Anetodermic Primary Cutaneous B-Cell Lymphoma

A Unique Clinicopathological Presentation of Lymphoma Possibly Associated With Antiphospholipid Antibodies

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Background: Primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma manifested by anetoderma has been reported in 7 cases. In all, the secondary anetoderma developed in lesions of marginal-zone lymphoma or posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder resembling marginal-zone lymphoma. The mechanisms underlying the destruction of elastic tissue in anetoderma are unclear. However, there is growing evidence linking primary anetoderma with a wide range of immunologic abnormalities, the most common being the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies.

Observations: We analyzed data from 5 patients (3 male, 2 female) with clinical and histopathological features of anetodermic primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma. Three had marginal-zone lymphoma and 2 had follicle-center cell lymphoma. In all, secondary anetoderma developed in self-regressing nodules/plaques of the lymphoma. Two patients also had lesions clinically and histopathologically compatible with primary anetoderma. Associated immunologic diseases were systemic lupus erythematosus–like disease and rheumatoid arthritis (1 patient each; not in patients with primary anetoderma). Antiphospholipid antibodies were found in 4 patients.

Conclusions: Anetodermic primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma is a rare and unique clinicopathological manifestation not only of marginal-zone lymphoma, as previously described, but also of follicle-center cell lymphoma. This type of secondary anetoderma, like primary anetoderma, might be associated with immunologic disorders, particularly antiphospholipid antibodies.

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NETODERMALy, DERIVED FROM the Greek word anetos, meaning slack, is a rare elastolytic disorder characterized by a limited area of slack skin associated with loss of substance on palpation and a histologic finding of loss of elastic tissue. It is classically divided into 2 forms. Primary, or idiopathic, anetoderma develops in clinically normal skin or following a nonspecific inflammatory process. Secondary anetoderma arises at the site of certain well-defined skin diseases, such as cutaneous infections, inflammatory disorders, and tumors.1

The etiopathogenesis of anetoderma is unclear. Several studies suggested that the destruction of the elastic tissue is mediated by the release of elastase, metalloproteinases, cytokines, or still-undefined substances by the inflammatory or tumoral cells.1-4 A growing body of evidence in recent years has linked primary anetoderma to a wide range of immunologic abnormalities, the most common being the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies (aPLs).5-7

In 1993, Jurbert et al8 described a patient in whom primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma (PCBCL) manifested as infiltrated plaques as well as anetodermic lesions.8 Since then, reports of an additional 6 cases of anetodermic manifestation of PCBCL have been published.9-12

To shed further light on the characteristics of this rare presentation, we analyzed data from a series of 5 patients with anetodermic PCBCL with emphasis on the clinicopathological findings, associated diseases, and autoimmune laboratory findings. The pertinent literature is reviewed as well.

METHODS

The study group consisted of 5 patients with a diagnosis of PCBCL and anetoderma who were followed up at the Department of Dermatology of Rabin Medical Center from 1994 to 2008. Primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma was defined as cutaneous lymphoma without nodal and/or visceral involvement.13 The diagnosis of anetoderma was based on the typical clinical features combined with histologic...
findings of partial or complete loss of elastic tissue in the dermis. The staging procedure included physical examination; standard blood tests; computed tomography of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis, and bone marrow biopsy. Punch and/or incisional skin biopsy specimens were obtained from typical lesions of lymphoma, typical lesions of anetoderma, and lesions clinically demonstrating the coexistence of both processes, on an as-needed, case-by-case basis. Biopsy specimens were fixed in 10% formalin, embedded in paraffin, and stained with hematoxylin-eosin and Verhoeff–van Gieson elastic stain. Immunohistochemical studies were carried out on the paraffin-embedded sections with an avidin–biotin complex immunoperoxidase technique (ABC Vector Laboratories Inc, Burlingame, California) with the use of a panel of monoclonal antibodies that included CD20, CD3, LCA, Bcl-2, CD68, and CD79a (Dako A/S, Glostrup, Denmark); Bcl-6 and CD21 (Ventana, Tucson, Arizona); CD10 (Novocastra, Newcastle Upon Tyne, England); Ki67 (Lab Vision, Fremont California); LN-1 (BioGenex, San Ramon, California); and κ and λ light chains (Pierce-Endogen, Rockford, Illinois). DNA extracted from paraffin-embedded or frozen tissue was analyzed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to determine the gene rearrangement of the immunoglobulin heavy chain, as previously described.\(^\text{14}\)

