Primary Cutaneous CD30+ T-Cell Lymphoproliferative Disorders
OVERVIEW & DEFINITION

- Primary cutaneous CD30+ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorders (LPDs) represent a spectrum that includes primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL), lymphomatoid papulosis, and “borderline” cases with overlapping clinical and histopathologic features.\(^a,b\)
- Clinical correlation with histopathologic features is essential for establishing the diagnosis of primary cutaneous CD30+ T-cell LPDs; diagnosis cannot be made based on pathology review alone.

Differential diagnosis

- It is critical to distinguish CD30+ T-cell LPDs from other CD30+ processes involving the skin that include:
  - Systemic lymphomas (eg, systemic ALCL, ATLL, PTCL),
  - Other cutaneous process such as other CD30+ skin lymphomas such as mycosis fungoides (MF), especially transformed MF, cytotoxic T-cell lymphomas, and
  - Benign disorders such as lymphomatoid drug reactions, arthropod bites, viral infections, and others.
- Lymphomatoid drug reactions has been linked with certain drugs (eg, amiodipine, carbamazepine, cefuroxime, valsartan) and is associated with CD30+ atypical large cells in histology.
- MF and primary cutaneous CD30+ T-cell LPD can coexist in the same patient.
- Primary cutaneous ALCL (PC-ALCL)
  - Represents about 8% of cutaneous lymphoma cases.\(^b\)
  - Unlike systemic ALCL, PC-ALCL typically follows an indolent course and although cutaneous relapses are common an excellent prognosis is usually maintained.\(^c\)
  - Histologically characterized by diffuse, cohesive sheets of large CD30-positive (in >75%) cells with anaplastic, pleomorphic, or immunoblastic appearance.\(^a,b\)
  - Clinical features typically include solitary or localized nodules or tumors (often ulcerated); multifocal lesions occur in about 20% of cases. Extracutaneous disease occurs in about 10% of cases, usually involving regional lymph nodes.\(^a,b\)
  - Except in rare cases, PC-ALCL is ALK-.
- Lymphomatoid papulosis (LyP)
  - LyP has been classified (WHO-EORTC) under lymphomas but may be best classified as a LPD as it is a uniformly spontaneously regressing process.\(^b\)
  - LyP has been reported to be associated with other lymphomas such as MF, PC-ALCL, systemic ALCL, or Hodgkin lymphoma.
  - Histologically heterogenous with large atypical anaplastic, immunoblastic, or Hodgkin-like cells in a marked inflammatory background; several histologic subtypes (types A to D, with CD30-positive cells) defined based on evolution of skin lesions.\(^d\)
  - Clinical features characterized by chronic, recurrent spontaneously regressing papulonodular (grouped or generalized) skin lesions.\(^a,b,d\)

\(^e\)Due to overlapping immunophenotype and morphology, need to use caution to not diagnose CD30+ T-cell in lymph nodes as HL (Eberle FC, Song JY, Xi L, et al. Nodal involvement by cutaneous CD30-positive T-cell lymphoma mimicking classical Hodgkin lymphoma. Amer J Surg Pathol 2012;36:716-725.)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.
Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any cancer patient is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.
### DIAGNOSIS

**ESSENTIAL:**
- Clinical presentation: see Overview and Definition
- Clinical pathologic correlation is essential
- Complete skin examination for evidence of MF
- Biopsy of suspicious skin sites
  - Histopathology review of adequate biopsy (punch, incisional, excisional).
  - Review of all slides with at least one paraffin block representative of the tumor should be done by a pathologist with expertise in the diagnosis of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. Rebiopsy if consult material is nondiagnostic.
- Adequate immunophenotyping to establish diagnosis on skin biopsy:
  - IHC: CD3, CD4, CD8, CD20, CD30, DB1, ALK1
- See Workup (PCTLD-3)

**USEFUL UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES:**
- On skin biopsy:
  - Expanded IHC: CD2, CD5, CD7, CD25, TIA1, granzyme B, perforin, GM1, EBER-ISH
  - Molecular analysis to detect: gene rearrangements: TCR (assessment of clonality)
- CD30+ transformed mycosis fungoides
- Assessment of HTLV-1 serology in at-risk populations to identify CD30+ ATLL
  - See Mycosis Fungoides Guidelines (MFSS-1)

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## WORKUP

### Cutaneous ALCL

**ESSENTIAL:**
- Complete physical examination including entire skin; palpation of peripheral lymph node regions; liver or spleen enlargement
- CBC, differential
- Comprehensive metabolic panel
- LDH
- Chest/abdominal/pelvic contrast-enhanced CT or integrated whole body PET-CT
- Biopsy suspicious nodes<sup>e,l,m</sup>

**USEFUL IN SELECTED CASES:**
- Pregnancy testing in women of child-bearing age<sup>n</sup>
- Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy optional for solitary C-ALCL or C-ALCL without extracutaneous involvement on imaging

