

# Acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans with pseudolymphomatous infiltrates.

Tee, S.I.; Martínez-Escanamé, M; Zuriel, D.; Fried, I; Wolf, I.; Massone, C; Cerroni, L.

Date: 2013

## **Abstract:**

In this study, we describe the clinicopathologic features of pseudolymphomatous infiltrates found within lesions of acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans (ACA). We studied 11 patients (10 females, 1 male, age range 60-88 years). The diagnosis of ACA in all cases was confirmed by clinicopathologic correlation and positive serology for *Borrelia*. Histopathologic examination revealed prominent, pseudolymphomatous inflammatory cell infiltrates in all cases, with 2 distinct patterns. Eight of 11 cases showed a band-like lymphocytic infiltrate, exocytosis of lymphocytes and a fibrotic papillary dermis, similar to features seen in mycosis fungoides. The other 3 cases showed dense, nodular-diffuse dermal infiltrates with many plasma cells and without germinal centers. The plasma cells expressed both kappa and lambda immunoglobulin light chains with a polyclonal pattern in all 3 cases. In conclusion, ACA may present with pseudolymphomatous infiltrates showing both a T-cell and, less frequently, a B-cell pattern. These lesions need to be distinguished from a cutaneous lymphoma. In the context of the knowledge of *Borrelia*-associated cutaneous lymphomas, follow-up seems advisable in these cases.