













~~Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma is the most common B-cell lymphoma to develop as a primary tumor of the skin. These skin lymphomas develop slowly, over months or~~
Types of Cutaneous B-Cell Lymphoma

Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma is the most common B-cell lymphoma to develop as a primary tumor of the skin. These skin lymphomas develop slowly, over months or

years, and may manifest as single or multiple tumors or nodules with a pink or reddish appearance. This disease usually appears on the head, neck or trunk of the body.

Primary cutaneous marginal zone B-cell lymphoma is the second most common form of CBCL. This slow-growing lymphoma appears as pink or red lesions, nodules and/or tumors. It is most commonly found on the extremities, but can occur anywhere on the body.

Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg-type is less common than other CBCLs, but is usually more aggressive (fast-growing), developing over weeks or months. This lymphoma usually appears as red or bluish-red lesions on the lower legs, although lesions can occur on any part of the body. The lesions frequently grow into large tumors that extend deep into the body. The lesions may become open sores and spread outside the skin more frequently than the slow-growing CBCLs.

Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, other describes a group of very rare lymphomas, including intravascular large B-cell lymphoma, T-cell rich large B-cell lymphoma, plasmablastic lymphoma and anaplastic B-cell lymphoma. Although these lymphomas usually appear on the head, trunk and extremities, they are almost always cutaneous manifestations of systemic lymphomas and thus do not truly fit among the CBCLs.

Treatment Options

Selecting a treatment for a patient depends on the symptoms, the patient's general health and stage of disease. Depending on the number of lesions present, primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma and cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma may be treated locally with either radiation or surgery. Topical steroids or topical chemotherapy may also be used. Slow-growing CBCLs rarely transform into more aggressive types of lymphoma. For diseases that do transform, become widespread or become systemic, a variety of chemotherapy regimens may be used. Other therapies, such as rituximab (Rituxan) either alone or in combination with chemotherapy, or interferon may be recommended.

There is no known best treatment strategy for the more aggressive types of CBCL such as cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type. For single tumors, radiation is often effective as are combinations of chemotherapy or radiation and chemotherapy given sequentially. All of these treatments usually put the disease in remission, however, relapse is common. Research is underway to test the most effective strategies for treating CBCLs.

Treatments Under Investigation

There are several treatments being tested in clinical trials for CBCL. It is critical to remember that today's scientific research is continuously evolving. Treatment options may change as new treatments are discovered and current treatments are improved. Therefore, it is important that patients check with the Lymphoma Research Foundation or their physician for any treatment updates that may have recently emerged.

Participating in Clinical Trials

Clinical trials are crucial in identifying effective drugs and determining optimal doses for lymphoma patients. Patients interested in participating in a clinical trial should talk to their physician. Contact the Lymphoma Research Foundation's Helpline for an individualized clinical trial search by calling (800) 500-9976 or emailing helpline@lymphoma.org.

Follow Up

Once treatment is completed, a follow-up care plan should be created by the patient's physician. The plan should provide a treatment summary, which includes information such as age and date of diagnosis, staging, the types of treatment administered and response to treatment. The plan should also indicate the type and frequency of medical tests that a survivor should routinely undergo over their lifespan.

Lymphoma survivors should receive regular medical exams from a physician who is familiar with their medical history as well as the treatments they have received. Survivors and their caregivers are encouraged to keep copies of all medical records and test results as well as information on the types, amounts and duration of all treatments received. This documentation will be important for keeping track of any effects resulting from treatment or potential disease recurrences.