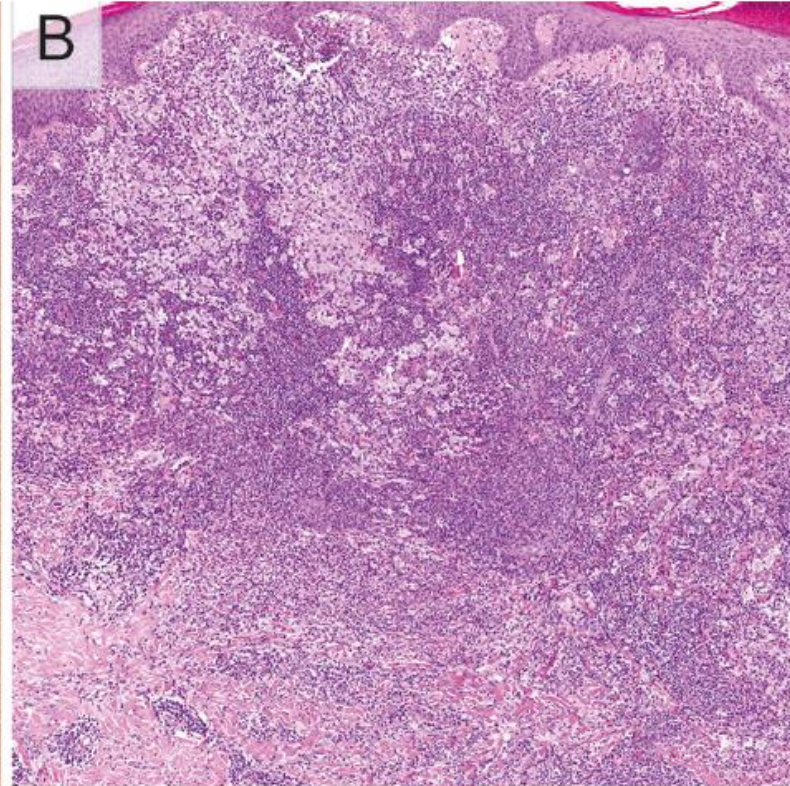
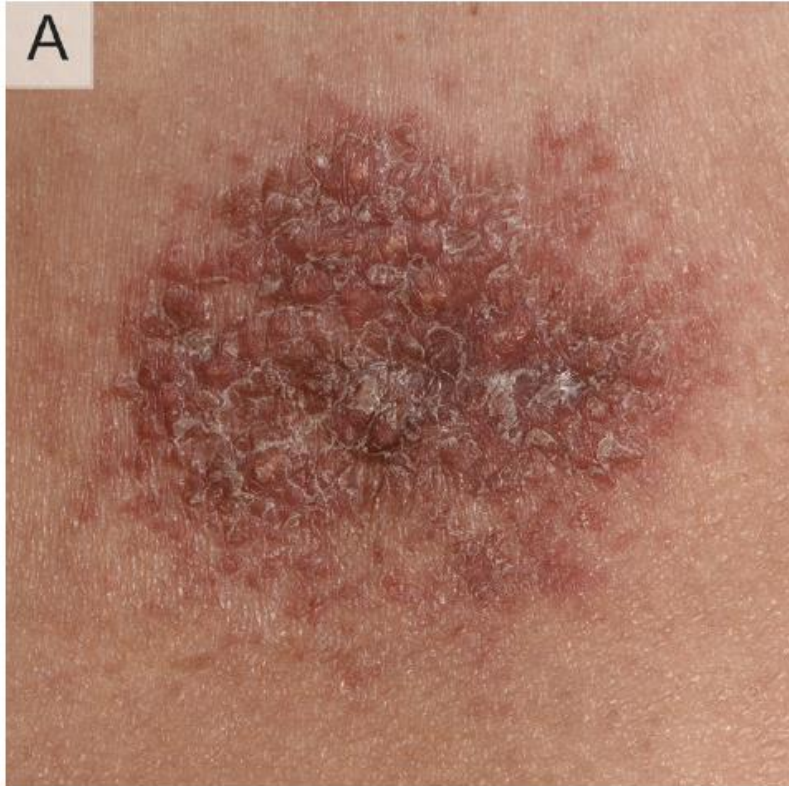


# Primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma mimickers

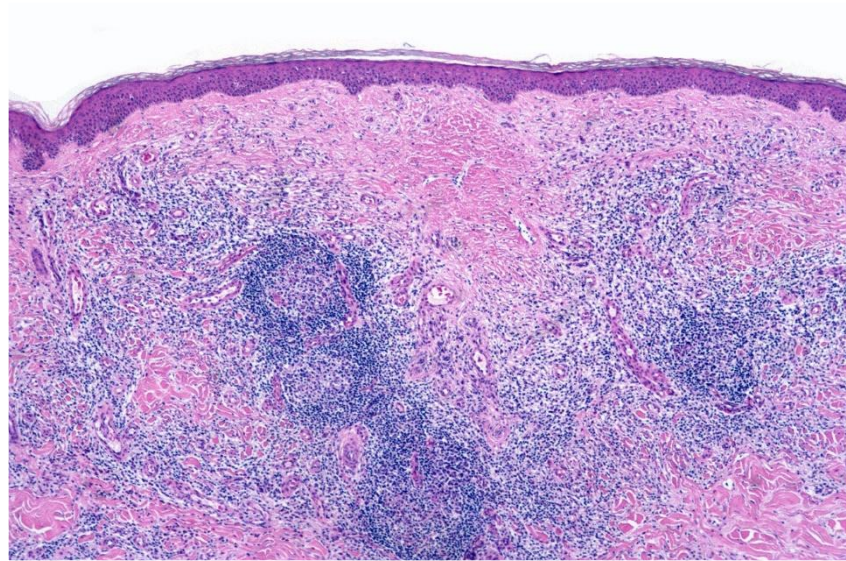




- B-cell pseudolymphoma
- Lymphocytoma cutis
  - Reactive
  - *B. burgdorferi*, insect bites, drugs, vaccinations, acupuncture, pierced, medicinal leech therapy, tattoos.....
- Cutaneous IgG4-related disease
  - Fibrosis
  - IgG4/IgG > 40%
  - > 10 IgG4+ plasma cells/high-power field
- Lupus erythematosus variants
  - Polyclonal T lymphocytes
  - Clusters of CD123+ plasmacytoid dendritic cells
- Cutaneous Rosai-Dorfman Disease
  - sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy
  - Foamy histiocytes
  - CD68+, S100+, CD1a-
  - emperipolesis
- Cutaneous extramedullary hematopoiesis
- Histiocytoid Sweet Syndrome
  - immature myeloid cells
- Cutaneous manifestation of Castelman disease
  - HHV8
- Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia

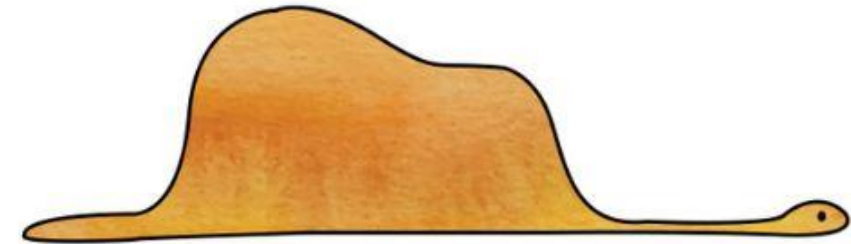




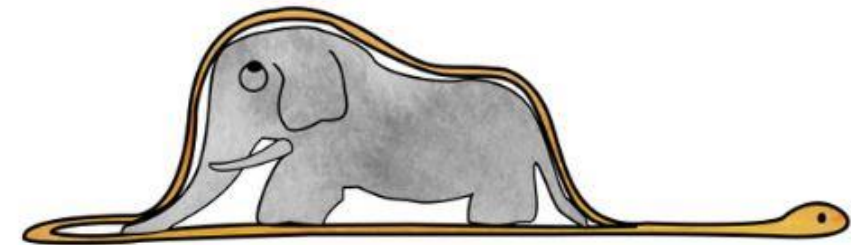




1. PCMZL & PCFCL are the two most common primary cutaneous B-cell lymphomas
2. PCMZL & PCFCL have good prognosis
3. Various skin disorders can simulate primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma

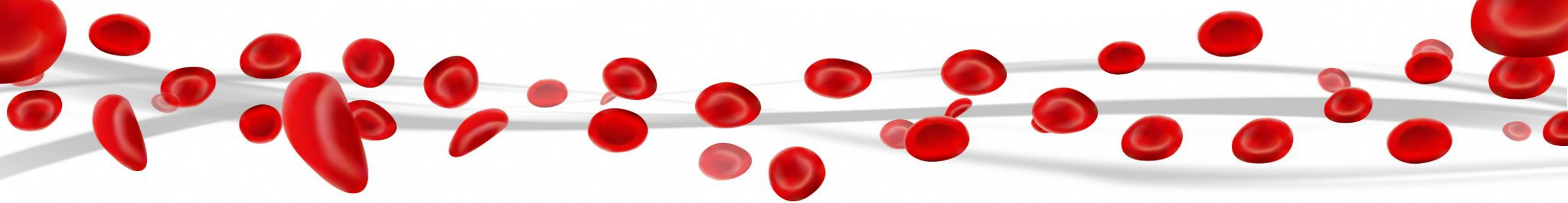


"My drawing was not a picture of a hat.  
It was a picture of a boa constrictor digesting an elephant."

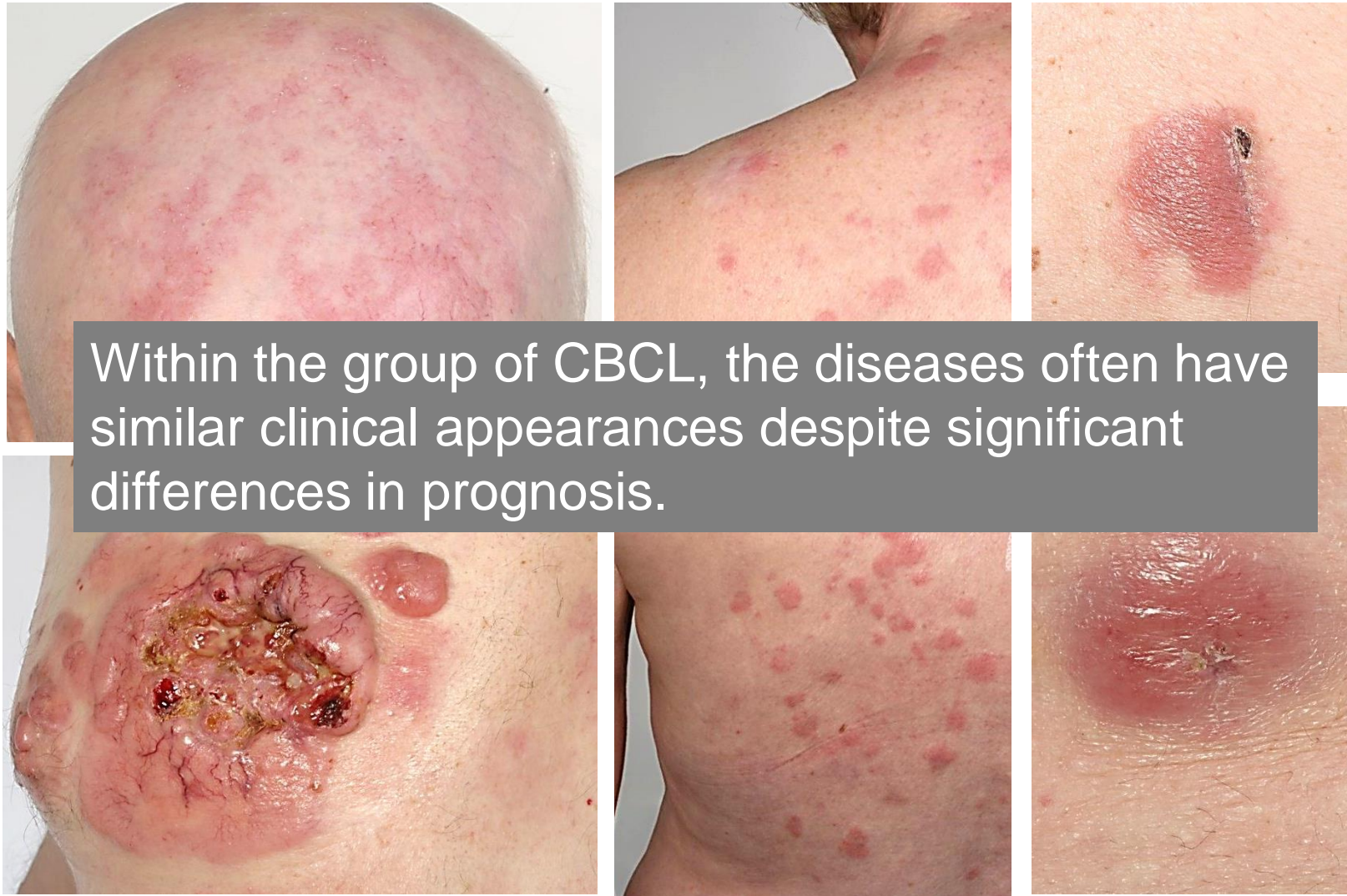
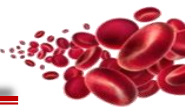