### LyP<sup>j</sup>

**ESSENTIAL:**
- Complete physical examination including entire skin; palpation of peripheral lymph node regions; liver or spleen enlargement
- CBC, differential
- Comprehensive metabolic panel
- LDH

**USEFUL IN SELECTED CASES:**
- Pregnancy testing in women of child-bearing age<sup>n</sup>
- Chest/abdominal/pelvic contrast-enhanced CT or integrated whole body PET-CT<sup>j,o</sup>
- Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy (not done for typical LyP)<sup>j,o</sup>

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<sup>e</sup>Due to overlapping immunophenotype and morphology, need to use caution to not diagnose CD30+ T-cell in lymph nodes as HL (Eberle FC, Song JY, Xi L, et al. Nodal involvement by cutaneous CD30-positive T-cell lymphoma mimicking classical Hodgkin lymphoma. Amer J Surg Pathol 2012;36:716-725.)

<sup>i</sup>LyP is not considered a malignant disorder; however, there is an association with other lymphoid malignancy (mycosis fungoides, classical Hodgkin lymphoma, or PC-ALCL). Staging studies are done in LyP only if there is suspicion of systemic involvement by an associated lymphoma.

<sup>k</sup>Monitoring the size and number of lesions will assist with response assessment.

<sup>l</sup>Consider systemic ALCL, regional lymph node involvement with PC-ALCL, or lymph node involvement with transformed MF.

<sup>m</sup>Consider PC-ALCL if in draining lymph nodes only.

<sup>n</sup>Many skin-directed and systemic therapies are contraindicated or of unknown safety in pregnancy. Refer to individual drug information.

<sup>o</sup>Only done to exclude an associated lymphoma.

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#### Discussion

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**SUBTYPE**

- **Primary cutaneous ALCL**
- **Cutaneous ALCL with regional node (excludes systemic ALCL)**

**EXTENT OF DISEASE**

- **Solitary or grouped lesions**
- **Multifocal lesions**

**PRIMARY TREATMENT**

- **Solitary or grouped lesions**
  - Surgical excision ± RT
  - Methotrexate (≤100 mg weekly) or RT
  - Systemic retinoids or Pralatrexate or Brentuximab vedotin or Observation, if asymptomatic or Interferon alpha (category 2B)

- **Multifocal lesions**
  - Methotrexate ± RT or Pralatrexate ± RT or Brentuximab vedotin ± RT or CHOP or CHOEP ± RT in selected cases or RT in selected cases

**FOLLOW-UP**

- **Response**
  - Observe for recurrence
- **No response/refractory**

**RELAPSED/REFRACTORY DISEASE**

- **Response**
  - Observe for recurrence
- **No response/refractory**

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**PCTLD-4**

- **Primary cutaneous ALCL**
  - Regression of lesions may occur in up to 44% of cases.
  - Limited data from case reports (eg, bexarotene).

- **Cutaneous ALCL with regional node**
  - Mycosis fungoides can develop over time; continue to conduct thorough skin exam during follow-up.

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**PCTLD-4**

- **Patients achieving a response and/or a clinical benefit with cutaneous disease should be considered for maintenance or taper regimens to optimize response duration. Patients who relapse often respond well to the same treatment. Patients with a PR should be treated with the other options in the primary treatment list to improve response before moving onto treatment for refractory disease. Patients with relapse or persistent disease after initial primary treatment may be candidates for clinical trials.**
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**Discussion**

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**SUBTYPE**

- Limited lesions or asymptomatic
- Extensive lesions or symptomatic

**EXTENT OF DISEASE**

- Observation (preferred for asymptomatic)
- Topical steroids
- Phototherapy
- Observation or Topical steroids or Phototherapy
- Systemic retinoids
- Topical steroids
- Topical mechloretamine (nitrogen mustard)

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**PRIMARY TREATMENT**

**Follow-Up**

- Asymptomatic disease
- Symptomatic disease
- Response
- No response/refractory

**Relapsed/refractory disease**

- Continue observation or Topical steroids
- Treat with alternative regimen not used for primary treatment or Other regimens
- Clinical trial or Observation or Retreat or treat with alternative regimen not used for primary treatment
- If refractory

- Brentuximab vedotin or Clinical trial

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**Notes:**

- Limited data from case reports (eg, bexarotene).

**QUOTES:**

- Patients achieving a response and/or a clinical benefit may be considered for maintenance or taper regimens to optimize response duration. Patients who relapse often respond well to the same treatment. Patients with a PR should be treated with the other options in the primary treatment list to improve response before moving onto treatment for refractory disease. Patients with relapse or persistent disease after initial primary treatment may be candidates for clinical trials.

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**References**

REFERENCES

General approach/overview of management


Skin-directed therapies

Topical steroids


Phototherapy


Topical nitrogen mustard


Radiation therapy


Systemic therapies

Methotrexate


Pralatrexate


Systemic retinoids


Interferons


Brentuximab vedotin
