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**A CLASSIC FORM OF KAPOSI'S SARCOMA WITH AN ATYPICAL CLINICAL-
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

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Rationale: Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is a malignant tumor, derived from lymphatic endothelial cells. The pathogenesis is not fully understood, however it is associated with human herpesvirus 8, genetic, environmental and immunological factors. There are major four types of Kaposi Sarcoma that differ in epidemiology and prognosis. There are: classic, endemic, iatrogenic, and epidemic. The classic type affects predominantly elderly men. It manifests with purple, brown or black patches, papules or nodules, with a tendency to bleeding and ulceration, most commonly on the lower limbs.

Objective: The aim of our study was to demonstrate case of Kaposi sarcoma with atypical clinical and epidemic background.

Material and methods: A 86-year-old woman with 4-month history of glaucoma-purple nodules present on the left leg and swelling of both shins was admitted to the Department of Dermatology. Patient in an interview with hypertension (treated with nebivolol, torasemid, perindopril), degeneration of the spine, the condition after right hip replacement in 2009 and binocular cataract. Dermatological examination revealed numerous purple and purple-violet, well demarcated nodules with increased cohesion on left calf and foot. Ductular edgings of both limbs were found. In the left limb computed tomography, exudation in the knee joint and swelling of the lower leg with fluid located near the joint were found. Dermoscopic examination of the nodule, which was the first symptom, showed a gray-red color, areas with a rainbow pattern and flaky surfaces. Peripheral lymphadenopathy wasn't noted. Imaging diagnostics didn't reveal any internal focal lesions. Laboratory tests showed only slightly elevated lactate dehydrogenase, fibrinogen, creatinine and d-dimers. Based on histopathological examination which revealed numerous mitotic divisions, also atypical ones and positive immunohistochemical staining nodular form of Kaposi sarcoma was diagnosed. The patient was referred to the oncology center for further treatment.

Result and discussion: Despite the lack of typical and epidemiological background we recognized Kaposi Sarcoma in our patient. Although that, in the literature, there has been little described the case of Kaposi Sarcoma with similar clinical manifestation, we suspect that older age and related immunosenescence, and long-term pharmacotherapy of hypertension by angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors contribute to the occurrence of cancer in our patient.

Conclusions: There are many factors that can affect the development of Kaposi's sarcoma. Kaposi sarcoma manifests in various atypical forms thus it can pose difficulties to maintain a proper diagnosis. Classic Kaposi Sarcoma has a known association with the development of a secondary malignancy therefore the patients require close monitoring.