

# Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma with paraneoplastic pemphigus: Rare case and a brief review of literature

Saphalta Baghmar,  
Sanjeev Kumar<sup>1</sup>,  
S. Dutta Gupta<sup>2</sup>, Vinod Raina

Department of Medical  
Oncology, Dr. BRA IRCH, AIIMS,  
<sup>1</sup>Departments of Radiology and  
<sup>2</sup>Pathology, AIIMS, New Delhi, India

**Address for correspondence:**  
Dr. Saphalta Baghmar,  
Department of Medical Oncology,  
Dr. BRA IRCH, AIIMS,  
New Delhi - 110 029, India.  
E-mail: drbsaphalta@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

Paraneoplastic pemphigus (PNP) is often a fatal autoimmune bullous disease characterized by severe stomatitis, polymorphous skin eruptions, and underlying neoplasms. We describe a patient with PNP associated with follicular dendritic cell sarcoma (FDCCS), a rare neoplasm originating from follicular dendritic cells, which are non-lymphoid, non-phagocytic accessory cells of the lymphoid system and play an integral role in regulation of the germinal center reaction and present antigens to B-cells. The presence of rich vascularity around the tumor and few hyalinized vascular follicles found in histopathological examination gives the clue that the tumor might have developed from Castleman's disease (CD). As for the mechanisms by which CD induces PNP, it has been proposed that autoantibodies secreted from the Castleman's tumor play pivotal role. This hypothesis seems to be supported by the present case, in which CD may have triggered both the FDCCS and the PNP.

**Key words:** Castleman's disease, follicular dendritic cell sarcoma, paraneoplastic pemphigus

## INTRODUCTION

Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma (FDCCS) is a rare neoplasm (0.4% of soft tissue sarcomas)<sup>[1]</sup> originating from follicular dendritic cells (FDCs), a nonlymphoid, nonphagocytic antigen presenting cells of the lymphoid system.<sup>[2]</sup> The tumor was first characterized by Monda<sup>[3]</sup> *et al.*, and subsequently, specific immunohistochemical markers<sup>[2]</sup> have been identified. Since that time, only 3 cases of FDCCS arising from castleman's disease (CD) with paraneoplastic pemphigus (PNP) have been reported in the literature.<sup>[4-6]</sup>

## CASE REPORT

A 20-year-old boy presented with 7 months history of multiple polymorphous vesicubullous mucocutaneous eruptions around the lips and subsequently in buccal mucosa causing dysphagia. He later developed conjunctivitis associated with blurred vision and atypical targetoid lesions with crusts surrounded by erythema scattered on the trunk and

extremities including prepuce and perianal region [Figure 1]. He lost 5 kg during this period. Direct immunofluorescence of biopsy specimen from Skin lesion showed deposition of Immunoglobulin G (+) and C3 in the intercellular region of epidermal cells mainly in the suprabasal region. Linear deposition of IgG is also seen in dermo-epidermal junction suggestive of PNP. Computed tomography (CT) scan revealed a well defined intensely enhancing mass lesion with central necrosis in the right hemipelvis, 6 cm in size, abutting the right obturator internus muscle and displacing the urinary bladder anteriorly. Engorged vessels were seen around the mass [Figure 2]. Exploratory laprotomy was done but the mass was found to be unresectable. Histopathology of the mass showed oval to spindle cells in a background of vascular stroma infiltrated by lymphocytes. The cells were immunopositive for CD21, CD35, CD23, S-100, Claudrin, CD34, CD31, S-100; Leucocyte common antigen, and H human leukocyte antigen-DR were also positive in some cells. Hyaline-vascular follicles were identified at the peripheral portion or occasionally scattered in the center of the tumor. Rich vascularity was highlighted by the CD34 immunostaining [Figures 3 and 4]. Overall features favoured FDCCS. The presence of rich vascularity around the tumor and few hyalinized vascular follicles found in histopathological examination (HPE) gave the clue that the tumor might have developed from CD. He tested negative for human immunodeficiency virus. He was started on systemic steroids. His truncal lesions marginally improved after steroids but there was no improvement in arm lesions. He was then given Rituximab, cyclophosphamide,

