



HAL
open science

Association of knee atypical lesions with foot ulcers and a peak of kappa IgM monoclonal immunoglobulin

Marine Robert, Marie-Anne Couturier, Nicolas Ortonne, Glen Le Flahec, Céline Bryer-Le Breton, Flavien Huet, Laurent Misery

► To cite this version:

Marine Robert, Marie-Anne Couturier, Nicolas Ortonne, Glen Le Flahec, Céline Bryer-Le Breton, et al.. Association of knee atypical lesions with foot ulcers and a peak of kappa IgM monoclonal immunoglobulin. *JAAD Case reports*, 2023, 33 (4), pp.17-19. 10.1016/j.jcdr.2022.12.016 . hal-04343004

HAL Id: hal-04343004

<https://hal.science/hal-04343004>

Submitted on 3 Jun 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Association of knee atypical lesions with foot ulcers and a peak of kappa IgM monoclonal immunoglobulin



Marine Robert, MD,^a Marie-Anne Couturier, MD,^b Nicolas Ortonne, MD, PhD,^c Glen Le Flahec, MD,^d Céline Bryer-Le Breton, MD,^c Flavien Huet, MD, PhD,^a and Laurent Misery, MD, PhD^a

Key words: cutaneous macroglobulinosis; plantar disease; Waldenström's disease.



From the Department of Dermatology, Brest University Hospital, Brest, France^a; Department of Hematology, Brest University Hospital, Brest, France^b; Department of Pathology, Henri-Mondor Hospital, AP-HP, Créteil, France^c; Department of Pathology, Brest University Hospital, Brest, France^d; and Department of Neurology, Brest University Hospital, Brest, France.^e

Funding sources: None.

IRB approval status: Not applicable.

Patient consent: Consent for the publication of all patient photographs and medical information was provided by the authors at the time of article submission to the journal stating

that the patient gave consent for his photographs and medical information to be published in print and online and with the understanding that this information may be publicly available. Correspondence to: Laurent Misery, MD, PhD, Department of Dermatology, University Hospital of Brest, 2 Ave Marechal Foch, 29200, Brest, France. E-mail: laurent.misery@chu-brest.fr.

JAAD Case Reports 2023;33:17-9.
2352-5126

© 2023 by the American Academy of Dermatology, Inc. Published by Elsevier, Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jidcr.2022.12.016>

PRESENTATION

An 84-year-old man presented with small erythematous, necrotic papules on the knees (Fig 1) and the dorsal side of hands, associated with 2 plantar ulcers and paraesthesias. Pancytopenia and a peak of kappa IgM monoclonal immunoglobulin (28.3 g/L), with free kappa light chains, were noted. A Bence-Jones kappa-like proteinuria was present. Bone marrow aspirate analysis revealed a B-cell infiltration (45% of CD19+ cells) with intermediate kappa immunoglobulins (92%). Immunohistochemical analysis of knee lesion revealed large deposits of amyloid-like substance that was immunoreactive for anti-kappa antibody (Fig 2). Computed tomography scan showed osteoarthritis of the left fifth metatarsophalangeal joint. Electroneuromyography revealed axonal sensorimotor polyneuropathy.

Question 1: What is the diagnosis of cutaneous lesions on the knees?

- A. Purpura secondary to thrombocytopenia
- B. Wounds secondary to trauma
- C. Skin infection
- D. Amyloidosis
- E. Macroglobulinosis

Answers:

- A.** Purpura secondary to thrombocytopenia – Incorrect. These lesions are rather necrotic and no other purpuric lesions were observed. Thrombocytopenia was not severe (platelet count: $78 \times 10^9/L$).
- B.** Wounds secondary to trauma – Incorrect. No trauma was reported.
- C.** Skin infection – Incorrect. There was no erythematous border or pus.
- D.** Cutaneous amyloidosis – Incorrect. No apple-green birefringence with Congo red staining on polarized light microscopy was observed. Cutaneous symptoms of amyloidosis are a peculiar form of *purpura* in a periorbital distribution (“raccoon eyes”), waxy thickening of the skin, easy bruising, and *subcutaneous nodules* or plaques, which are very different lesions from those of this patient. Hence, the diagnosis of cutaneous amyloidosis can be excluded clinically.
- E.** Cutaneous macroglobulinosis (CM) – Correct. CM is characterized by the deposition of eosinophilic, immunoglobulin-derived material in the dermis. It typically presents as pink or skin-colored papules favoring the extensor surfaces of the extremities.¹ It is rare and only some small case series have been reported.²

Question 2: What is the hematological diagnosis?

