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= Abstract =

Treatment outcome and survival rate of primary cutaneous lymphomas

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Background : Primary cutaneous lymphomas are very rare type of malignant lymphomas. They represent a heterogeneous group of T-cell and B-cell lymphomas with considerable variations in clinical presentation, histopathology, immunophenotype, and prognosis. In this report, we evaluated the clinical characteristics of primary cutaneous lymphoma according to their clinical stages and histopathologic types.

Methods : From January, 1985 to Jun, 1999, 23 patients with histopathologic diagnosis of primary cutaneous lymphoma were evaluated retrospectively.

Results : The mean age was 48.5 years at the time of diagnosis of primary cutaneous lymphomas, and the most frequent form of cutaneous involvement was nodule(35%). The average duration from the occurrence of cutaneous lesion to the diagnosis of primary cutaneous lymphoma was 29.8 months. There were 20 cases(87%) of primary cutaneous T cell lymphomas, whereas primary cutaneous B cell lymphomas were seen in 3 cases(13%). The patients with stage I were 9 cases(39%), whereas the patients with stage IV were 10 cases(43%). Complete remission rate was 29% and partial remission rate was 57%. Median disease-free survival duration was 7 months and median overall survival duration was 33 months. One-year overall survival rate was 63.3% and 3-year overall survival rate was 56.3%.

Conclusion : Primary cutaneous lymphomas were usually diagnosed at a far-advanced stage, and showed poor treatment results. Therefore early diagnosis is important to improve the survival rate. There should be carefully follow-up and repeated tissue diagnosis of the skin lesions which had a suspicion of primary cutaneous lymphoma and had not responded to conservative treatment.(Korean J Med 59:47- 58, 2000)

Key Words : Skin neoplasm; Lymphoma; Survival rate

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rapy) , (, total skin electron-beam radiation therapy, TSEB) 50 가 1,2, 가 . 가 50% 가 25% 가 50% (stable disease), 가 25% 가 (progressive disease) 8. 3-5. 4 가 , 2 6. 9. 23 21 SPSSWIN program . Kaplan-Meier , log-rank test . 1985 1 1999 6 , , lactate dehydrogenase(LDH), 2-microglobulin 23 , , , . Cox- p<0.05 . 1. 6 5. EORTC (European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, 1997) 5 1979 NCI Workshop) TNM (Tumor- Node- Metastasis) 가 9 (39%) 23 가 14 (61%), 1.55 : 1 가 (Table 1). 48.5 (16-76) , 30 가 7 (30%) 가 , 60 8 (35%) . 2. (PUVA, photochemotherapy with psoralen plus ultraviolet A light) (local radiothe- (nodule) 8 (35%) 가 (tumor)

Table 1. Clinical and laboratory characteristics in patients with primary cutaneous lymphomas

