



Snow Leopard Appearance of Subcutaneous Panniculitis such as T-cell Lymphoma on ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT

¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT'de T-hücreli Lenfoma Benzeri Deri Altı Pannikülitin Kar Leoparı Görünümü

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Abstract

Subcutaneous panniculitis such as T-cell lymphoma (SPTCL) is a very rare disorder. Patients usually present with multiple subcutaneous nodules on the extremities without visceral disease. Dissemination to extra-cutaneous sites is unusual. Only a few cases of SPTCL have been reported in the literature describing the findings of ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET). Here, we represent an interesting and unusual case of diffuse SPTCL with snow Leopard skin appearance on ¹⁸F-FDG PET/computed tomography.

Keywords: Panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma, snow Leopard skin, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT

Öz

Subkütan pannikülit benzeri T-hücreli lenfoma (SPTCL) çok nadir görülen bir hastalıktır. Hastalar genellikle ekstremitelerde visseral hastalık olmaksızın çok sayıda subkütan nodül ile başvururlar. Ekstra-kutanöz bölgelere yayılım alışılmadık bir durumdur. Literatürde, ¹⁸F-florodeoksiglukoz (FDG) pozitron emisyon tomografisi (PET) bulguları bildirilen yalnızca birkaç SPTCL olgusu bildirilmiştir. Burada, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/bilgisayarlı tomografide kar Leoparı deri görünümü olan, diffüz SPTCL'li ilginç ve alışılmadık bir olguyu sunuyoruz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Pannikülit benzeri T-hücreli lenfoma, kar Leoparı derisi, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT

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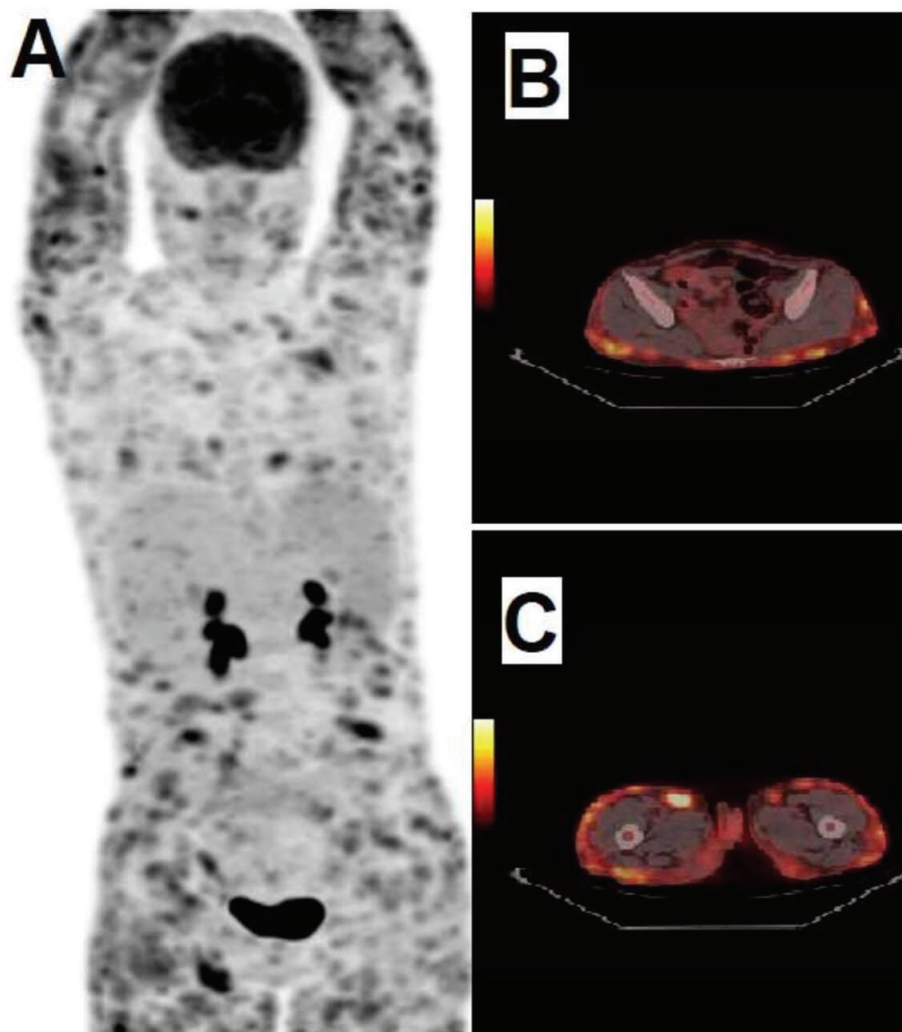


Figure 1. A 22-year-old female patient, presented with macrophage activation syndrome in the context of diffuse subcutaneous panniculitis such as T-cell lymphoma (SPTCL), was referred to our positron emission tomography (PET) unit to evaluate initial staging. Whole-body non-contrast-enhanced ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET/computed tomography (CT) was performed, and the 3D maximal intensity projection showed a snow Leopard skin appearance with multiple disseminated hot spots throughout the subcutaneous tissues (panel A). Fusion images in axial sections revealed areas of abnormal increased uptakes corresponding to diffuse subcutaneous ¹⁸F-FDG multiple micronodular (panel B). Our PET/CT also showed nodal uptakes in right inguinal lymph-nodes with maximum standard uptake value: 8.6 (panel C). SPTCL is a very rare disorder in which all patients are usually presented with multiple subcutaneous nodules on the extremities and trunk without visceral disease (1). It represents 1% of cases of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (2). Dissemination to extra-cutaneous sites is unusual, and SPTCL may be preceded for years by a seemingly benign panniculitis (3). In our knowledge, just a few cases have been reported in the literature, describing the appearance of SPTCL on ¹⁸F-FDG PET (4). Without histology confirmation, snow Leopard skin appearance on ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT can be related to other origins such as: benign panniculitis, sarcoidosis, and cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa (5,6).

Ethics

Informed Consent: All appropriate patient consent forms were obtained. In this form, the patient gave consent for their pictures and other clinical information to be reported in the journal.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: S.N.O., Concept: S.N.O., L.E.A., O.A.S., Design: S.N.O., L.E.A., O.A.S., Data Collection or Processing: S.N.O., Y.B., Analysis or Interpretation: S.N.O., Literature Search: S.N.O., Writing: S.N.O., A.D.

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