Plaque-Phase Mycosis Fungoides Treated with Photodynamic Therapy: Results from 12 Patients

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Abstract

Background: Recent years have seen an increase in the off-label use of photodynamic therapy for the treatment of a variety of skin diseases. Plaque-phase mycosis fungoides is among the most promising possibilities for the use of this treatment.

Objectives: To evaluate the treatment of plaque-phase mycosis fungoides with photodynamic therapy and compare the results obtained using fluorescence photography.

Material and methods: We performed a prospective, descriptive, observational study. Twelve patients with 24 lesions were treated with topical methyl aminolevulinate (MAL) under an occlusive dressing for 3 hours, followed by 8 minutes of red light (630 nm, 37 J/cm²; Aktilite).

Results: Six patients had a complete response, 5 a partial response, and 1 did not respond to treatment. A mean of 5.7 sessions was applied and no side effects were reported. Treatment tolerance was excellent.

Conclusions: Photodynamic therapy with MAL appears to be a good treatment option for patients with plaque-phase mycosis fungoides with a small number of lesions.

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PALABRAS CLAVE
Micosis fungoide; Terapia fotodinámica; Methyl aminolevulinico

Micosis fungoide en fase de placas tratada con terapia fotodinámica: resultados en 12 pacientes

Resumen

Introducción: La terapia fotodinámica (TFD) está siendo desarrollada en los últimos años en dermatosis diferentes de las aprobadas para su uso. Entre todas ellas, la micosis fungoide (MF) en estadio de placas es una de las más prometedoras.

Objetivos: Evaluar los resultados en el tratamiento de la MF en placas con TFD y correlacionarlos con la fotografía de fluorescencia.
Introduction
Photodynamic therapy has been under development in recent years and off-label applications have been growing in number. Currently approved indications are basal cell carcinoma, actinic keratosis, and Bowen’s disease, but the effect of this treatment modality has also been explored in a variety of other inflammatory skin diseases, infections, and tumors, usually in single cases or small case series. Mycosis fungoides, in its patch phase or plaque phase, is one of the diseases in which experience has begun to accumulate.

In its early stages this disease progresses slowly, local treatment is prescribed, and the patient’s condition is watched. Treatment options include topical corticosteroids, nitrogen mustard, carmustine, topical bexarotene, local radiotherapy, and psoralen plus UV-A irradiation if plaques are dispersed. When lesions are localized, few in number, and unresponsive to conventional topical treatments, photodynamic therapy can be considered.

Objective
To evaluate the treatment of plaque-phase mycosis fungoides with photodynamic therapy in terms of the number of sessions applied, time of remission, treatment tolerance, and outcome.

Material and Methods
This prospective, descriptive, open-label observational study enrolled patients with 1 or more plaques caused by mycosis fungoides. Patients met the following inclusion criteria:

- Both a clinical and histologic diagnosis of mycosis fungoides
- No demonstrated noncutaneous involvement
- Lack of response to at least 1 conventional treatment applied for an appropriate period
- Ability to follow the photodynamic therapy instructions
- Signed, informed consent to treatment

The exclusion criteria were as follows:

- Criteria stipulated by the US Food and Drug Administration
- A patient’s low level of intelligence and poor understanding of the treatment

The lesions were occluded with methyl aminolevulinate (MAL) (Metvix, Galderma, Sweden) for 3 hours and red light (Aktelite, 630 nm, 37 J/cm²) was applied for 8 minutes. Monthly sessions were given until the treated lesions responded or lack of response was confirmed by the sixth session. Evaluation of response included clinical inspection and palpation to assess the degree of dermal infiltration as well as digital photographs to assess erythema and color changes. Complete response was defined as the disappearance of infiltrates from the lesion and the resolution of erythema; partial response was indicated by a reduction in these variables and absence of response by their persistence. Fluorescence photographs were taken before and after each session with an Olympus C5060 camera attached to a light that delivered ultraviolet flashes (400 nm) (ClearStone VD-DA digital system). Fluorescence was classified as positive if the lesion was red under Wood’s light or negative if not. Positive lesions were subdivided according to whether or not the response precisely corresponded to the occluded plaque. These positive lesions were further classified according to positive or negative correlation between fluorescence and clinical course (whether or not changes in clinical manifestations were consistent with changes in fluorescence). Treatment tolerance was rated by the patient as good, fair, or poor. Once a complete response was achieved, quarterly check-ups were scheduled to monitor the lesions for continued absence of infiltration (in the case of complete response) or degree of persistent infiltration (in the case of partial response). Recurrence was recorded if infiltrates reappeared while the treated lesions were being followed. Adverse events related to treatment were recorded.

