

Article Review and Case Report of Cutaneous Rosai-Dorfman Disease with Pinna Involvement



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Abstract

Rosai-Dorfman disease, also known as sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy, is considered a benign affection of unknown cause. However, it is thought that alterations in the immune system may cause the disease. It was described in 1969 by Rosai and Dorfman; ever since, about 600 cases of cutaneous affection have been reported around the world. In Mexico, there have been only eighteen cases. The extranodal affections occur in the 43%, including: skin, nasal cavity, paranasal sinus, the orbits, bones, and the central nervous system. A histological study is important for diagnosis, where a histiocyte and plasma cell infiltration shows histiocytes positive for S100 and CD68 protein. This is the case report of an eleven year old male allergic to penicillin, gentamicin, and clindamycin, with no other relevant clinical history.

The patient was referred to the emergency department due to massive bilateral pinna growth, as well as non-painful erythematous nodular lesions. The patient added that he went for a swim a week before showing any symptom. The diagnosis: pinna perichondritis. Antibiotics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatories were prescribed, though the lesions did not improve. In a requested immunological profile, BHC, acute phase reactants were reported normal. A biopsy showed an inflammatory reaction throughout the dermis and the perichondrium, excluding the ear cartilage. The pathology outcome shows: moderate chronic perichondritis, histological and morphological changes that match the cutaneous Rosai-Dorfman disease. The immune-histochemical studies performed with S-100 positive CD-1a negative, confirm diagnosis. Apart from the eighteen cases reported in Mexico since 1969, only one has been reported with cutaneous bilateral pinna affection.

Hearing before birth

Rosai-Dorfman disease is a type of histiocytosis described by pathologists Juan Rosai and Ronald Dorfman in 1969. The disease is a benign lymphoproliferative disorder of unknown cause, which usually affects the cervical ganglia. It is accompanied by other extranodal manifestations in 43%, that, most of the time, manifest as cutaneous alterations (16%). The extranodal manifestations might also affect some other organs, such as: the central nervous system, kidneys, glands, the digestive system and bones. Though of unknown etiology, the disease is believed to originate from an alteration of the immune system. Due to its benign course, it is a self-limiting entity; few are the permanent cases. Macroscopically, the cutaneous lesions are characterized by papules, nodules, plaques, lesions in the form of tumor, erythematous lesions. Microscopically, it is characterized by polymorphic, plasmacytic infiltrate interspersed with histiocytes, some frothy. The diagnosis is made by a histopathological report, along with the results of the immunohistochemistry positive to protein S-100. The clinical presentation of this case is of relevance to a proper diagnosis for

it could be wrongly interpreted as an infectious ear perichondritis. In Mexico, eighteen cases have been reported since 1969. Only one case has been reported with cutaneous presentation involving bilateral pinna.

Methodology

Table 1: Authors and reported cases in Mexico since 1969.

Alvarado-Cabrero y cols	1
Molina-Carrion LE et al	1
Flores-Carrillo VM et al	1
Arrecillas-Zamora y col	1
Ortiz Hidalgo C y col	4
Navarrete FG y col	9
Quezada PE	1

After a systematized review of Mexican literature looking for case reports of Rosai-Dorfman disease, we found a total amount of 7 published articles including a total of 18 patients (Table 1). Among all of these cases, only one presents cutaneous Rosai-Dorfman bilateral pinna affection. The following search engines were consulted: pubmed, clinical key, Cochrane, www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php, medigraphic.com, www.imbiomed.com.mx, <http://biblat.unam.mx/es>.

Case

Eleven year old male allergic to penicillin, gentamicin, and clindamycin, with no other relevant clinical history. Disease basic manifestations include: bilateral pinna with rapid increase in volume, presenting non-painful erythematous papulo-nodular lesions, without other symptoms such as fever, general discomfort, otorrhea. He reported that he had gone for a swim the previous week; thus, we suspected pinna perichondritis of infectious etiology. The exploration showed both erythematous pinna with increased volume, with papulo-nodular lesions in cocha, helix and anti-helix of different sizes that did not exceed 1cm. (Figure 1). There was no pain to manipulation and exploration. Integral, slightly erythematous, tympanic membranes are observed. No alterations or lesions were found at the level of the nostrils, oral cavity, facial region and oropharynx. Neck did not present cervical lymphadenopathy. There was no evidence of other injuries at that time.

