

The Mushroom-Like Skin Tumour: Mycosis Fungoides - A Type Of Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma

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INTRODUCTION:

Mycosis fungoides is an indolent and the most common form of cutaneous T-cell lymphomas (CTCL). It was named after the mushroom-like lesions that may appear in the advanced stages of the disease. We shared a unique case of Mycosis fungoides as it may manifests as other skin conditions such as squamous cell carcinoma.

REPORT:

We described an elderly with a known case of chronic fungal skin infection, presented with progressive left thigh cutaneous lesions with ulcerations within 2 months duration. It is associated with contact bleeding and pain. However, there is no associated constitutional symptoms. Examination of the left thigh shows multiple foul smelly, granulomatous plaques with the biggest measured 10x10 cm with central big deep ulceration and contact bleeding. Tissue biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of Mycosis fungoides. Hence, the patient is referred to the hematologist for further treatment.

CONCLUSION:

There are many types of CTCL. The two most common subtypes are mycosis fungoides, which is often slow-growing in the early stages; and Sézary syndrome, which is the aggressive type. It is a misnomer of Mycosis fungoides as it is not caused by fungus. The treatment of CTCL is very challenging and varies from topical steroid, skin directed therapy, chemotherapy until the advance biological agents. The prognosis depends on many factors,

including age, stage, rate of disease progression and response to therapy. The 5-year survival rate for mycosis fungoides is 88%.

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