Results
Results are summarized in Table 1. Of 12 patients, 3 were men and 9 were women; a mean of 68 months (range, 12-360
months) had passed since the onset of disease. A total of 24 lesions were treated. All patients had been previously treated with topical corticosteroids and a few had received psoralen (by mouth or bath) plus UV-A treatment or had used a topical retinoid or immunomodulatory agent. Most patients received 6 sessions, although 4 achieved a complete response and stopped after 5 sessions. Six of the 12 patients (50%) achieved a complete response, 5 (42%) a partial response, and 1 (8%) no response. In the 11 patients who achieved a complete or partial response, the mean duration of remission was 15.6 months (range, 3-6 months). All treated plaques showed positive fluorescence that precisely followed the borders of the covered plaques, and fluorescence diminished in intensity as infiltrates decreased; it was therefore considered that fluorescence and clinical assessments were positively correlated. Half the patients rated their tolerance of treatment as good, 4 (33%) rated it as fair, and 2 (16%) as poor.

**Discussion**

Since the 1994 publication by Svanberg and coworkers, in which they reported good results with photodynamic therapy in 2 patients with patch-phase mycosis fungoides, a total of 12 reports have appeared (Table 2). Most have involved small patient series, for a total of 33 patients and 51 treated lesions. Table 3 summarizes all treated lesions according to clinical type and whether complete response was obtained or not. The complete response rate in the total of 46 lesions was 80%; surprisingly the rate was higher for tumors (100%) than for patches or plaques (approximately 72% and 78%, respectively). Aminolevulinic acid (ALA) was the photosensitizing agent used in all cases except the 2006 study of Zane and coworkers, in which MAL was used. Red light (usually noncoherent) was used to achieve sufficient penetration of the skin. The groups of Svanberg and coworkers and, in 2008, Díez-recio and coworkers both reported good results using lasers; the latter group used a pulsed-dye laser (585 nm). All studies used several irradiation sessions, though intervals varied considerably, with treatment occurring monthly, weekly, or even several times a week. Follow-up schedules for the monitoring of post-treatment recurrences were also variable (with intervals ranging from 4 to 33 months).

