BÖLÜM 9

KLİNİKOPATOLOJİK MİKOZİS FUNGOİDES VARYANTLARI

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GİRİŞ

Mikozis fungoides (MF), heterojen klinik ve patolojik görünüme sahip, en yaygın kutanöz T hücreli lenfomadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) ve Avrupa Kanser Araştırma ve Tedavi Örgütü (EORTC), kütanöz lenfomaların sınıflandırmasında sadece klasik MF, granülomatöz gevşek deri, pagetoid retikülozis ve folikülotropik varyantlara yer verse de çok sayıda klinik ve klinikopatolojik varyant bildirilmiştir (Domínguez-Gómez ve ark., 2021). Hastalık, klasik MF'ye benzeyen histopatolojik bulguları içeren ancak ayırt edici klinik özelliklerinin olduğu farklı tablolarla ortaya çıkabilir. Hipopigmente MF, iktiyoziform MF, eritrodermik MF ve görünmez MF bu grup içerisinde yer alan klinik varyantlar arasında sayılabilir. Farklı klinik ve patolojik özellikler gösteren ve klasik MF'den ayırt etmek için biyopsi gerektiren klinikopatolojik varyantlar da bulunmaktadır. Bu grupta folikülotropik MF, siringotropik MF, granülomatöz gevşek deri, pagetoid retikülozis, poikilodermatöz MF, interstisyel MF ve büllöz MF bulunmaktadır (Muñoz-González ve ark. 2017).

KLİNİK VARYANTLAR

HİPOPİGMENTE MF

Hipopigmente MF, genellikle iyi bir prognoza sahip, yavaş seyirli bir MF formudur. Bu varyant, herhangi bir cinsiyet gözetmeksizin çocuklarda ve ergenlerde daha sık görülür. Ayrıca koyu tenli hastalarda da daha sık bildirilmiştir (Castano ve ark. 2013). Klinik olarak, hastalar asemptomatiktir veya nadiren

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