Additional investigations at the time of diagnosis of anetodermic PCBCL included serologic testing for *Borrelia burgdorferi* and tests for APLs, including anticardiolipin antibodies (IgG, IgM, and IgA) and anti–β₂-glycoprotein 1 (IgG, IgM, and IgA). Lupus anticoagulant, VDRL test, *Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination, prothrombin time, and partial thromboplastin time were measured when indicated. Other tests performed in each patient included immunoelectrophoresis, determination of antinuclear antibody, and tests for thyroid, antiparietal, and anti–smooth muscle antibodies. One patient underwent PCR analysis for the detection of *B burgdorferi* in skin lesions. The local Helsinki Committee approved the study.

### RESULTS

#### CLINICAL AND LABORATORY FINDINGS

The study group consisted of 3 male and 2 female patients with a mean age of 55 years at diagnosis of PCBCL (range, 39-70 years) (Table 1). In all cases, the eruption at onset was characterized by asymptomatic nodules or infiltrated plaques. Some of the nodules and plaques regressed to anetodermic lesions over time (6 months to 8 years).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No. / Sex/Age, y</th>
<th>Relevant Medical History</th>
<th>Clinical Presentation</th>
<th>Time to diagnosis</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/F/70</td>
<td>Clinical primary anetoderma</td>
<td>Multiple erythematous nodules on trunk, some surrounded by anetodermic skin</td>
<td>6 y</td>
<td>PCMZL (multifocal), secondary anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/M/56</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Symmetric anetodermic lesions on back; few nodules on trunk and extremities regressing later to anetoderma</td>
<td>3 y</td>
<td>Primary anetoderma, PCFCL (multifocal), secondary anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/F/42</td>
<td>SLE-like disease</td>
<td>Large tumor on scalp, small nodules on face and chest; 2 small lesions regressed to anetoderma</td>
<td>1 y</td>
<td>PCMZL (multifocal), secondary anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/M/39</td>
<td>Clinical primary anetoderma</td>
<td>Large infiltrated plaque on left calf surrounded by anetodermic skin; symmetric anetodermic lesions on lower back</td>
<td>8 y</td>
<td>PCMZL, secondary anetoderma, primary anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/M/68</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Small nodule surrounded by anetodermic skin over upper arm</td>
<td>6 mo</td>
<td>PCMZL, secondary anetoderma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: PCFCL, primary cutaneous follicle-center cell lymphoma; PCMZL, primary cutaneous marginal-zone B-cell lymphoma; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus.

Evaluation at presentation yielded multifocal asymmetric nodular disease in 3 patients (patients 1-3) and a single infiltrated plaque in 2 patients (patients 4 and 5). Anetodermic skin was observed at the sites of the partially or completely disappearing preexistent erythematous nodules or plaques.