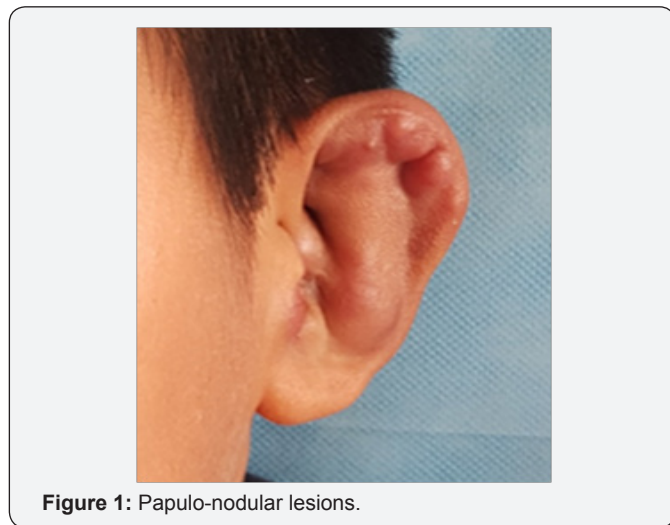


Figure 1: Papulo-nodular lesions.

Antibiotics and analgesics were prescribed with no clinical improvement, and showing no changes in the lesions. A prednisone regimen (1mg / kg / day) was given for 10 days without any improvement during the appointments hence, the requested immunological tests and other paraclinics (Table 2). Afterwards, it was decided to undergo an incisional biopsy of the right pinna lesion. The pathology report showed perichondrial tissue with intense chronic swelling, and skin with moderate inflammation with presence of leukocyte infiltrate interspersed with histiocytes, some frothy. It was subsequently sent to immunohistochemistry with S100 positive and CD1a negative results, confirming Rosai-

Dorfman cutaneous disease. The diagnosis was sent to different specialties for integral assessment in order to rule out alterations or lesions in other areas (Figure 2).

Table 2: Paraclinicals.

WBC	7.54
NEU#	58%
LYM#	31.3%
MON#	5.3%
EO#	2.1%
HGB	14.9
HCT	41.9%
MCV	84.7
MCH	30.2
PLT	273
GSR	40
C3	155mg/dl
C4	20.3mg/dl
ANTI RO	0.2
ANTI LA	2.7
C-RP	2.6
RF	11.5
IGG	1450mg/dl
IGM	102mg/dl
IGA	354mg/dl
IGE	17.1mg/dl
AF	152
BT	0.52
PT	7.7
ALT	78
AST	64
FIBRINOGEN	393mg/dl
PT	11.2
APTT	25.6
TT	19.7
CC	86ml/min

After biopsy

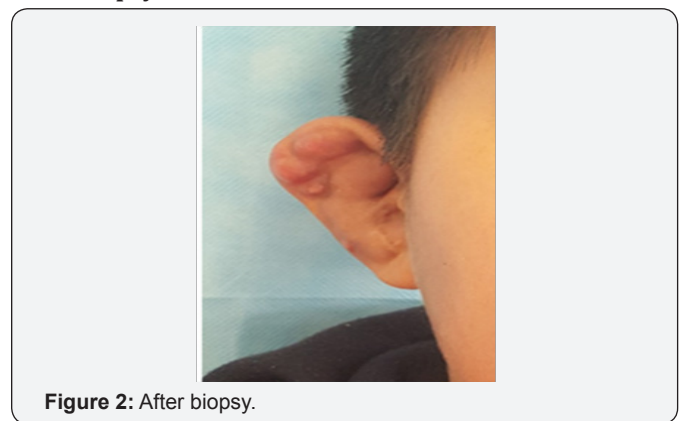


Figure 2: After biopsy.

Study protocol for histiocyte disease was performed with complete blood count, liver function tests, urinalysis, and clotting times, showed regular levels, except for the high ESR (Table 2). Imaging tests included thorax x-ray and chest lateral, skull lateral x-ray, computed tomography of the neck and thorax, magnetic resonance of the brain, and aspiration of bone marrow. There was no further evidence of alterations in results. Currently, the patient remains asymptomatic, with periods of remission and activation of the lesions affecting only pinna (Figure 2). Once we ruled out injuries in other levels, we chose an expectant management and close monitoring (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Papulo-nodular lesions with pustular acneiform lesions.

