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abstract


Subcutaneous Panniculitis-like T-cell Lymphoma in Children: Analysis of 15 Patients

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Subcutaneous Panniculitis-like T-cell Lymphoma in Children: Analysis of 15 Patients

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Introduction: Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma (SPTCL) is a rare type of lymphoma that is infrequently observed in children.

Methodology: This study is a retrospective analysis that included patients under 18 years of age with SPTCL who received treatment at five clinics in Russia.

Results: The study included 15 patients with a median age of 3.5 years (range: 0.7–17.9 years), of whom 9 were male. The most common sites of involvement were the lower extremities (12 / 15 patients), upper extremities (7 / 15 patients), and the abdomen (7 / 15 patients).

The least common sites were the neck and perineum (2 / 15). Among the extradermal localizations, lymph node involvement was the most frequently noted (11 / 15 patients), and in 2 cases, there was the involvement of the abdominal and retroperitoneal adipose tissue. At the time of diagnosis, B-symptoms were present in 12 patients, and the complete syndrome of hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis was identified in 1 patient. The median level of LDH at diagnosis was 709 U/l (IQR:

476–1068 U/l). Among all patients, nine underwent genetic testing. A mutation in the HAVCR2 gene was identified in 4 patients, in 1 patient – heterozygous mutation in the NBN gene, and in another patient – a mutation in the CARD11 gene. Three patients received CHOP-like therapy, 10 patients received CHOP-like therapy combined with immunosuppressive treatment, and 2 patients initially started on CHOP-like therapy and had their regimens modified to other protocols. Among the 15 patients, 7 underwent allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). Three patients were lost to follow-up, and 1 patient died from complications related to HSCT. The estimated overall survival probability at 3 years was 91% (95%CI: 74–100%).

Conclusion: SPTCL is a rare form of lymphoma in children. It is often associated with a somatic mutation in the HAVCR2 gene.