The theoretical grounding for photodynamic therapy in mycosis fungoides is well known. As early as 1994, Boehncke and coworkers demonstrated the selective absorption of...
Table 2  Studies on Patch- or Plaque-Phase Mycosis Fungoides Treated With Photodynamic Therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author and Year</th>
<th>No. of Lesions per Patient</th>
<th>Occlusion, h</th>
<th>Light Source</th>
<th>Photosensitizing Agent</th>
<th>Fluence level, J/cm²</th>
<th>Type of Lesion</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Recurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Svanberg 1994</td>
<td>4/2</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Laser 630 nm</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Patch</td>
<td>CR, 2/4</td>
<td>Nonspecific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf 1994</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Visible light</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Plaque</td>
<td>CR, 2/2</td>
<td>None in 3-6 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman 1995</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Visible light</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Plaque</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Nonspecific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edstrom 1998</td>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>630 nm</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Nonspecific</td>
<td>CR, 4/6</td>
<td>Nonspecific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang 1999</td>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>635 nm</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>170-130</td>
<td>Patch, 1; tumor, 2</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>None in 33 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orenstein 2000</td>
<td>6/2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>580-720 nm</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tumor</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>None in 24 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham 2001</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>580-740</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>80-180</td>
<td>Patch, 10; tumor, 2</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>None in 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edstrom 2001</td>
<td>12/10</td>
<td>5-18</td>
<td>600-730</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In lesions with CR, none in 12-19 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leman 2002</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>6-24</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Patch</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>None in 12 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coors 2004</td>
<td>7/5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60-160</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>72-144</td>
<td>Patch, 5; tumor 2</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>None in 12-18 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zane 2006</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>MAL</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>Patch</td>
<td>CR, 4; PR, 1</td>
<td>In CR, none in 12-34 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diez-Recio 2007</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pulsed dye laser, 585 nm</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Plaque</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>None in 24 mo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ALA, aminolevulinic acid; CR, complete response; MAL, methyl aminolevulinate; PR, partial response.
photosensitizers during photodynamic therapy for mycosis fungoides, with resultant reduction of proliferation of transformed T-cells. Later studies showed that in cutaneous lymphoma, malignant blood cells positive for CD71 (the transferrin receptor) had greater capacity to generate PpIX after ALA incubation compared to normal blood lymphocytes. These findings may be attributable to the fundamental role of iron in the synthesis of endogenous porphyrins. In 1998, Edstrom and coworkers reported that treating mycosis fungoides plaques with photodynamic therapy resulted in significant reduction of the lymphocytic infiltrate (particularly of lymphocytes that are positive for CD4 and negative or only weakly positive for CD7). They also used TUNEL staining to demonstrate that the decreased infiltrate was not a result of apoptosis of atypical lymphocytes but rather of a reduction in proliferating cells. Some years later, the same authors showed that applying photodynamic therapy to mycosis fungoides lesions led to a decrease in CD71 lymphocytes in plaques and that this was accompanied by reduced proliferation.

Our study sought to look more deeply into the results of photodynamic therapy in plaque-phase mycosis fungoides and lesion fluorescence. Until now, both the use of this treatment in this clinical setting and the reliance on lesion fluorescence for assessment have been in developmental stages. Given that the clinical and histologic diagnosis of mycosis fungoides can present difficulties, patients without a confirmed diagnosis were excluded from our study to avoid including confounding variables. For the same reason, we included only patients with exclusively cutaneous involvement, given that other candidates might be taking systemic treatments that would interfere with the results of photodynamic therapy. The selected patients had a history of nonresponse to at least 1 conventional treatment, given that photodynamic therapy in this setting is still under study and is not considered a first-line option.

A protocol for using photodynamic therapy in mycosis fungoides has not been established. The irradiation parameters and MAL occlusion times we used were those applied for approved indications, such as basal cell carcinoma and actinic keratosis. We adopted those parameters in an attempt to assure consistency within the sample and not introduce confounders. Also necessary are long wavelengths, around 600 nm, to assure adequate penetration at the spectrum absorbed by porphyrins. The optimal time intervals between sessions are also undetermined and studies vary greatly in this respect. With the intention of facilitating treatment adherence, we gave 1 session per month so that patients would not have to come to the hospital often.

In our patient series, the complete response rate for plaques was 50%, a sensitivity that is markedly lower than results of around 72% published in the international literature (Table 3). However, if we compare these results to those for conventional topical treatments of stage IA mycosis fungoides, photodynamic therapy emerges as a promising modality (Table 4). The complete response rate is superior to that of topical corticosteroids, and photodynamic therapy does not have the drawbacks of causing atrophy or only providing a short duration of effect. Photodynamic therapy is more costly, however, in terms of time and expense. Carmustine and metoclopramide achieve higher complete response rates but lead to more side effects and are less available for general clinical use. The response rates for photodynamic therapy are also superior to those of topical bexarotene.