Discussion

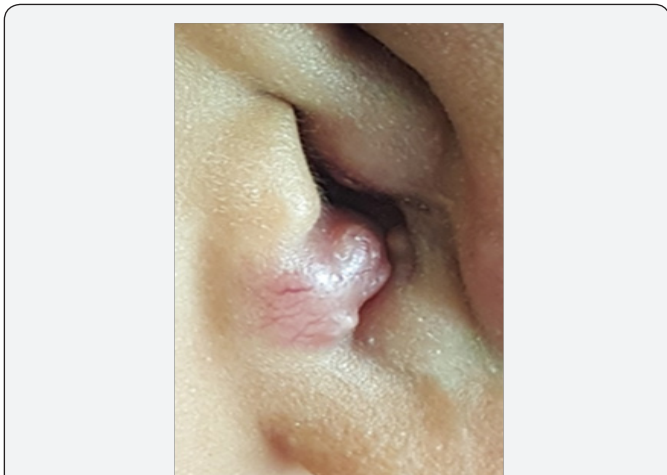


Figure 4: Pustular acneiform on EAC lesion.

Rosai-Dorfman disease, also known as Sinusal Histiocytosis with Massive Cervical Lymphadenopathy (SHML), is a rare entity with little etiology and treatment known. The extranodal variety with cutaneous component is even less common. The first cases of this disease were documented by Destombes in 1965, but it was until 1969 when Rosai and Dorfman acknowledged the disease as a pathological clinical one [1] (Figure 4). The term cutaneous Rosai Dorfman disease is used exclusively for variants of the disease where the condition is restricted to the skin, which speaks of a local

condition. Due to the variation of the disease, it is of great importance to distinguish and study the patient to determine whether or not it is a systemic condition, for it might be accompanied by a skin alteration at the same time. This will also depend on the treatment. The extranodal form occurs in a 43%; and the skin is up to a 16% most frequently affected [2-4].

Epidemiology

Rosai Dorfman disease may manifest at any age group but it is more common among children and young adults. The disease is rather common among men than among women. It has been proven that the extranodal manifestation in its cutaneous variant is more frequent in 50 year old adults. Affected patients have no record of cutaneous disease. Besides, they do not show cervical lymphadenopathy, and their laboratory results show no particular alteration. Pure cutaneous Rosai-Dorfman disease is quite unusual, reporting only 578 cases since 1969. From which only 11.2% have affected the cervicofacial region [5]. In an article recently reported by Taiseer Hassan Hassan Al-Khateeb, they reviewed in the literature that, of the 578 cases of skin disease, 4 cases affected the pinna [5]. In Mexico, 18 cases have been reported, and only 2 (including the patient of this report) have affected the pinna. The etiology is still unknown. Hypothetically, the disease is induced by an immune disorder triggered by a reaction to a viral infection. However, any proves remain unclear so far. Some agents -such as herpesvirus 6, or Epstein-Barr- might be considered as key elements to elicit the disease.

Clinical Manifestations

The most frequent feature of Rosai-Dorfman disease shows bilateral, painful cervical lymphadenopathy with fever, night sweats and weight loss. Lymph nodes may be affected at the mediastinal, inguinal, and retroperitoneal levels. The most affected sites are the skin, the upper aerodigestive route, bones, eyes and retro-orbital tissue. The affections can manifest in isolation as well as at the onset of the disease. Other cases have been reported with affection to CNS, digestive system, urogenital system, glands, liver, pancreas and lungs. At the head and neck level the condition is seen in 22% of cases, most commonly the nasal cavity. This entity can simulate many malignant lymphoproliferative diseases. Also, depending on the site of injury, it can simulate other diseases and mislead the diagnosis. For instance, at the central nervous system the disease behaves radiologically as a meningioma, but very suggestive data on Rosai-Dorfman disease can be determined, such is the case of emperipolesis at the cerebrospinal fluid [6].