No. Case	Sex /Age	Skin lesion*	Initial diagnosis	Site	Duration † (mo)	Histopathology	Stage	Treatment	Response	DFS/ OS (mo)	Cause of death
1	M/60	Patch	Neurodermatitis	trunk,U/E	120	CTCL(MF)	IB	PUVA	PR	0/37	Alive
2	M/37	Tumor	Psoriasis	trunk,U/E	120	CTCL(MF)	IIB	TSEB + PUVA	CR	1/171	Alive
3	M/26	Erythroderma	Neurodermatitis	trunk,L/E	12	CTCL(MF)	IIB	No Tx	no Tx	0/-	Lost to follow-up
4	M/39	Erythroderma	Psoriasis	trunk	12	CTCL(MF)	IVA	TSEB + CTx(BACOP)	PR	0/53	Lymphoma
5	M/60	Plaque	ND	head,trunk,U/E,L/E	0.5	CTCL(MF)	IVB	TSEB + CTx(BACOP)	PR	0/3	Lymphoma
6	F/63	Patch	Eczema	trunk	4	CTCL(MF)	IB	TSEB + Excision	CR	46/155	Alive
7	M/51	Erythroderma	Psoriasis	head,trunk,U/E,L/E	7	CTCL(SzS)	IVA	TSEB	PR	0/50	Alive
8	M/37	Erythroderma	Psoriasis	trunk,U/E	48	CTCL(SzS)	IVB	TSEB + CTx(BACOP)	PR	0/8	Suicide
9	M/42	Tumor	Behcet's disease	L/E	4	CTCL(large cell)	IA	Excision + Local RTx + CTx(CVP) + TSEB	PD	0/7	neuro- Behcet's disease
10	M/76	Nodule	ND	trunk,L/E	18	CTCL(large cell)	IIA	Local RTx	PR	0/4	Lymphoma
11	M/37	Nodule	ND	trunk	0.75	CTCL(large cell)	IVB	CTx(ProMACE- CytaBOM)	PR	0/5	Lymphoma
12	M/45	Nodule	ND	head	0.5	CTCL(large cell)	IVB	No Tx	no Tx	0/1	Sepsis
13	M/67	Tumor	ND	head	4	CTCL(large cell)	IVB	CTx(ProMACE- CytaBOM)	PR	0/16	Lymphoma
14	F/34	Nodule	ND	L/E	1.5	CTCL(large cell)	IA	CTx(BACOP)	PR	0/120	Alive
15	F/55	Erythroderma	Psoriasis	U/E,L/E	120	CTCL(large cell)	IIA	CTx(CHOP) + Local RTx	PD	0/5	Lymphoma
16	F/70	Plaque, Tumor	Melanoma	head	10	CTCL(large cell, Ki-1 positive)	IA	Local RTx	CR	6/32	Alive
17	F/39	Tumor	Granulomatous papulosis	L/E	96	CTCL(large cell, Ki-1 positive)	IVA	CTx(MACOP- B)	PR	0/1	Alive
18	F/32	Erythroderma	Behcet's disease	head,trunk	17	CTCL (pleomorphic ‡)	IVB	CTx(m-BACOP)	PR	0/15	Alive
19	F/16	Tumor	ND	trunk	2	CTCL (pleomorphic ‡)	IVB	Excision + CTx(ProMACE- CytaBOM)	PD	0/3	Sepsis
20	F/42	Nodule	ND	head	3	CTCL(SPTL)	IA	CTx(MACOP- B) + Local RTx	PR	0/4	Alive
21	M/55	Nodule	Pseudolymphoma	L/E	76	CBCL(large cell)	IA	Local RTx	CR	8/10	Alive
22	M/71	Nodule	Lipoma	U/E	6	CBCL(large cell)	IA	Local RTx	CR	11/33	Alive
23	F/62	Nodule	Dermatofibroma	head	4	CBCL(large cell)	IA	Local RTx	CR	4/7	Alive

* Skin characteristics of the skin biopsy site which confirmed primary cutaneous lymphoma.

† Duration from the development of cutaneous lesions to the diagnosis of primary cutaneous lymphoma.

‡ Cutaneous T cell lymphoma, pleomorphic small/medium-sized.

MF; Mycosis fungoides, SzS; Sezary's syndrome, CTCL; Cutaneous T cell lymphoma, CBCL; Cutaneous B cell lymphoma, SPTL; Subcutaneous panniculitis T cell lymphoma, PUVA; Photochemotherapy with psoralen plus ultraviolet A light, TSEB; Total skin electron-beam radiation therapy, CTx; Chemotherapy, RTx; Radiotherapy, CR; Complete remission, PR; Partial remission, PD; Progressive disease, Tx; Treatment, U/E; Upper extremities, L/E; Lower extremities, DFS; Disease free survival, OS; Overall survival, ND; No clinical diagnosis until confirmed as primary cutaneous lymphoma

(erythroderma) 6 (26%) , 3.
(patch) (plaque) 2 (9%) .
가 8 (35%), 5 (22%), 2 23 T 20
(9%), 2 (9%), , 가 13% . B 3
, , , (granuloma- 6 (30%), Sezary 2 (10%)
tous papulosis) 가 Ki- 1(CD30) 7 (35%), Ki- 1
1 (4%) . 2 (10%), - (pleomor-
29.8 phic small/medium- sized) 2 (10%),
(Table 1). T (subcutaneous panniculitis T cell
12 (52%) 가 가 9 (39%), 가 8 lymphoma) 1 (5%) . B
(35%), 가 7 (30%) . 3 (Table 1).

