

CLINICAL IMAGE

Is it really an erysipelas?

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ABSTRACT

Primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma is characterized by red-brown plaques or nodules on the skin, may mimic skin and soft tissue infections and is usually related with high mortality. A case that was followed up as complicated erysipelas due to similar clinical findings but diagnosed as primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma with histopathological examination has been presented in this report. *J Microbiol Infect Dis* 2014; 4(4): 168-169

Key words: Erysipelas, diffuse anaplastic large cell lymphoma, fever

Bu gerçekten bir erizipel mi?

ÖZET

Primer kutanöz anaplastik büyük hücreli lenfoma, deride kırmızı-kahverengi plaklar veya nodüllerle karakterize olup deri-yumuşak doku enfeksiyonlarını taklit edebilmekte ve genellikle yüksek oranda mortaliteyle seyretmektedir. Bu yazıda benzeşen klinik bulguları nedeniyle komplike erizipel ön tanısıyla izlenen ancak histopatolojik inceleme ile primer kutanöz anaplastik büyük hücreli lenfoma tanısı konulan bir olgu sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Erizipel, diffüz anaplastik büyük hücreli lenfoma, ateş

CASE

A 28 year old female patient was admitted with diffuse erythema, edema and pain on the right thigh emerging six weeks ago and spreading bi-directionally towards the genital and popliteal areas. She described fever for 6 weeks. No trauma or any invasive procedure to the right thigh was defined. She was under immunosuppressive treatment (prednisolone 8-16 mg/day + methotrexate 10 mg/week) for six months due to rheumatoid arthritis. Various antibacterial agents (amoxicillin-clavulanate, ampicillin-sulbactam, meropenem, daptomycin, vancomycin) were used for a total duration of 5 weeks in different centers with diagnosis of complicated cellulitis, but she did not respond to any treatment.

In physical examination; the cachectic and exhausted appearance of the patient was remarkable. Her fever was 38.6°C, arterial pressure 90/60 mm/Hg, respiratory rate 28 /min and heart rate 96 beats/

min. Respiratory sounds were decreased to an inaudible level on the bases of both lungs.

The erythematous, indurated soft tissue lesion (Figure 1) on the right thigh had a shiny dark-red appearance and a sharp demarcation line and there were satellite nodular indurations on the knee. No abscess formation was detected sonographically in subcutaneous deep tissues.

In the laboratory examination; Hgb 8 g/dl, WBC 12,700/mm³, platelets 60,000/mm³, MCV: 96 fL, ESR 6 mm/h, CRP 101 mg/L, Creatinine 0.4 mg/dl, ALT 10 U/L, AST 66 U/L, Total bilirubine 1.2, and INR 1.4. Arterial blood gas analysis; pO₂: 71 mmHg, pCO₂: 20 mmHg, Lactate: 6 mEq/L. Chest X-Ray revealed bilateral pleural effusion.

In the first hours of admittance, the general medical condition of the patient deteriorated and she was transferred to intensive care unit with non-invasive mechanical ventilation support. Because

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the clinical picture was compatible with SIRS (Systemic Immune Response Syndrome), imipenem 2 g/day IV + linezolid 1200 mg/day IV was initiated empirically after obtaining blood cultures. Punch biopsy was conducted from the lesion. No bacterial growth was detected in the pleural fluid sample and cytological assessment yielded no pathology.



Figure 1. The erythematous, indurated soft tissue lesion on the right thigh.

Blood cultures revealed no bacterial growth. Patient did not respond to antibiotic therapy. Histopathology of the skin biopsy was consistent with diffuse anaplastic large cell lymphoma. Hematology consultation was conducted on the same day of the pathology result and chemotherapy with CHOP (cy-

clophosphamide, adriamycin, vincristine, prednisolone) was initiated. On the fifth day of chemotherapy, the patient became dyspnea and acute signs of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) were emerged. The patient was retrieved to mechanical ventilation with therapeutic and supportive interventions. Despite all measures she did not respond to treatment and unfortunately died on the 10th day of the chemotherapy.

This case was considered noteworthy to be presented with its clinical presentation suggesting complicated erysipelas that has led to a delay in the diagnosis and a fatal outcome due to the aggressive clinical course.

Cases with primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma, particularly those with an initial presentation of extensive limb disease (ELD), defined as multiple skin tumors in 1 limb or contiguous body regions, have a more aggressive course and may need a more aggressive treatment because of the poorer outcomes.^{1,2}

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