Antoine de Saint-Exupéry *Le Petit Prince*





# Discussion



Within the group of CBCL, the diseases often have similar clinical appearances despite significant differences in prognosis.





## Median age and anatomical distribution of CBCL<sup>1</sup>

pcMZL

39 y



pcFCL

59 y



pcDLBCL

78 y

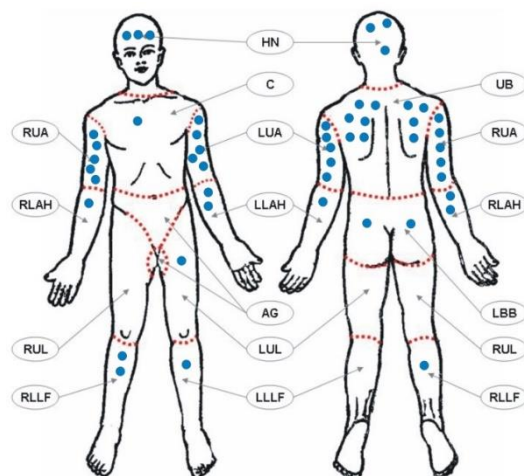


Indolent CBCL

Leg type CBCL

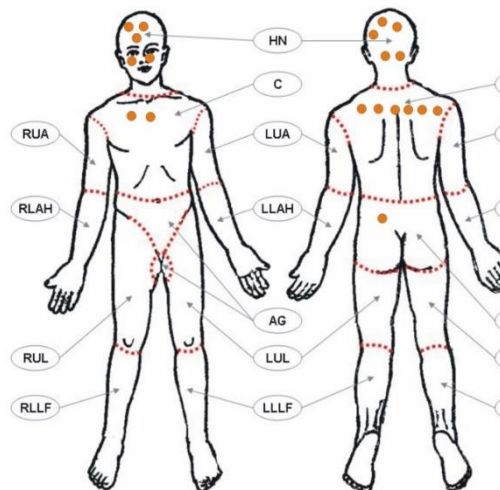


## Marginal zone



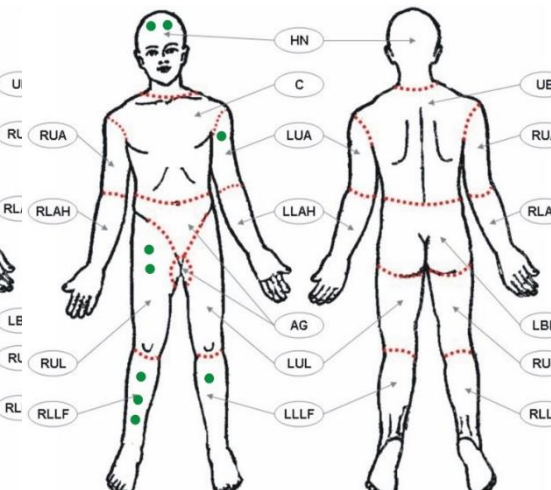
T1: 39 %  
T2: 35 %  
T3: 26 %

## Follicle center

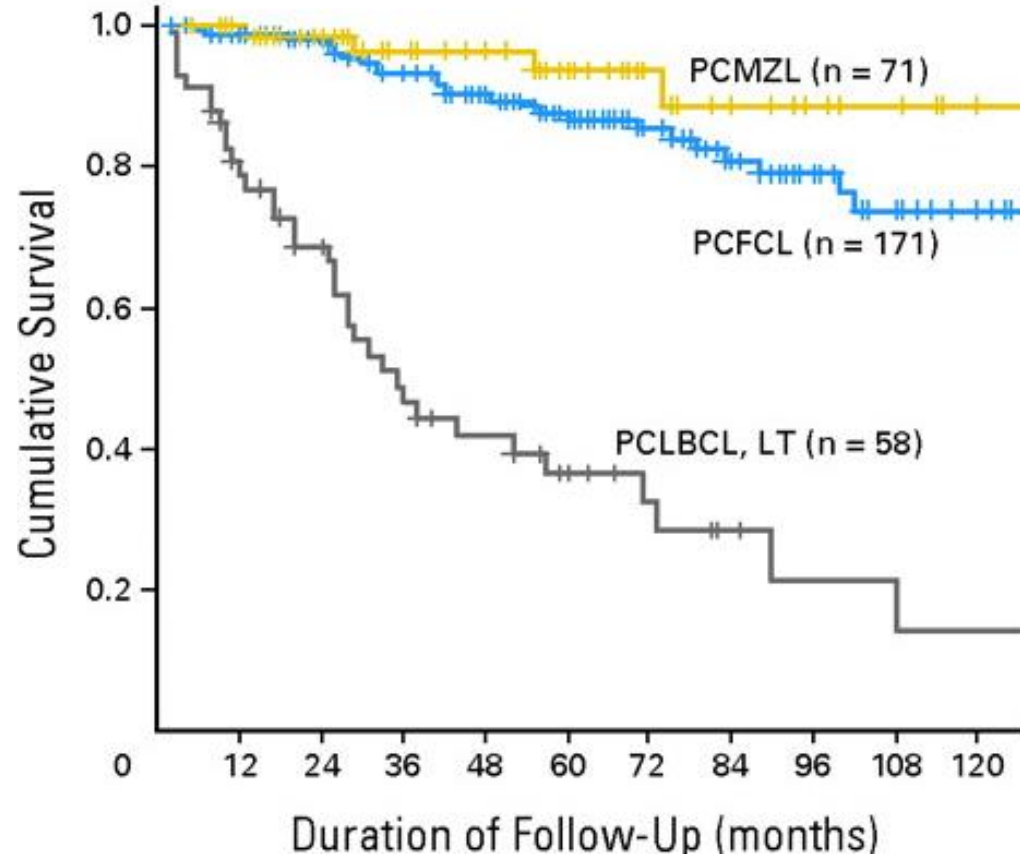


63 %  
37 %  
0 %

## Diffuse large cell



43 %  
57 %  
0 %







## Paraproteinaemia in Primary Cutaneous Marginal Zone Lymphoma

**Table I. Detailed overview of tissue light and heavy chain restriction in relation to serological paraproteinaemia**

Pat. ID	Tissue		Serum		Correlation
	Heavy chain	Light chain	Heavy chain	Light chain	
A	IgM	Kappa	IgM	None	✓/✗
B	Not available	No predom.	IgG	No predom.	✗/✓
C	IgM	Lambda	IgG, IgM	Lambda	✓/✓
D	IgA	Kappa	IgM	None	✗/✗
E	IgA	Kappa	IgA, IgG	Kappa	✓/✓
F	IgM	Kappa	IgM	Kappa	✓/✓
G	No predom.	No predom.	IgA	Kappa	✗/✗
H	IgM	Kappa	IgM	Kappa	✓/✓
I	IgG	Kappa	IgA	Kappa	✗/✓

Predom.: predominance.



- conventional variant
  - 80% of all cases
- lymphoplasmacytic variant
  - 10% of all cases
  - formerly immunocytoma
  - maybe associated with *B. burgdorferi*
- plasmacytic variant
  - 3% of all cases
  - formerly plasmocytoma
- blastoid variant
  - 2% of all cases
- cutaneous amyloidoma