4. T NCI Workshop) TNM I 가 9 (39%), II 가 4 (17%), IV 가 10 (43%) . IV (IVB)가 7 가 가 가 5 (71%) , , 가 6 2 가 I (33.3%), 2 가 II (33.3%), 2 가 IV (33.3%) . B 3 I (Table 1).

5. 가 1 가 I 3 , PUVA 가 2 , 가 7 가 8 , 12 , 가 2 5 6 (5 , 1) , 가 6 (Table 1). 20-40Gy , BACOP(bleomycin, adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisolone) 4 , ProMACE- CytaBOM(prednisolone, adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, cytarabine, bleomycin, vin-

cristine, methotrexate) 3 , MACOP- B(methotrexate, adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisolone, bleomycin)가 2 , CHOP(cyclophosphamide, adriamycin, vincristine, prednisolone)가 1 , CVP(cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisolone)가 1 , m-BACOP (methotrexate, bleomycin, adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisolone) 1 가 (Table 1). T I 6 1 , PUVA 1 , 1 , 가 1 , , , 가 1 가 B I 3 T IV 10 가 3 가 4 , 가 1 가 1 가 1 21 가 6 (29%) , 가 12 (57%) , 6 3 (14%)가 B 6 5 I , 1 II (Table 2).

Table 2. Treatment response in patients with primary cutaneous lymphomas

Response	Stage I	Stage II	Stage IV	Total
CR(complete remission)	5	1	0	6(29%)
PR(partial remission)	3	1	8	12(57%)
PD(progressive disease)	1	1	1	3(14%)
Total	9(43%)	3(14%)	9(43%)	21(100%)

Table 3. The overall survival rate in patients with primary cutaneous lymphomas

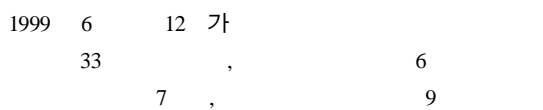
	Stage I	Stage II	Stage IV	Total
Total number	9(42.9%)	3(14.3%)	9(42.9%)	21(100%)
The number of survival patients	8(88.9%)	1(33.3%)	3(33.3%)	12(57.1%)
Median survival durations(months)	32	5	8	33
1-year overall survival rate	87.5%	33.3%	50.0%	63.3%
3-year overall survival rate	87.5%	33.3%	33.3%	56.3%

- 7 -

Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier survival estimates of 21 primary cutaneous lymphoma patients.



Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier survival estimates of 21 primary cutaneous lymphoma patients according to the stage.



(Table 3).

Kaplan-Meier

21 1

Table 4. Univariate analysis of predictive variables for overall survival duration

Predictive variables	OS(N=21)
Sex(male vs female)	NS
Age(≥60 vs <60 year)	NS
Skin lesion	
Tumor lesion vs others	NS
Erythroderma lesion vs others	NS
Involved site	
L/E involved vs others	NS
Trunk involved vs others	NS
U/E involved vs others	NS
Head involved vs others	NS
Duration*(1, 1 2, 2 3, 3 4, 4 5, >5 year)	NS
Stage(IA-IVB)	0.006
I vs II vs IV	NS
I vs II	0.031
I vs IV	0.017
II vs IV	NS
Histopathology	
Cell lineage(CTCL vs CBCL)	NS
CTCL	
MF vs other CTCL	NS
SzS vs other CTCL	NS
Large vs other CTCL	NS
Ki-1 vs other CTCL	NS
LDH(normal vs > normal)	0.037
≥2 microglobulin(normal vs > normal)	NS

* Duration from the development of cutaneous lesions to the diagnosis of primary cutaneous lymphoma.
 OS; Overall survival, U/E; Upper extremities, L/E; Lower extremities, CTCL; Cutaneous T cell lymphoma, CBCL; Cutaneous B cell lymphoma, MF; Mycosis fungoides, SzS; Sezary's syndrome, Large, CTCL(large cell, CD30 negative); Ki-1, CTCL(large cell, Ki-1 positive), SPTL; Subcutaneous panniculitis T cell lymphoma, NS; No significance

63.3% , 3 56.3% (Figure 1).

