AZD-1222

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Recurrence of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma: 2 case reports

In a case series, a 60-year-old man and a 73-year-old woman were described, who developed recurrence of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) following administration of AZD-1222 for COVID-vaccination [*routes and dosages not stated*].

The 60-year-old man (patient 1 of the article) was diagnosed with CTCL (liculotropic mucosis fungoides MF tumour). He remained in remission for 2 years. He received first dose of AZD-1222 [Vaxzevria; manufactured by Oxford/AstraZeneca] for COVID-19 vaccination. At 4 weeks after first dose of vaccination, he developed a minor lichenoid induration on the periphery of the existing alopecia areata patch. A week after the second dose of vaccine, he developed small nodules in the same area. Subsequently, an incisional biopsy was performed, which showed CD30+ large cell transformation (LCT) tumour in immunohistochemistry and PCR analysis. Thus, he was diagnosed with recurrence of CTCL, which was probably induced by COVID-19 vaccination.

The 73-year-old woman (patient 2 of the article) had a 10-year history of CTCL (MF tumour) and lymphomatoid papulosis type A (LyP). She was treated successfully with PUVA and was in remission the last 7 years. She received first dose of AZD-1222 [Vaxzevria; manufactured by Oxford/AstraZeneca] for COVID-19 vaccination. At 10 days after the first dose of the vaccine, she developed a rash on areas where LyP was previously evident. Her histological findings were consistent with LyP Type-A. Thus, she was diagnosed with recurrence of CTCL, which was probably induced by COVID-19 vaccination.

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