### Access this article online

#### Quick Response Code:

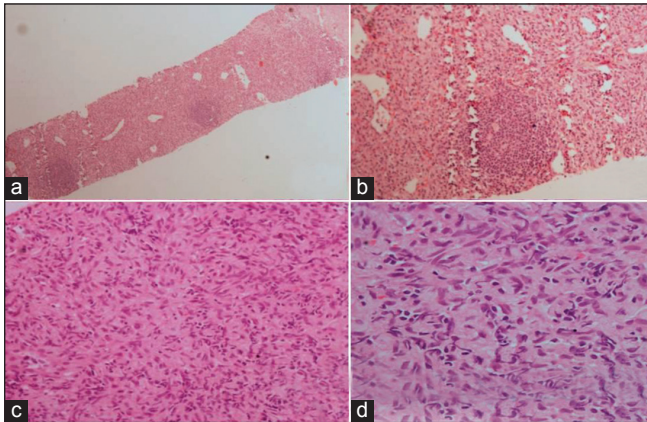


Website:  
[www.ijmpo.org](http://www.ijmpo.org)

DOI:  
10.4103/0971-5851.125255



**Figure 1:** (a) Vesiculobullous mucocutaneous eruptions around the lips (b) Crusts surrounded by erythema scattered on the extremities



**Figure 3:** Photomicrograph shows cells are arranged in sheets with small lymphocytic nodules forming germinal center. [Fig a, H&E  $\times 40$  and b  $\times 100$ ]. The tumor cells are oval to spindle with ill defined border. The nuclei are oval to spindle with vesicular chromatin. [Fig c,  $\times 200$ , d  $\times 400$ ]

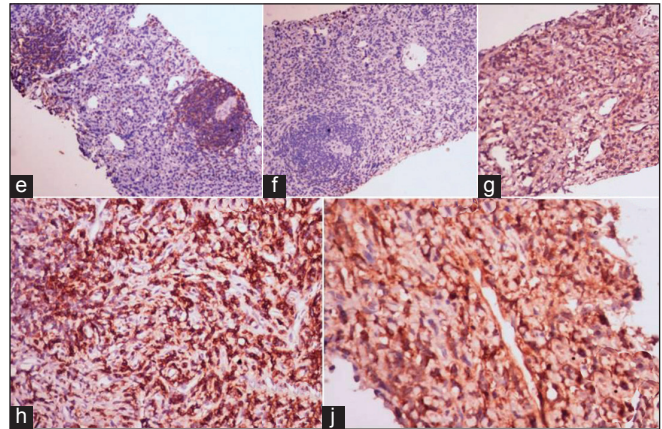
Adriamycin, vincristin, prednisolone. He expired post 1<sup>st</sup> course of chemotherapy due to pseudomonas infection.

## DISCUSSION

FDCS arises from FDCs which are localized within lymphoid follicles; morphologically have entangled cytoplasmic processes and frequent desmosomes; have the ability to trap and retain antigens for long periods of time in the form of immune complexes, but have a non-phagocytic activity; and express molecules involved in the proliferation and differentiation of B-cells.<sup>[2]</sup> The only predisposing factor identified for FDCS is hyaline-vascular CD (10-20% of cases).<sup>[7]</sup> FDCS are associated with Epstein barr virus (12%) especially those occurring in the liver.<sup>[7]</sup> It generally affect young to middle-aged adults, with a mean age of 43 years with no sex predilection.<sup>[8]</sup> They usually present as painless coalescent nodal mass (60%) of variable size<sup>[8]</sup> (1-20 cm diameter), but extranodal disease is most commonly seen in the head and neck (tonsil, nasopharynx) and intraabdominal organs (in particular the pancreas and peripancreatic tissues).<sup>[7]</sup> Other locations: axilla, gastrointestinal tract (17%), liver, oral cavity (13%), mediastinum (8%) and spleen (2%).<sup>[7]</sup>