21 (Table 3). (p=0.006)

I, II, III, IV 4 (Figure 2)

(p=0.056). I 9

32 , I 9

1 1999 6

Kaplan- Meier 1

3 87.5% . II 3

5 , 1 3

33.3% . IV 9 8

, 1 50%, 3 33.3%

I IV 가 8 35%

(p=0.017) , I II Willemze 5

(p=0.031)

(Table 4).

7.

Sezary

21

, LDH, 2-microglobulin

SPSS program

log-rank test

(p=0.006)

LDH 가 가

(p=0.037) (Table 4).

LDH

(Table 5).

Table 5. Multivariate analysis of predictive variables for overall survival duration

Predictive variables	OS(N=21)
Stage	NS
LDH	<0.001

OS; Overall survival, NS; No significance

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가

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10 0.5- 1

5),

1.2% 10

2%

9.

50

9.

1.55

48.5

60

가 8 35%

Willemze 5)

6

. T

80%

B

20%

T

87%,

B

13%

T

54%

가

5)

Ki- 1(CD30)

7

(35%) 가

6 (30%)

B

30- 40% 가

가

, Epstein-Barr virus(EBV), Human T-lymphocyte virus- 1 (HTLV- 1), *Borrelia burgdorferi*

II).

T 12, NCI Workshop TNM 7).
 13)
 (premycotic, erythematous, patch phase), (plaque phase), (tumor phase), (erythrodermic phase) 14, 15).
 T (), (), 14). , 5- 10% 가 16)가 , 가 (Table 4). , 16 19 I , 가 , , IV , I , 가 , 15 IV , TNM 10 가 . , 5 (22%) 가 , I 가 . NCI TNM () 가 가 가 가 15), 가 가 7) 17). , , 6 14), 가 , 75% 가 14) , 25% 가 가 9). , 가 21 3 6 4 가 , mechlorethamine(HN2) carmustine(BCNU)가 B (I) , 14). Mechlorethamine T 70% T T (T-cell receptor (PUVA) T I gene rearrangement analysis) 14). IIA 14), Herrmann 19) 95% , 1979 65%

가 IIB T 71% 14) Van Vloten 29 T 87.5% 4 52% retinoids plus PUVA IFN- plus PUVA 14) thymo- pentin(TP- 5, pentapeptide) Sezary 75% 27). Knobler Edelson 16) cyclophosphamide, chlorambucil, methotrexate 20- 25% 6 , Zac- kheim 8) T methotrexate(5- 125mg) 58% (41%, 17%) 31 , 8.4 T 가 II- IV 40- 21) IFN- , IFN- 2a 60% 80- 100% III T 14) 28) , VICOP- B (etoposide, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone, bleomycin) 84% 29) 가 , T , NK EPOCH(etoposide, prednisone, vincristine, cyclophosphamide, adriamycin) T Olsen 23) IA- IVB T 50% 9) , IFN- 2a 21% IV 53% , 4- 6 T 5 . Stadler 25) 14) I, II T IFN- plus T PUVA 가 70% IFN- 5 100% plus retinoids(38.1%) . 14) (total skin electron-beam radiation therapy, TSEB) 가 Sezary 70- 80%

9.2) 가 T B 3 가 32.3% .

30) I II , IA- IIA , 5 , 2 , IIB- III , IVA- B 10- 12 , 5 , 2 , I 9 .

30) , 32 , 1 3 , 8 , 87.5% , IV 8 , 1 50% , 3 33.3% 3 (p=0.017)

30) , I, II T IV T 3 (IVA- B) (IIB- III , III) , , (IA- IIA) , IV , 2.5 , 5 , 12 , IFN- 4 15) .

가 B T CD30 가 5 T 가 가 87% , 90% , Sezary . Rijlaars- CD30 5 11% , 15% dam 30) 가 I- III 가 T .

40 , 89% 5 , B B CHOP/COP 15 14 (marginal zone B cell lymphoma) (follicular center cell lymphoma) 가 , 5 100% , 97% , 가 5 58% 5) . 5 53 , 3 , 80% , CD30 6 6 , 3 17% .

30.3) 가 (Table 4), 2cm 가 ,

LDH : 2 microglobulin 가 3 56.3% LDH 가 33 21 1 63.3% LDH 가 LDH : LDH : LDH : 가

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