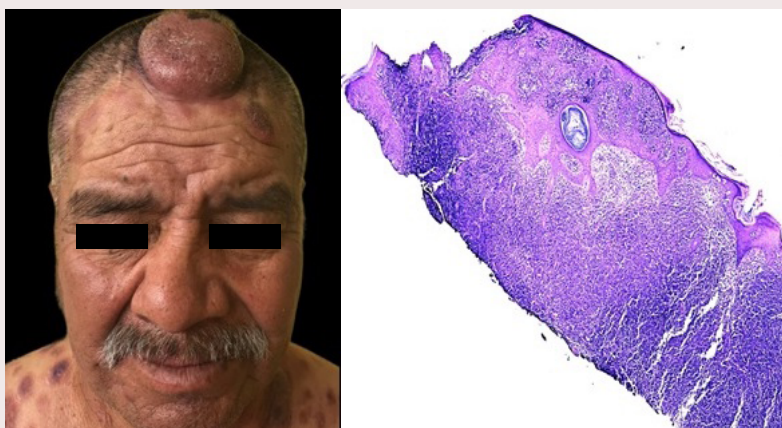


IMAGES IN DERMATOLOGY

Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma

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Male patient, 70 years old, presents with pruritic lesions on the scalp, trunk, and extremities, lasting for three years, accompanied by weight loss. On physical examination, an exophytic, eucromic tumor is observed with fine scaling, hard consistency, approximately 5 cm in diameter, located in the frontal region. Multiple erythematoviolaceous infiltrated plaques are seen scattered across the body. Histopathological study reveals lymphocytes with atypical, indented, small-to-medium-sized nuclei, diffusely arranged in the reticular and papillary dermis with marked epidermotropism, and the formation of Pautrier's microabscesses.

Alibert-Bazin syndrome, also known as the misnamed "Mycosis fungoides," a term meaning "fungus-like disease," is used to describe the appearance of the lesions, not their cause. However, it is not a fungal infection, but rather a type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (cutaneous T-cell lymphoma), characterized by lesions such as erythematous, hypo- and hyperpigmented macules,

papules, plaques, nodules, or tumors that may ulcerate and occasionally lead to erythroderma.¹ The common histopathological feature is the presence of intraepidermal lymphocytes grouped in Pautrier-Darier microabscesses or as isolated cells along the dermoepidermal junction. Seven types of standard treatments are used: photodynamic therapy, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, other pharmacological therapies, immunotherapy, targeted therapy, high-dose chemotherapy, and radiotherapy with stem cell transplantation.²

¹Falkenhain-López D, Muniesa C, Estrach MT, Morillo-Andújar M, Peñate Y, Acebo E, et al. Primary cutaneous lymphoma registry (RELCP) of the AEDV: data after 5 years of operation. *Actas Dermosifiliogr* [Internet]. 2023;114(4):291-8. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ad.2022.11.010>

²Pérez HC, Morales S, Enciso L, Carreño JA, Rueda X. Survival analysis in patients with folliculotropic mycosis fungoides at a Latin American center. *Actas Dermosifiliogr* [Internet]. 2022;113(10):930-7. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ad.2022.07.018>

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