

Haga su diagnóstico

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CASO CLÍNICO

- * Niña
- * 5 años

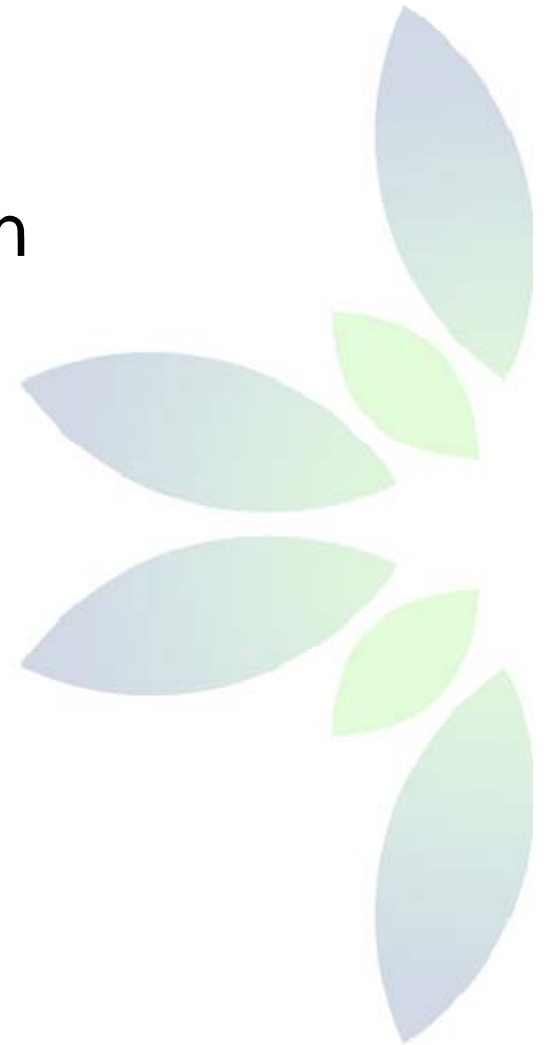




Antecedentes

Paciente sana
No consume medicación
No alergias

- * RNT / PAEG / Embarazo controlado
- * CVAS (varios episodios)
- * Laringitis (varios episodios)
- * Faringitis (varios episodios)



Impresión diagnóstica

Quiste dermoide de la cola de la ceja

vs.

Otros tumores benignos:

Vasculares

Miofibromatosis infantil solitaria

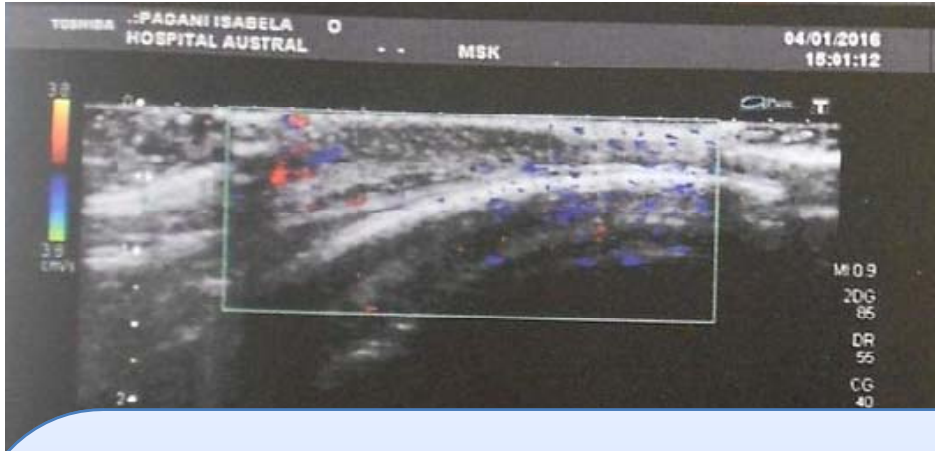
vs.

Tumor maligno



Ecografía de partes blandas
con doppler

Ecografía



Imágen ovoidea, de
bordes definidos, heterogénea,
hipoecogénica de 23 x 7 mm

TAC cerebro con contraste EV

Lesión ovoidea que mide 26x25x6mm, con densidad de partes blandas que no realza tras la administración de contraste EV y que no produce alteraciones sobre las estructuras óseas adyacentes.