The benign course disease is defined by a spontaneous and permanent remission within a considerable amount of the cases. Nevertheless, clinically, five evolutionary patterns have been described:

- a) complete and spontaneous remission (50% of cases);
- b) chronic course with exacerbations and remissions;

- c) persistent and stable disease (with permanence up to 19 years);
- d) progressive disease; and,
- e) lymph node and extraganglionic dissemination with fatal evolution (7% of cases). Some authors have reported cases without lymph node involvement and non-lymph node involvement, characterizing them only as Rosai-Dorfman disease and not sinusoidal histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy [7]. There is an exceptional case reported in the literature where a Langerhans Histiocytosis and Rosai-Dorfman disease coexisted in the same patient [4-11].

Rosai-Dorfman Cutaneous Disease is a non-systemic entity confined to the skin without cervical lymphadenopathy, and with distinct epidemiological characteristics. It mainly affects adults during the 5th decade of life [12-15]. The lesions are characterized by papules, indurated erythematous nodules, pustular acneiform lesions, and psoriasiform lesions. It is of a benign course and of spontaneous remission. Lesions might be 1cm up to 10cm long [15,16] within the different classifications of histiocyte and dendritic cell diseases, there are the following:

A. World Health Organization (WHO): histiocytosis classification

i. Class I:

- a) Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH).
- b) Histiocytosis of mononuclear phagocytes other than Langerhans cells.

ii. Class II:

- a) Familial and reactive haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH).
- b) Sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy (SHML or Rosai-Dorfman disease).
- c) Juvenile xanthogranuloma (JXG).
- d) Reticulohistiocytoma.

iii. Class III:

- a) Malignant histiocytic disorders.
- b) Acute monocytic leukaemia (FAB M5).
- c) Malignant histiocytosis.
- d) True histiocytic lymphoma.

B. Histiocyte Society: histiocytosis classification.

Disorders of varying biological behaviour:

- a) Dendritic cell-related.
- b) LCH.

c) Juvenile xanthogranuloma and related disorders

including Erdheim-Chester disease, and solitary histiocytomas with juvenile xanthogranuloma phenotype.

- d) Secondary dendritic cell disorders.
 - i. Monocyte/macrophage-related:
 - a) Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (familial and sporadic).
 - b) Secondary haemophagocytic syndromes (infection, malignancy, or autoimmune-associated, or other).
 - c) SHML.
 - d) Solitary histiocytoma of macrophage phenotype.
 - ii. Malignant disorders:
 - a) Dendritic cell-related
 - I. Histiocytic sarcoma (localised or disseminated)
 - b) Monocyte/macrophage-related
 - I. Leukemias (monocytic leukemias M5A and B, acute myelomonocytic leukemia M4, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia).
 - II. Extramedullary monocytic tumours or sarcoma (monocytic counterpart of granulocytic sarcoma).
 - III. Macrophage-related histiocytic sarcoma (localised or disseminated)
 - iii. Histiocyte Society: clinical classification of LCH
 - a) Single-system:
 - i. One organ system involved.
 - ii. Usually bone, skin, lymph nodes, lungs, or the thyroid or pituitary gland.
 - b) Multi-system:
 - i. 2 or more organ systems involved.
 - ii. Can be with or without involvement of risk organs.
 - c) Risk organs:
 - i. Specific organs are considered high-risk because the associated mortality rates in those who do not respond to treatment are high.
 - ii. High-risk organs include the liver, spleen, lung, and bone marrow.
- iv. **Laboratory studies:** Laboratory studies are not specific. We can find leukocytosis and elevation of the rate of globular sedimentation (ESR). Elevation of gamma globulins can be found. Some patients have other haematological alterations, such as autoimmune hemolytic anemia. In cases of hematological alterations such as anemia, leucopenia or thrombocytopenia, bone marrow aspiration is recommended.

A follow-up to laboratory studies is suggested to be performed every 6 months.

v. Image: Bone lesions are typical, thus, they may bear a resemblance to Langerhans histiocytosis. They are useful when requesting lateral of skull, Panoramic x-ray of jaws, lateral and tele of thorax, in order to identify osteolytic lesion. Neck and Chest CT is helpful to determine the presence of lesions in other organs or masses that are not palpable. Magnetic resonance imaging is of great help in analyzing soft tissue; it is also useful to determine the extent of the disease in other organs. PET-scan with 18F fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) is an effective tool for determining post-treatment injury activity. Since it is important to detect alterations at the CNS level, it is necessary to perform imaging studies such as skull CT or MRI of the brain to analyze the pituitary gland.

