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EARLY FORM OF LYMPHOMA IN AN ADOLESCENT WITH MYELOPATHY AND INFECTIVE DERMATITIS ASSOCIATED WITH HUMAN T-CELL LYMPHOTROPIC VIRUS TYPE I (HTLV-I)

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Introduction: Infective dermatitis associated with HTIV-1 (IDH) is a chronic, recurrent form of childhood eczema. Rarely IDH has been linked to the development of adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATL) and tropical spastic paraparesis/myelopathy associated with HTIV-I (TSP/HAM), pathologies of adulthood. Case report: An afro descendent girl with history of small papules and erythematous, scaly, and infected rashes since she was 3 years old. The disease progressed with several relapses. At ten years of age she was diagnosed with IDH and a biopsy revealed an inflammatory process. At 16 years old she had a diagnosis of HAM/TSP and a new biopsy of a papule revealed lymphoma. Materials and Methods: The lymphoma was classified according the WHO classification. Immunohistochemical studies were performed using the antibodies for CD3, CD4, CD8, CD25, CD20, and Mib-1. TSP/HAM was diagnosed according to criteria of WHO. HTIV-I integration was performed by inverse PCR. Results: Neurological examination revealed hyperreflexia in her lower limbs, presence of Babinski's sign and paretic gait with spasticity. Cerebrospinal fluid was positive for HTIV-I. Pathology - Infiltration of the dermis with small and medium lymphocytes with epidermotropism and Pautrier' abscesses were observed (peripheral T-lymphoma, non-specified). The tumoral cells were positive for T-cell markers and negative for CD20, with a proliferation index of ± 20%. Staging of the lymphoma revealed no extracutaneous disease. Monoclonal integration of HTIV-I in DNA from infiltrating tissue was detected. Conclusions: No simultaneous occurrence of IDH, TSP/HAM and ATL have been found in the available literature.

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