

Agminated atypical melanocytic nevus associated with Langerhans cell histiocytosis*

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Abstract: Agminated nevus refers to the presence of multiple nevi grouped in a circumscribed skin area; it is rarely reported in the literature. This report presents the case of a 10-year-old female patient with a history of Langerhans cell histiocytosis, who presents multiple nevi in the lumbar and inguinal region. In the histopathological study, an atypical melanocytic nevus was reported. Wood's lamp examination discarded the presence of nevus spilus, and the diagnosis of agminated nevus was reached. The association of this type of nevus with Langerhans cell histiocytosis is rare, and only four cases were found reported in the indexed literature. The reason for this association is unknown, thus a new theory about its origin is presented here.

Keywords: Dysplastic nevus syndrome; Histiocytosis, Langerhans-cell; Nevus, pigmented

INTRODUCTION

The term "agminated nevus" is used to describe the presence of multiple nevi grouped on a circumscribed skin area.¹ Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) is a neoplasia derived from the dendritic cells with myeloid precursor.² Agminated melanocytic nevus is rarely reported in the literature and only four cases associated to LCH were found, so it of great interest to report a clinical case with such association.

CASE REPORT

A 10-year-old female patient with a history of LCH diagnosed at 2 years of age and treated with chemotherapy with resolution of the disease. Her skin disease began at 4 years of age with the presence of "moles" in the left inguinal region and six months before the consultation in the lumbar region. Physical examination revealed more than 100 flat, pigmented, dark brown nevi, 1-2mm in diameter, grouped in an area of 6×5cm in diameter over the inguinal region on the left side, and 50 of them grouped in an area of 5×4cm in diameter located in the lumbar region (Figura 1). The dermoscopy proved typical reticular pattern, and in Wood's light the presence of nevus spilus was discarded (Figura 2). The histopathology report of one of the nevi showed a junctional melanocytic nevus with the presence of some cellular atypia, thus a diagnosis

of agminated atypical melanocytic nevus associated with LCH was established (Figura 3).

DISCUSSION

The association of agminated nevi with LCH is extremely rare. The four cases reported in the literature presented were between ages of 2 to 11 years of age, but unlike the present case, all four were male.³⁻⁵ Another difference found is that two of them had common melanocytic nevi and the other two had Spitz and spitzoid nevi, while the present case is the first with atypical histological characteristics. However, all the reports agree that the lesions predominate in the skin folds, mainly in the inguinal region, a site that is also more frequently affected in LCH (Table 1).⁶

Regarding pathogenesis, several theories have been proposed about the association between agminated nevus and LCH. Surinach *et al.*⁴ propose that the origin of the nevus cells may be due to the fact that an increase in regulatory T lymphocytes has been observed in LCH lesions, leading to immunotolerance and to the Langerhans cells releasing proinflammatory cytokines that stimulate neovogenesis. These same authors have related the presence of the agminated nevus to the use of chemotherapy, which would be a triggering factor. However, the case reported by Feldstein *et al.*⁵

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was treated with topical corticosteroids, which makes this theory unlikely; in addition, it would not explain the higher prevalence of lesions in flexion zones or their appearance several years after having been exposed to antineoplastic drugs.

Therefore, a new theory is proposed here, which is based on the fact that up to two-thirds of cases of LCH present a somatic mutation in BRAFV600E, which causes an activation and over-expression of MAPK/ERK. This last is a kinase protein that is involved

in the development, regulation, proliferation, differentiation, and cellular apoptosis.^{2,7} This mutation is considered the initial step in neovogenesis, and it is present in up to 78% of acquired melanocytic nevus and in 57.9% of atypical nevus.⁸ Therefore, the authors believe that the presence and over-expression of this mutation could give rise to multiple nevi in the sites of the skin affected by LCH.

Regarding treatment, because the cases associated with LCH have had a benign behavior, treatment or removal of the ag-

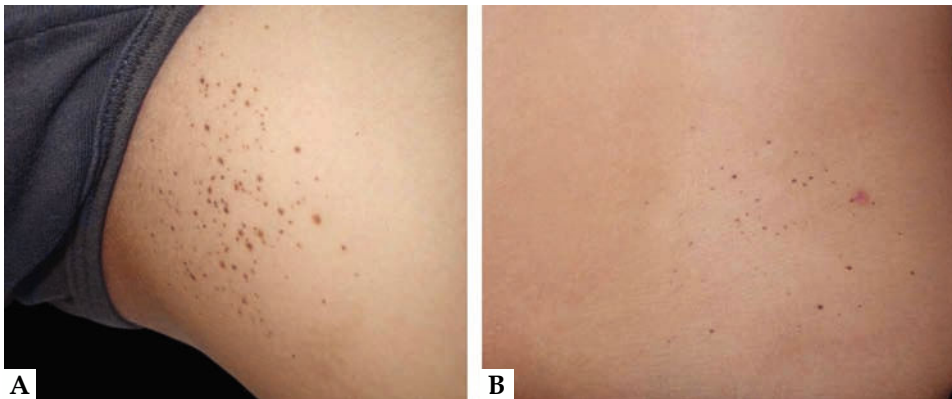


FIGURE 1: **A** - Multiple melanocytic nevi grouped in the inguinal region; **B** - Multiple melanocytic nevi grouped in the left lumbar region.

