



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

## DERMOSCOPY OF PRIMARY CUTANEOUS B CELL LYMPHOMAS: A NEW SERIES

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**Background:** Dermoscopy of primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma (PCBCL) has been recently reported in the literature. We describe dermoscopic features of 7 PCBCL and we compare them with the pattern previously reported.

**Objective:** to study the relation between dermoscopic aspects of PCBCL and the clinical presentation; the anatomic localization and the histological subtype, and finally to define the role of dermoscopy in the positive and differential diagnosis of PCBCL.

**Materials and Methods:** This is a prospective study carried out over a period of 2 years and 6 months in our dermatology department. 7 cases of PCBCL were collected. Dermoscopic images of the lesions were obtained using a dermoscopy lens (DermLite 3Gen)

**Results:** The mean age was 56.9 years and the sex ratio 6M/1W. None of the patients had a history of noncutaneous lymphoma or leukemia. Clinically, all lesions presented as infiltrated red/pinkish papules, nodules or tumors of different size. Lesions were located on the back in 4 patients, on the face in 1 patient, on the lower limb in 2 patients and generalized in 1 patient. Dermoscopically, the 7 patients showed white circles with a salmon-colored background/area, and we found scales and telangiectasia in 4 patients, arborizing vessels and polymorphous vascular pattern in 3 patients. Histological study revealed 1 cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma, 2 cutaneous follicle center lymphomas and the 4 cutaneous large B-cell lymphomas.

**Conclusion:** Recently, a dermoscopic pattern for PCBCL has been described, characterized by the association of white circles with a salmon-colored background/area, scales, and/or arborizing or polymorphous vessels. PCBCL can be misdiagnosed with other tumors especially when presenting as a solitary lesion. Dermoscopy can be of help in this context because of the specific features of some entities.

To date, no precise correlation exists between dermoscopic features and clinical presentation, anatomic localization or histological subtype.