- A. Lymphoid leukemia
- B. Myeloma

- C. Cutaneous lymphoma
- D. Monoclonal gammopathy of undermined significance
- E. Waldenström’s disease

Answers:

- A.** Lymphoid leukemia – Incorrect. There was no lymphoproliferative disorder in the blood.
- B.** Myeloma – Incorrect. The most common type of myeloma is IgG kappa (rare cases with IgA or even IgD or IgE). A monoclonal peak of kappa IgM is typical of Waldenström’s disease while IgM myeloma is extremely rare.³
- C.** Cutaneous lymphoma – Incorrect. There were no lymphoma cells in the skin.
- D.** Monoclonal gammopathy of undermined significance – Incorrect. The Ig level is lower than in myeloma and there are no clinical symptoms
- E.** Waldenström’s disease – Correct. Waldenström’s disease is a rare subtype of lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma characterized by monoclonal proliferation of lymphoplasmacytes in the bone marrow, lymph nodes, and spleen. Increased levels of circulating IgM monoclonal antibodies lead to their deposition in the skin and other organs. Cutaneous manifestations are rare and can be classified into specific and non-specific findings.^{4,5} Blood samples or biopsy of bone marrow, lymph nodes, or other organs likely to be infiltrated may be analyzed for proteins on tumor cells to distinguish Waldenström’s macroglobulinemia from other types of B-cell lymphomas. Flow cytometry immunophenotyping is essential for establishing the presence of a monoclonal B-cell disease component but also helping to exclude the possibility of chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma.³

Question 3: What is CM?

- A. An equivalent of amyloidosis in Waldenström’s disease
- B. An indirect consequence of the deposition of immunoglobulins

C. A specific manifestation of Waldenström's disease

D. A frequent condition

E. A predictive factor in all cases

Answers:

A. An equivalent of amyloidosis in Waldenström's disease — Incorrect. Amyloidosis refers to the deposition of fibrils within extracellular tissues of light chains in a β -pleated sheet configuration.¹

B. An indirect consequence of the deposition of immunoglobulins — Incorrect. IgM is a polymer characterized by multiple immunoglobulins linked together by strong *covalent bonds*, giving rise to pentamers. The combination of increased *vascular permeability*, high serum concentration, and presence of *specific antigens* in the skin may result in its deposition within the *dermis*.¹ Hence CM is a direct consequence of the deposition of immunoglobulins.

C. A specific manifestation of Waldenström's disease — Correct. Non-specific findings are attributed to hyperviscosity or cryoglobulinemia, whereas specific manifestations are related to neoplastic B-cell infiltrates and monoclonal IgM deposition in the skin.^{4,5} This case is notable because Waldenström's disease was revealed by both non-specific (neuropathic ulcers) and specific (CM) skin manifestations. The occurrence of the neuropathy is thought to be related to the accumulation of IgM in myelin sheaths.³

D. A frequent condition — Incorrect. It is very rare and there are only some case reports in the literature.^{1,4,5}

E. A predictive factor in all cases — Incorrect. Patients can develop CM before, concurrent with, or — as in our reported case — after diagnosis of the underlying lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma. Hence, CM can predict a latent plasma cell dyscrasia before any other clinical or pathologic evidence⁵ but not in all cases.

Abbreviation used:

CM: cutaneous macroglobulinosis

Conflicts of interest

None disclosed.

REFERENCES

1. Alegria-Landa V, Cerroni L, Kutzner H, Requena L. Paraprotein deposits in the skin. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2017;77(6):1145-1158.
2. Hassab-El-Naby HM, El-Khalawany M, Rageh MA. Cutaneous macroglobulinosis with Waldenström macroglobulinemia. *JAAD Case Rep*. 2020;6:771-775.
3. Ansell SM, Kyle RA, Reeder CB, et al. Diagnosis and management of Waldenström macroglobulinemia: Mayo stratification of macroglobulinemia and risk-adapted therapy (mSMART) guidelines. *Mayo Clin Proc*. 2010;85(9):824-833.
4. Libow LF, Mawhinney JP, Bessinger GT. Cutaneous Waldenström's macroglobulinemia: report of a case and overview of the spectrum of cutaneous disease. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2001;45(6):S202-S206.
5. Yokote T, Akioka T, Oka S, et al. Cutaneous infiltration with Waldenström macroglobulinemia. *Leuk Res*. 2006;30(9):1207-1210.