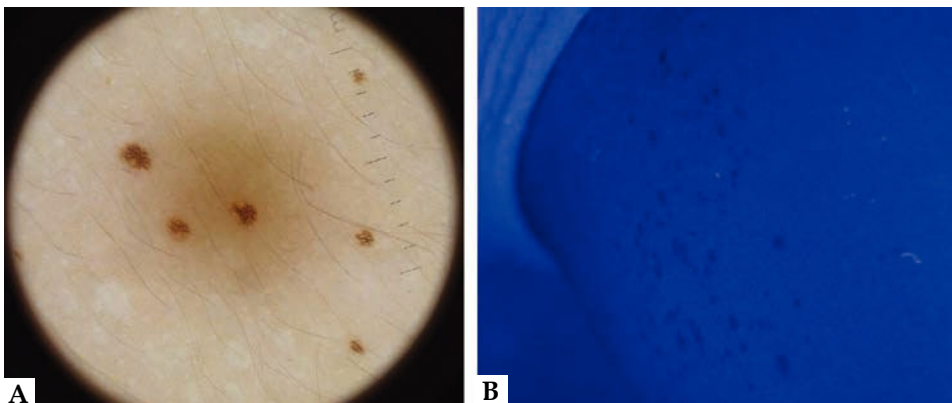


FIGURE 2: **A** - Typical reticular pattern in dermatoscopy; **B** - Wood's light showing no evidence of nevus spilus.

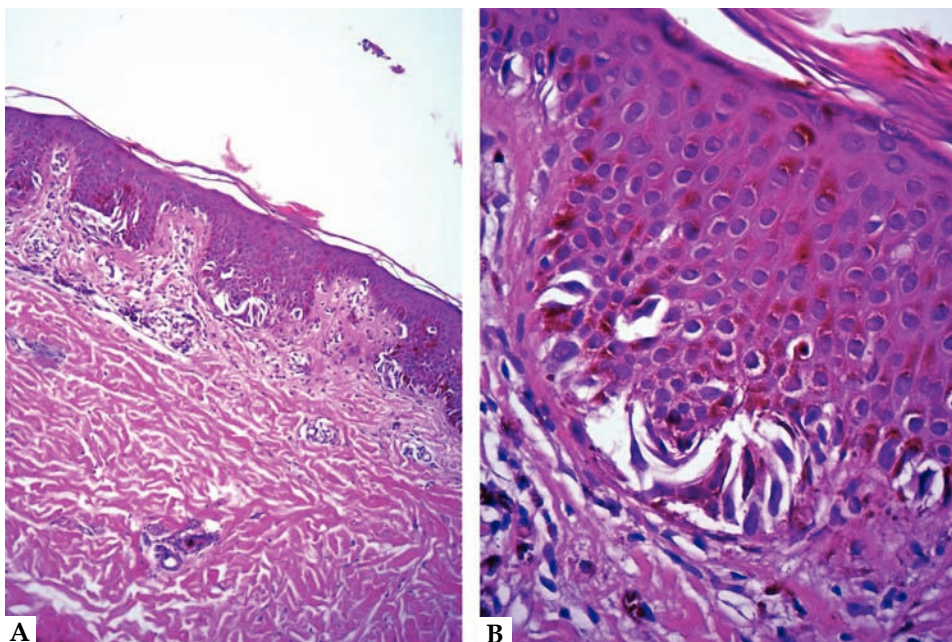


FIGURE 3: **A** - Basal collections of fusiform melanocytes, pigmented, and with notable nuclear atypia, papillary fibrosis, and lymphocytic infiltrate with melanophages (Hematoxylin & eosin, x10); **B** - Close-up (Hematoxylin & eosin, x40).

TABLE 1: Clinical characteristics of the cases with agminated nevus associated with Langerhans cell histiocytosis

Features	Berk clos <i>et al.</i> ⁴	Surinach clos <i>et al.</i> ⁵	Surinach <i>et al.</i> ⁵	Feldstein <i>et al.</i> ⁶	This case
Age at diagnosis (years)	7	9	12	11	10
Gender	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Age at beginning (years)	5	2	11	8	4
Location	Inguinal bilaterally	Inguinal bilaterally and axillary	Inguinal bilaterally	Inguinal bilaterally axillary and buttocks	Inguinal and lumbar
Nevus number	> 100 1-2 mm	> 100 1-4 mm	> 100 pinpoint	> 100 3-4 mm	> 100 1-2 mm
Histology	Junctional epithelioid spitz nevus	Junctional nevus with spitzoid features	NS	Junctional melanocytic nevus	Junctional melanocytic nevus with dysplastic features
Dermoscopy	NS	Peripheral reticular with central globules	Atypical network	NS	Diffuse reticular

NS, not specified.

minated nevus is not recommended.^{3,5} However, there must be two considerations in this regard. First, cases of melanoma have been reported in patients with agminated melanocytic nevus, some of them with characteristics of atypical nevus syndrome.^{9,10} Second, although there have not been reported cases of melanoma in an agminated nevus associated with LCH, it should be noted that these have had very short follow-ups, approximately two to

seven years and the two cases related to melanoma had latency periods of 20 and 34 years, respectively, before the development of malignancy.^{3,5,9,10} Hence it is extremely important to closely monitor these patients from the clinical and dermatoscopic point of view, for assessment by biopsy or removal of suspicious lesions, on an ongoing basis. □

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