Three patients (patients 1, 4, and 5) were diagnosed as having primary cutaneous marginal-zone B-cell lymphoma (PCMZL); 1 of them presented with multifocal lesions. The other 2 patients (patients 2 and 3) were diagnosed as having multifocal primary cutaneous follicle-center cell lymphoma (PCFCL), including 1 (patient 3) with diffuse large-type lymphoma. All 5 patients had histopathological findings of anetoderma that developed secondary to the self-regressing lesions (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Further examination disclosed that, in 2 patients (patients 1 and 4), asymptomatic anetodermic skin lesions had appeared years before the typical nodular erythematous eruption, without any precedent inflammatory phase. Patient 1 had multiple oval skin-colored protrusions measuring 1 to 3 cm in diameter, located symmetrically on the sides of the back and extensor aspects of both arms. The lesions had wrinkled overlying skin and a feeling of tissue loss on palpation (Figure 3). The lesions in patient 4 were located symmetrically on the lower part of the back. The clinical appearance in conjunction with the histopathological findings was compatible with primary anetoderma.

Associated autoimmune diseases were diagnosed in 2 patients (patients 2 and 3) (Table 2). Patient 3 was known to have a systemic lupus erythematosus–like disease manifested by polyarthritis, a sustained elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate, and high titers of antinuclear antibody before diagnosis of the lymphoma. In patient 2, a form of rheumatoid arthritis developed during the course of follow-up of the lymphoma, characterized by fatigue, fever, morning stiffness accompanied by seronegative symmetric polyarthritis of the proximal interphalangeal and metacarpophalangeal joints, and evidence of synovitis of the wrist joints.

A deliberate laboratory investigation at the diagnosis of PCBCL disclosed the presence of aPLs in 4 of the 5 patients, but without lupus anticoagulant or prolonged partial thromboplastin time. None of the patients had a history of a thromboembolic event. We failed to detect any of the other autoantibodies tested, except for an abnormal ti-

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ter of antinuclear antibody in patient 3. Results of serologic testing for *B burgdorferi* were negative in all 3 patients tested (patients 1-3). Patient 1 was tested for this spirochete by PCR, and the findings were negative in both the erythematous nodule and the lesion of primary anetoderma. Patients 1, 2, 3, and 5 were tested for the presence of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection in the lymphoma biopsy specimens by means of EBV-encoded RNA in situ hybridization; the findings were negative in all of these cases.

Two of the patients with localized PCMZL (patients 4 and 5) were treated with electron beam radiation, and 1 patient with multifocal PCFCL (patient 3) was treated by her hematologist with the CHOP regimen (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin hydrochloride/hydroxydoxorubicin, vincristine sulfate, and prednisone). All 3 had a complete response. Two patients (patients 1 and 2) refused therapy. Both showed a relapsing course on follow-up, with regression of some of the nodules, leaving secondary anetoderma (Figure 4). Patient 2 was in a sustained remission for the last 3 years of follow-up. It is noteworthy that in patient 1 the lesions diagnosed as primary anetoderma remained stable throughout follow-up, whereas patient 4 showed outpouching of atrophic lesions with wrinkled overlying skin, located on the popliteal fossa and on the previously affected shin. Repeated biopsy specimens yielded a diagnosis of primary anetoderma.

**LIGHT MICROSCOPIC AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL FINDINGS**

Table 3 shows the histopathological findings of the different lesions observed in our patients with anetodermic PCBCL. The spectrum of lesions included nodular...
lesion of lymphoma, partially regressing nodular lesion, completely regressing lesion, and primary anetoderma.

Three patients presented with erythematous nodular lesions without clinical evidence of regression as well as lesions showing partial regression (patients 1–3). However, 2 patients presented with nodular lesions that were already partially regressing (patients 4 and 5). In 3 patients (patients 2–4), we detected nodular lesions that had regressed completely. In those cases, we also documented the histopathological findings. Two patients (patients 1 and 4) also exhibited lesions of what seemed to be primary anetoderma.

Three patients had hematoxylin-eosin and immunohistochemical findings of PCMZL: 2 with typical findings (patients 1 and 5) and 1 with findings of immunocytoma, currently classified as part of PCMZL (patient 4).

The histopathological findings of the lymphoma and the anetoderma secondary to the partially regressing lymphoma of patient 1 are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

Two patients had diagnostic findings of PCFCL (patients 2 and 3), one of which was diffuse large type. The histopathological findings of the lymphoma and the anetoderma secondary to the partially regressing lymphoma of patient 2 are shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8.