Photodynamic therapy does not appear to be an optimal choice in comparison with psoralen plus UV-A or UV-B irradiation, however. Nonetheless, although the complete response rates of the latter therapies are superior, photodynamic therapy has the merits of being simpler and causing fewer side effects: it is not carcinogenic and requires fewer sessions. Furthermore, because red light is used, penetration is greater. This therapeutic option is best reserved for treating patients with plaque-phase mycosis fungoides who have few lesions (maximum of 4), however, because beyond that point the technique is impractical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3</th>
<th>Summary of the Complete Response Rate and Lesion Types in Published Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of lesions treated</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>21/27 (78%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure  Lesion treated with photodynamic therapy. The lesion (top left) and the corresponding fluorescence image (lower left) are shown. Top right, the lesion after 3 photodynamic therapy sessions; bottom right, 3 months after the fifth session there are no signs of infiltrates.
and not cost-effective. Patients with more lesions are candidates for the aforementioned phototherapies. It is theoretically possible to combine the 2 treatments, to take advantage of the patient’s trip to the hospital and the fact that ultraviolet light is in the spectrum absorbed by porphyrins; no studies have been done on this combination, however. Photodynamic therapy might also be combined with systemic treatments, but these combinations have also not been studied.

Repeated sessions of photodynamic therapy are required in mycosis fungoides, as has been clear from the earliest studies by Wolf and coworkers in 1994 and by Amman and Hunziker a year later. No standard protocol has been set, however. In our study we used the same photosensitizing agent (MAL) and the same number of sessions (a mean of 6/lesion) as in the study by Zane and coworkers; those authors scheduled weekly sessions, however, meaning that the treatment period was considerably shorter for their patients than for ours. Considering that tolerance was good and side effects absent in both studies, weekly sessions do seem to be more appropriate and beneficial, especially on comparison with other therapies.

Patients with mycosis fungoides being treated with photodynamic therapy must be followed closely, as is the case with any other treatment modality. In studies in which lesions have been biopsied after treatment, histologic cure has sometimes been observed; however, other authors have observed clearing or that liquid nitrogen be applied around the lesion (10 cm) during treatment. Poor session tolerance, however, has not been reported when ALA has been used with a laser light source.

No outstanding adverse events were noted, although 1 patient did have a generalized eczematous reaction after the fourth session. The reaction did not reappear after later sessions, however. Interestingly, this patient was the one whose lesions did not respond to treatment. Most patients’ lesions cleared, leaving slight postinflammatory hyperpigmentation. Thus, the cosmetic outcome was good, although persistent hyperpigmentation, erosions, and even ulceration have all been described after photodynamic therapy.

We can conclude that photodynamic therapy with MAL for plaque-phase mycosis fungoides is effective and well tolerated. This modality is emerging as an approach to consider for the treatment of stage IA mycosis fungoides that does not respond to conventional treatment. These preliminary results are promising, but larger studies are needed in order to establish an evidence base for the role that photodynamic therapy may be able to play.

Table 4 Complete Response Rates and Side Effects Associated With Treatments Used for Stage IA Mycosis Fungoides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Study Design</th>
<th>Complete Response, %</th>
<th>Adverse Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topical corticosteroids</td>
<td>Retrospective Nonrandomized trial</td>
<td>25-63</td>
<td>Skin atrophy Short duration of the therapeutic effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metoclopramide</td>
<td>Retrospective Nonrandomized trial</td>
<td>26-76</td>
<td>Contact dermatitis Secondary skin tumors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmustine</td>
<td>Retrospective Nonrandomized trial</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Myelosuppression Telangiectasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexarotene</td>
<td>Prospective Nonrandomized trial</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Contact dermatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV-B phototherapy</td>
<td>Retrospective Nonrandomized trial</td>
<td>75-83</td>
<td>Erythema, pruritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psoralen plus UV-A</td>
<td>Retrospective and prospective</td>
<td>79-88</td>
<td>Nausea, phototoxicity, skin tumors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electron beam radiation therapy</td>
<td>Nonrandomized trial Meta-analysis</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Pigmentation, itching, alopecia, telangiectasia, xerosis, anhydrosis, skin tumors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.
References