**Figure 2:** Well defined intensely enhancing mass lesion with central necrosis in the right hemipelvis, 6 cm in size, abutting the right obturator internus muscle and displacing the urinary bladder anteriorly



**Figure 4:** Photomicrograph shows positivity of CD20 in the nodules [Fig 4e, IHC-CD20  $\times 100$ ], the nodules are negative for CD3 (4f,  $\times 100$ ), the spindle cells are immunopositive for CD35, CD43, Clusterin [Fig 4g, IHC-CD35  $\times 100$ , h-CD43  $\times 200$ , j-Clusterin  $\times 200$ ]

Grossly it appears as a firm white mass. HPE showed ovoid to spindled cells whorls with long cellular processes, distinctive nuclei, speckled to vesicular chromatin; sometimes multinucleated cells. Hemorrhage or necrosis is an uncommon finding.<sup>[7]</sup> Immunohistochemistry positive for CD21, CD23, CD35, Fascin, Clusterin, podoplanin, Desmoplakin Epithelial membrane antigen, Epithelial growth factor receptor, Anti-Follicular Dendritic Cells antibody (Ki-M4), Anti-Follicular Dendritic Cells antibody CNA 42, CD68, Fragment crystallizable region, S100  $\pm$  (but not strong) Factor XIIIa  $\pm$  while negative for Leucocyte common markers (CD1a), cytokeratin, lysozyme, CD34, CD3, CD79a, CD30, Human Melanoma Black HMB45.<sup>[2]</sup>

A subset of these tumors has been reported to arise in or concomitantly with foci of CD<sup>[7]</sup> as in our case. The presence of rich vascularity around the tumor and few hyalinized vascular follicles found in HPE gave the clue that the tumor might have developed from CD. In fact,

some argue that FDSC actually develops from CD as a hyperplasia — dysplasia — neoplasia sequence<sup>[7]</sup> so FDSC may share some of the radiologic features of CD. In our patient, we saw a large lobulated soft-tissue mass with engorged vessels seen around it on CT, the feature of CD.

FDSC behaves more like low-grade sarcoma than lymphoma. Complete surgical resection is considered the treatment of choice; the role of adjuvant therapy (chemotherapy or radiation) is unclear because of the rarity of the disease. Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, vincristin, prednisolone CHOP<sup>[9]</sup> have shown good response. In a small series by Soriano *et al.*<sup>[9]</sup> patients who received all three modalities of treatment upfront had the longest disease-free intervals. Sarcoma-based regimen gemcitabine and taxane;<sup>[9]</sup> imatinib in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin,<sup>[10]</sup> rituximab<sup>[11]</sup> was also reported to have some activity against FDSC. Our patient was given R-CHOP. But response could not be assessed as he expired post first cycle due to pseudomonas infection.

Poor prognostic factors like extensive necrosis, a mass larger than 6 cm, cytologic atypia, intraabdominal location, and a high proliferative index increase the likelihood of recurrence, metastasis, and mortality.<sup>[7]</sup> The lung, liver, and lymph nodes are the most common sites for metastasis, and the tumor may be highly aggressive and fatal within 2 years of diagnosis.<sup>[7]</sup> Local recurrence rate was reported to be 43% while distant metastases – 24% (lung, liver, peritoneum, pancreas and lymph nodes). Five-year recurrence-free survival rates of 27% to 32%. And overall 5-year survival rate of 79%.<sup>[7]</sup>

Our patient presented with PNP, an autoimmune bullous disease characterized by severe stomatitis, polymorphous skin eruptions that occurs in association with various forms of underlying neoplasia. It is characterized by the presence of autoantibodies that react with intermediate filament-associated proteins in desmosomes and hemidesmosomes; desmoplakin, bullous pemphigoid antigen 1, and envoplakin.<sup>[4]</sup>