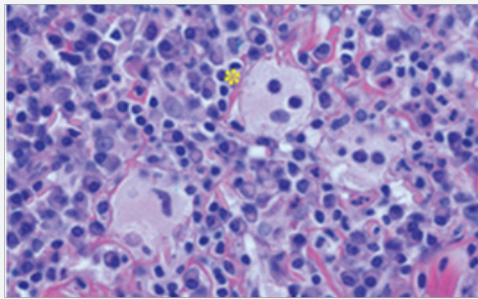


Figure 5: Histiocytes with phagocytic lymphocytes (emperipolesis).

vi. Diagnosis: Given that diagnosis is histopathological, a biopsy is always necessary. This entity often resembles other benign or malignant lymphoproliferative disorders. The main difference between Langerhans Histiocytosis and Rosai-Dorfman disease is the immunohistochemistry, where we report positivity to the S100 protein and negativity to the CD1a protein, since in Langerhans histiocytosis the latter is positive (Figure 5).

The histological features are lymph nodes with pericapsular fibrosis and sinus dilation, hence the name of Sinusal Histiocytosis with Massive Cervical Lymphadenopathy. A massive infiltration of histiocytes, lymphocytes, and plasma cells will be found. The main characteristic is that there is a presence of emperipolesis, which means that these histiocytes will contain other lymphocytes inside (Figure 5). These histiocytes express not only S100, but they are also positive for CD68, CD163, alpha-anti-chymotrypsin, alpha-antitrypsin and CD1a is typically negative.

The differential diagnosis will depend on the site of injury since it might be misleading and usually diagnosed when the decision to biopsy is made. Regarding our case, at the beginning, it led us to suspect a pinna pericondritis of infectious etiology because it was present in an acute way. Showing no response to treatment, and because of the clinical characteristics (such as the presence of bilateral lesions), we found out that it was another entity. In a

report published by Molina-Carrion LE et al, they explain a case of neurological manifestations with intracranial injury, which turned out to be deceptive. It was thought to be an intracranial tumor -in that case, meningioma- also compromising the spinal cord. The surgical treatment was carried out as probable meningioma until the biopsy report indicated Rosai-Dorfman disease [13].

vii. Treatment: The treatment will depend on the extent of the disease and the organs involved. Usually due to its benign course no handling is necessary. When vital structures are compromised, it is decided to start a treatment to avoid complications. [17] Surgery is only for biopsy purposes. On the other hand, when structures such as the airway or central nervous system are involved, injuries must be removed. If a complete resection of the lesion generates excessive morbidity, partial resections can be performed. Subsequent adjuvant therapy can be initiated with radiotherapy. Cortico-steroids have no long-term utility since they will not modify lesions in more than 91% of patients [5].

A particular case showed lesions decrement and symptom improvement with a prolonged course of low-dose steroids with prednisone with airway obstruction [17]. Therapy with anti-metabolites, such as methotrexate (MTX) and 6-mercaptopurine, has been used with little success 20%. Imatinib therapy with inhibitor tyrosine kinase with a dose of 400-600mg daily for 7 months, has been successful in some cases. [18] The use of monoclonal antibodies such as Rituximab has also been reported [19]. Expectant treatment and monitoring are recommended in those cases with no compromised vital structures. The duration of treatment with low doses of prednisone has not been defined in patients with massive cervical lymphadenopathy. Surgery is recommended for patients with vital organ compression; there is an 80% success rate for such cases. Radiotherapy will be necessary in cases resistant to treatment. Further research is also necessary to determine the benefits with monoclonal antibodies such as Rituximab or Imatinib, which is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

Conclusion

In our case, we chose an expectant management and monitoring, in case of skin presentation only. The patient was diagnosed a year and five months ago. He has been presenting remission and intermittent activation of the lesions only at the auricle. Other areas have not been compromised and remain asymptomatic. The reason why this particular area is affected is still unknown. This patient will require long term follow-up.

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