



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

## EYTHEMA ANNULARE CENTRIFUGUM LIKE MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES :A CASE REPORT

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Background: Mycosis fungoides (MF) is the most common cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. MF has been reported to mimic numerous dermatoses. Erythema annulare centrifugum (EAC)-like MF with a variety of polycyclic erythematous skin lesions, has recently been recognized as a rare form of MF. Here we describe a case of MF presenting as typical erythema annulare centrifugum.

Observation: A 73-year-old male was referred to our unit with a 1-year history of EAC. The eruption started on his axillary region with marked pruritus that began as papules which gradually enlarged centrifugally to form figurate, polycyclic plaques and extended to the trunk, buttock, legs and arms. Some lesions presented a peripheral scaling border. The condition was resistant to treatment with topical antifungals for 6 months. Her medical history was unremarkable. General examination revealed no lymphadenopathy. The histological examination revealed a discrete perivascular lymphocytic infiltrate in the upper dermis, focal intraepidermal clusters of atypical lymphoid cells (Pautrier's microabscesses) and a band-like infiltrate of mononuclear cells along the basal layer. Immunohistochemical staining revealed a predominance of CD4+ T lymphocytes, but was negative for CD-30 and CD-8 T lymphocytes. Following the diagnosis of EAC like MF, topical corticosteroid therapy was commenced and resulted in a partial response. Follow-up is ongoing.

Key message: Mycosis fungoides has been reported to mimic numerous inflammatory and non-inflammatory dermatoses. EAC-like skin lesions are an extremely rare presentation of MF. Diagnosis of MF can be difficult due to its highly variable presentation and sometimes nonspecific nature of histological finding. Our case illustrates a rare form of MF, characterized by persistent, widespread, annular and polycyclic EAC-like lesions.