A review of 163 case reports of PNP reported that 84% of cases were associated with hematologic malignancies (Non hodgkin lymphoma [39%], Chronic lymphocytic leukemia [18%], CD [18%], thymoma [6%], Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia [1%], Hodgkin's lymphoma [1%], and monoclonal gammopathy [1%]). The remaining 16% were associated with nonhematologic neoplasms (epithelial origin carcinoma [9%], mesenchymal origin sarcoma [6%], and melanoma [1%]). Oral ulcerations were the presenting feature in 45% of all cases and appear to be a key feature of PNP.<sup>[12]</sup>

In conclusion, our case report is unique because it reports for the 1st time to our knowledge as a pathological

constellation of follicular dendritic cell sarcoma with castleman's disease and paraneoplastic pemphigus arising from extranodal pelvic region, a rare disease at a rare site. Its importance lies in suspicion of diagnosis and considering the treatment of paraneoplastic pemphigus according to the underlying pathology. Being rare its optimal treatment yet to be defined.

## REFERENCES

1. Sharpe M, Easthope SE, Keating GM, Lamb HM. Polyethylene glycol-liposomal doxorubicin: A review of its use in the management of solid and haematological malignancies and AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma. *Drugs* 2002;62:2089-126.
2. Maeda K, Matsuda M, Suzuki H, Saitoh HA. Immunohistochemical recognition of human follicular dendritic cells (FDCs) in routinely processed paraffin sections. *J Histochem Cytochem* 2002;50:1475-86.
3. Monda L, Warnke R, Rosai J. A primary lymph node malignancy with features suggestive of dendritic reticulum cell differentiation. A report of 4 cases. *Am J Pathol* 1986;122:562-72.
4. Lee IJ, Kim SC, Kim HS, Bang D, Yang WI, Jung WH, *et al.* Paraneoplastic pemphigus associated with follicular dendritic cell sarcoma arising from Castleman's tumor. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1999;40:294-7.
5. Marzano AV, Vezzoli P, Mariotti F, Boneschi V, Caputo R, Berti E. Paraneoplastic pemphigus associated with follicular dendritic cell sarcoma and Castleman disease. *Br J Dermatol* 2005;153:214-5.
6. Yamada H, Nobeyama Y, Matsuo K, Ishiji T, Takeuchi T, Fukuda S, *et al.* A case of paraneoplastic pemphigus associated with triple malignancies in combination with antilaminin-332 mucous membrane pemphigoid. *Br J Dermatol* 2012;166:230-1.
7. Chan JK, Fletcher CD, Nayler SJ, Cooper K. Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma. Clinicopathologic analysis of 17 cases suggesting a malignant potential higher than currently recognized. *Cancer* 1997;79:294-313.
8. Perez-Ordóñez B, Erlandson RA, Rosai J. Follicular dendritic cell tumor: Report of 13 additional cases of a distinctive entity. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1996;20:944-55.
9. Soriano AO, Thompson MA, Admirand JH, Fayad LE, Rodriguez AM, Romaguera JE, *et al.* Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma: A report of 14 cases and a review of the literature. *Am J Hematol* 2007;82:725-8.
10. Azim HA, Elsedewy E, Azim HA Jr. Imatinib in the treatment of follicular dendritic sarcoma: A case report and review of literature. *Onkologie* 2007;30:381-4.
11. Meijs M, Mekkes J, van Noesel C, Nijhuis E, Leeksa O, Jonkman M, *et al.* Paraneoplastic pemphigus associated with follicular dendritic cell sarcoma without Castleman's disease; treatment with rituximab. *Int J Dermatol* 2008;47:632-4.
12. Kaplan I, Hodak E, Ackerman L, Mimouni D, Anhalt GJ, Calderon S. Neoplasms associated with paraneoplastic pemphigus: A review with emphasis on non-hematologic malignancy and oral mucosal manifestations. *Oral Oncol* 2004;40:553-62.

**How to cite this article:** Baghmar S, Kumar S, Gupta SD, Raina V. Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma with paraneoplastic pemphigus: Rare case and a brief review of literature. *Indian J Med Paediatr Oncol* 2013;34:317-9.

**Source of Support:** Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.