**COMMENT**

The association between hematologic malignant neoplasms and cutaneous elastolysis, although rare, is well recognized. The literature includes descriptions of granulomatous slack skin, anetodermic mycosis fungoides (a recently described unusual variant of mycosis fungoides), acquired cutis laxa in association with multiple myeloma, heavy-chain deposition disease, and cutaneous angiocentric T-cell lymphoma.

In the present study, we evaluated 5 cases of PCBCL with a unique clinicopathologic presentation, for which we suggest the term *anetodermic PCBCL*. Our review of the literature yielded 7 similar cases, which are summarized in Table 4. The patients were diagnosed as having PCMZL, plasmocytoma without underlying multiple myeloma or immunocytoma (the latter two are currently classified as PCMZL), or posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder in the skin resembling PCMZL. In all, the elastolytic skin lesions were a manifestation of the cutaneous lymphoma, which showed spontaneous partial regression in the form of anetoderma. The authors of a report of 2 cases specifically classified the anetoderma as secondary. In the other case reports, the authors did not use this term, but the available data indicate that they also represented secondary anetoderma, namely, anetoderma that arises at the

### Table 2. Laboratory Abnormalities, Treatment, and Follow-up of Patients With Anetodermic Primary Cutaneous B-Cell Lymphoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No.</th>
<th>Laboratory Abnormalities</th>
<th>Initial Treatment and Course</th>
<th>Development of Other Disorders</th>
<th>Duration of Follow-up and Last Known Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACL: IgA, 35 APL (ref, ≤22 APL); total IgA, 444 mg/dL (ref, 190–310 mg/dL); <em>Borrelia burgdorferi</em>, negative</td>
<td>Refused treatment; chronic relapsing, leaving anetodermic lesions</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Lost to follow-up after 3 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>βiSP: IgA, 150 SAU (ref, ≤20 SAU); <em>B burgdorferi</em>, negative</td>
<td>Refused treatment; chronic relapsing, leaving anetodermic lesions</td>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis</td>
<td>10 y, A− with anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>βiSP: IgM, 29 SMU (ref, ≤20 SMU); ANA, 1:160; <em>B burgdorferi</em>, negative</td>
<td>CHOP polychemotherapy</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Lost to follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ACL: IgG, 26 GPL (ref, ≤18 GPL); <em>B burgdorferi</em>, ND</td>
<td>EB, CR; 1 year later, new anetodermic lesions adjacent to irradiated field and popliteal fossa; biopsy specimen showed primary anetoderma</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>3 y, A− with anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>B burgdorferi</em>, ND</td>
<td>EB</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2.5 y, A− with anetoderma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: A−, alive without disease; ACL, anticardiolipin; ANA, antinuclear antibody; APL, antiphospholipid units; βiSP, βi-glycoprotein; CHOP, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin hydrochloride/hydroxydoxorubicin, vincristine sulfate, and prednisone; CR, complete response; EB, electron beam; GPL, IgG phospholipid units; ND, not determined; ref, reference cutoff or range; SAU, standard IgA units; SMU, standard IgM units.

SI conversion factor: To convert total IgA to grams per liter, multiply by 10.
site of a well-defined skin disease—specifically, in these cases, regressing lymphomatous infiltrates. In addition, colocalization of elastolysis and lymphoproliferative disorder was reported in 1 patient with benign cutaneous lymphoid hyperplasia and secondary anetoderma and another with localized acquired cutis laxa and primary cutaneous lymphoplasmacytoid lymphoma (immunocytoma).