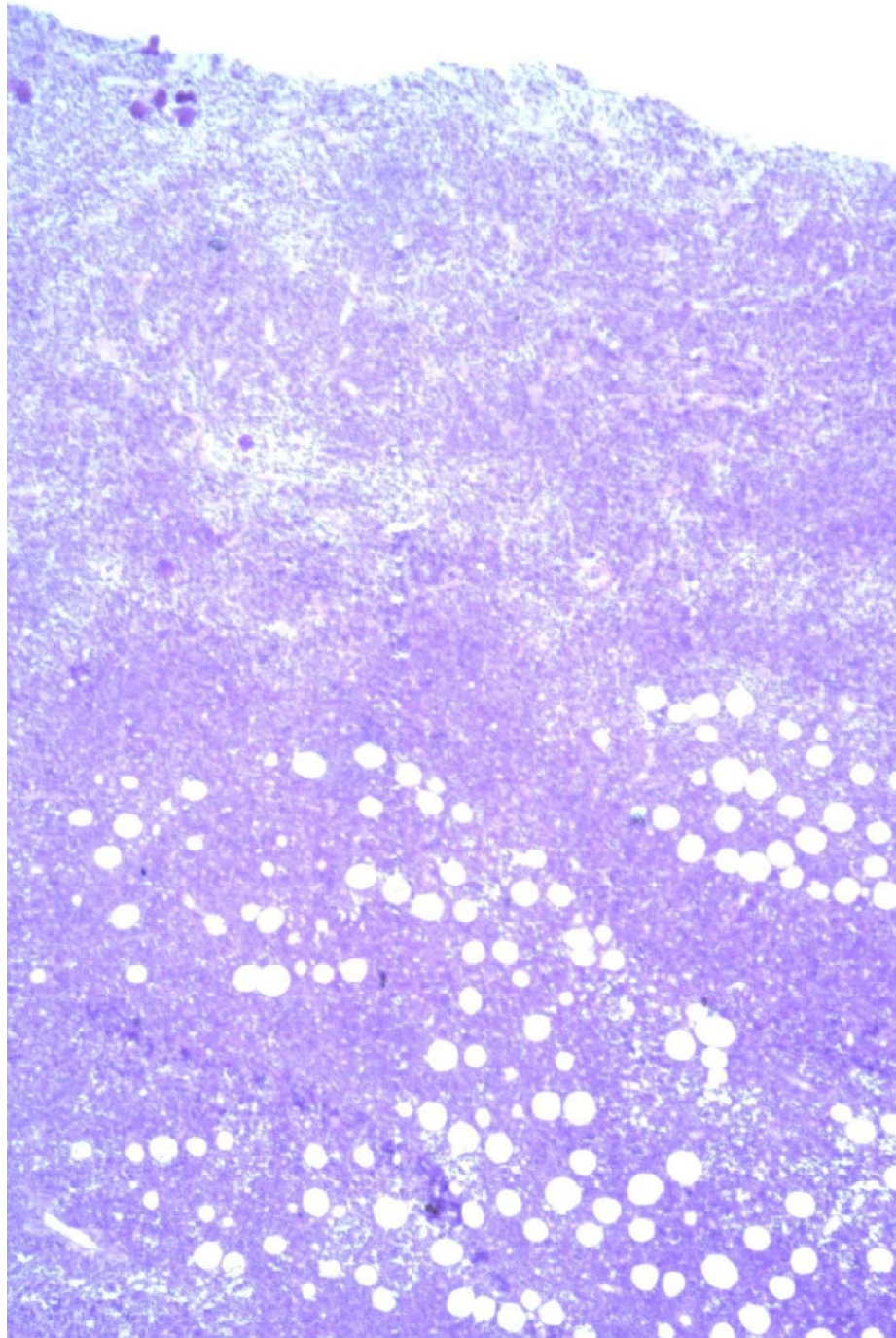
Internación para

✓ RMN

✓ Escisión quirúrgica de la lesión

Lesion extracraeal ya conocida con aumento del tamaño con respecto a la TAC anterior y con infiltracion del TSC no descartandose un proceso sarcomatoso

Parte quirúrgico:
resección de lesión nodular duroelastica de 4x4 adherida a planos de huesos de cráneo





Infiltración blástica CD10+

IHQ: positiva para CD10

Conducta

- Cartometría de flujo

LLA de células precursoras B

Inicio de quimioterapia



Cutaneous Involvement in Children With Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia or Lymphoblastic Lymphoma

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The frequency of leukemic infiltrates of the skin is variable according to the type of leukemia.¹⁹ Cutaneous involvement is a common finding in acute myeloid leukemia with monocytic differentiation while it is a rare event in ALL.²⁰ Dunn et al²¹ reported 2 patients with leukemic infiltration of the skin among 40 children with ALL. The present study emphasizes the singularity of a specific skin lesion in childhood ALL: among the 1259 children with ALL enrolled into the EORTC 58881 trial, 15 (1.2%) presented with initial cutaneous involvement. We observed skin le-



Leukemia Cutis

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Key Words: Leukemia cutis; Histology; Immunophenotype; Molecular genetic pathogenesis

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Regarding lymphocytic leukemias, skin involvement has been described in 4% to 20% of chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL) cases and in 20% to 70% of mature T-cell leukemias, including adult T-cell leukemia,¹⁵⁻¹⁷ T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia (T-PLL),¹⁸⁻²⁰ and Sézary syndrome (SS). In contrast, leukemia cutis is unusual in patients with precursor B- or T-cell lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphomas (1%)²¹⁻²³ and plasma cell myeloma.²⁴⁻²⁶

The frequency of leukemia cutis seems to be higher among children than adults; as many as 25% to 30% of infants with congenital leukemia develop skin involvement.^{27,28} Such cases of congenital acute leukemia are most frequently AML (two thirds of cases). Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is less frequent.



GRACIAS



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