In line with the literature, 3 of our 5 patients had anetodermic PCMZL. The other 2 constitute the first reported cases of anetodermic PCFCL, to our knowledge. This diagnosis is unexpected given the rarity of self-regression in PCFCL. Multifocality is also a rare occurrence in PCFCL, with a rate of 8% (of 101 patients) reported in a recent Dutch series. Because 1 of these patients (patient 2) refused therapy, we were able to observe the natural course of his malignant neoplasm. We found that it was typified by chronic relapse/self-regression during a period of many years. This finding suggests that anetodermic PCFCL may have different biological characteristics from classic PCFCL. By contrast, a multifocal presentation is not rare in PCMZL, according to the literature. 22

Interestingly, 2 of our patients, both with PCMZL, also had skin lesions with clinical and histopathological characteristics of primary anetoderma. It is unlikely that a preceding lymphoma at the sites of the anetoderma was overlooked owing to the symmetric distribution of morphic anetodermic skin lesions and the absence of inflammatory or tumoral infiltrates on biopsy study. Further...
Moreover, in 1 of these patients (patient 4) during follow-up we were able to detect the appearance of new anetodermic lesions that showed typical clinical and histopathological findings of primary anetoderma.

Primary anetoderma in conjunction with anetodermic PCBCL has not been previously described, to our knowledge. However, in 1 case, the available data were not sufficient to reach a definite conclusion regarding the nature of the additional anetodermic lesions that appeared in conjunction with the anetodermic lymphoma lesion.

Prompted by earlier reports of an association of primary anetoderma with autoimmune disorders, followed by studies in the 1990s and a later one from our center that focused specifically on aPLs, we conducted a thorough investigation of autoantibodies in all of our patients. Four of them, including the 2 with primary anetoderma, were found to have aPLs without evidence of antiphospholipid syndrome. Lymphoproliferative malignant neoplasms have been reported to be related to the generation of aPLs, although this seems to occur rarely in PCBCL (our unpublished data, 2007). Therefore, we postulate that immunologic mechanisms, possibly mediated by aPLs, may be involved not only in primary anetoderma but also in anetodermic PCBCL. Likewise, there are other rare examples of an association of secondary anetoderma with increased aPLs in patients with human immunodeficiency virus infection. Anetoderma, mostly secondary to resolving lesions, has been described in other infections such as borreliosis, which also might be associated with aPLs. In our 3 patients who underwent serologic testing, 2 with PCFCL and 1 with PCMZL, no evidence of B. burgdorferi infection was found. Lesions from the latter pa-
tient were also tested by PCR. Nevertheless, the infection cannot be definitively ruled out.33

An immunologic nature of anetodermic PCPBL was further suggested by the various autoimmune diseases diagnosed in 2 of our 5 patients and in 3 of the 7 previously described patients.8-10 These include primary Sjögren syndrome (1 patient), rheumatoid arthritis (2 patients), urticarial vasculitis (1 patient), and systemic lupus erythematosus–like disease (1 patient). This observation is in keeping with the known higher risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma among patients with such chronic inflammatory diseases.34 Sjögren syndrome was found to be associated with PCMZL in extranodal locations including the skin, as well as in the nodes.33 Primary Sjögren syndrome has also been reported in association with primary anetoderma.36

Studies have shown that aPLs may be detected in a significant proportion of patients with primary Sjögren syndrome or rheumatoid arthritis.7,37 However, data on the aPL status are lacking in the previous reports.8,36 Two additional patients were renal transplant recipients who had posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder associated with EBV infection.10,11 Although the cause of the renal disease was not provided in these reports, EBV infection has been found to be associated with aPLs.11

How aPLs affect the elastic fibers remains to be clarified. It has been suggested that aPLs bind directly to the elastic fibers because of the presence of an antigenic epitope that is phospholipid related, possibly apolipoprotein H.39 Salmon et al40 demonstrated that activation of complement is a central mechanism in aPL-induced pregnancy loss in a murine model of antiphospholipid syndrome, and they suggested that this mechanism might be involved in the tissue injury in systemic lupus erythematosus. Because C3 deposits on remaining elastic fibers have been detected in primary anetoderma, we have previously suggested that the same mechanism might play a role in the destruction of elastic tissue in patients with aPLs who have primary and/or secondary anetoderma.6

Others have hypothesized that the elastolytic process may be induced by local inflammatory factors directly secondary to the lymphoma or reactive infiltrates.9 Cytokines, and particularly interleukin 6, the central plasma growth factor involved in the final maturation of activated B cells into immunoglobulin-producing cells, might serve as mediators of this process.20 Findings that myeloma cells in culture could produce aspartic acid proteases41 suggest that these elastolytic enzymes might play a role in the development of anetoderma in cutaneous lymphoproliferative nodules and plaques rich in plasma cells. Alternatively, given that elastases are also produced by mac-

Table 4. Summary of Reported Cases of Primary Cutaneous B-Cell Lymphoma With Anetoderma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Patient No./Sex/Age, y</th>
<th>Clinical Features</th>
<th>Associated Diseases</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jubert et al,8 1993</td>
<td>1/M/64</td>
<td>Small infiltrated plaques and anetodermic skin on trunk and upper arms</td>
<td>Sjögren syndrome; glandular B-cell lymphoma</td>
<td>Plasmocytoma (multifocal) and anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child et al,9 2000</td>
<td>3/M/27</td>
<td>Nodules on trunk and limbs resolving to anetoderma</td>
<td>Urticarial vasculitis</td>
<td>Immunocytooma (multifocal) and secondary anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4/M/36</td>
<td>Nodules on trunk and arms resolving to anetoderma</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Immunocytooma (multifocal) and secondary anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasper et al,10 2001</td>
<td>5/M/39</td>
<td>Erythematous ballotable macules and flaccid nodules resolving to anetoderma</td>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis</td>
<td>PCMZL (multifocal) and anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6/F/26</td>
<td>Erythematous ballotable macules and flaccid nodules resolving to anetoderma</td>
<td>Renal transplant recipient (cause not mentioned)</td>
<td>Posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder resembling PCMZL (multifocal) associated with EBV and anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>García-Dura et al,11 2003</td>
<td>7/M/41</td>
<td>Anetodermal erythematous/purplish nodule on back and several anetodermic lesions</td>
<td>Renal transplant recipient (cause not mentioned)</td>
<td>Posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder resembling PCMZL associated with EBV and anetoderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segurado et al,12 2006</td>
<td>8/M/44</td>
<td>Plaques and nodules progressing to areas of redundant skin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>PCMZL (multifocal) and anetoderma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; PCMZL, primary cutaneous marginal-zone B-cell lymphoma.
phages, polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and fibroblasts, elastolysis may be exerted by these other inflammatory cells associated with the neoplastic ones. 

Finally, it is plausible that combined inflammatory and immunologic mechanisms are involved in the pathogenesis of anetodermic PCFCL.

In conclusion, anetodermic PCFCL is a unique clinico-pathological manifestation of low-grade B-cell lymphoma. It is a rare variant of PCMZL, as has already been described, and can also be a manifestation of PCFCL. Therefore, PCFCL should be added to the list of diseases causing secondary anetoderma. Primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma is also sometimes associated with primary anetoderma. The cause of this peculiar clinico-pathological manifestation is still unknown. However, our study results and review of the literature suggest that immunologic mechanisms, possibly mediated by αPLs, may be involved in at least some cases of anetoderma secondary to PCFCL, as in primary anetoderma. Further studies are needed before a definite conclusion can be reached.

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Author Contributions: Dr Hodak had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Study concept and design: Hodak. Acquisition of data: Hodak, Feurman, Barzilai, Cerroni, and Feinmesser. Analysis and interpretation of data: Hodak, Feurman, David, Barzilai, and Feinmesser.

Drafting of the manuscript: Hodak. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Feurman, Barzilai, David, and Cerroni.

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REFERENCES


