

Clinical analysis of 20 cases of cutaneous extranodal NK/T-Cell lymphoma

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Abstract

Background: To investigate the clinical features, pathological features and prognostic factors of cutaneous extranodal natural killer/T-cell lymphoma (CENKTL).

Methods: A total of 20 cases with CENKTL from February 2013 to November 2021 were analysed retrospectively.

Results: The patients included 15 men and five women, and their ages ranged from 19 to 92 (median age of 61) years. The most common lesions were on the extremities, followed by the trunk. Histopathological examination showed atypical lymphocyte infiltrate in dermis and subcutaneous fat. The tumour tissue showed vascular proliferation, vascular occlusion, and coagulation necrosis. *In situ* hybridisation revealed that 20 patients were positive for Epstein–Barr virus-coding ribonucleic acid. Immunohistochemistry showed that the tumour cells were positive for CD3 ϵ (18/20 and 90%), CD56 (19/20 and 95%), T-cell intracellular antigen (TIA-1) (13/14 and 92.9%) and CD20 (5/20, 25%). About 20 patients were positive for Ki-67 with values of 30–90%. A total of 11 of the 20 patients died, and two patients were lost to follow-up. The 2-year overall survival was 24%, and the median overall survival was 17 months. Univariate analysis revealed that involvement of lymph nodes ($P = 0.042$) correlated with worse survival.

Limitations: This is a retrospective study design and has a limited number of patients.

Conclusion: CENKTL is rare and has a poor prognosis. Diagnosis is challenging due to non-specific clinical symptoms and histopathology results. A comprehensive judgement should be made based on related clinical manifestations and histopathological and molecular examination. Lymph node involvement is an independent prognostic factor for CENKTL.

Key words: Cutaneous lesion, extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, histopathology, immunohistochemistry, prognosis

Plain language summary

Cutaneous extranodal natural killer/T-cell lymphoma (CENKTL) has various histopathological findings and diverse clinical manifestations. We performed a retrospective study of CENKTL to investigate the clinical, pathological features and prognostic factors. A total of 20 cases with CENKTL (15 males and 5 females) were analysed. Histopathological examination showed atypical lymphocyte infiltrate in dermis and subcutaneous fat. The tumour tissue showed vascular proliferation, vascular occlusion, and coagulation necrosis. Immunohistochemical staining demonstrated expression of CD2, CD3 ϵ , cytotoxic protein (TIA-1, perforin and granzyme B) and CD56. These findings, in conjunction with Epstein–Barr virus-coding ribonucleic acid *in situ* hybridisation positivity, confirmed a diagnosis of CENKTL. Eleven of the 20 patients died, and two patients were lost to follow-up. The 2-year overall survival was 24%, and the median overall survival was 17 months. Univariate analysis revealed that lymph node involvement correlated with worse survival. To conclude, a comprehensive judgement should be made based on clinical manifestations and histopathological and molecular examination. Additionally, lymph node involvement is an independent poor prognostic factor for CENKTL.

How to cite this article: Wang D, Min S, Lin X, Jiang G. Clinical analysis of 20 cases of cutaneous extranodal NK/T-Cell lymphoma. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2023;89:718-24

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Received: March, 2022 **Accepted:** January, 2023 **Epub Ahead of Print:** March, 2023 **Published:** August, 2023

DOI: 10.25259/IJDVL_300_2022 **PMID:** 37067109

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Introduction

Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma (ENKTL) is a rare and highly malignant type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, which could have features such as vascular destruction and marked tissue necrosis. It is closely related to infection with the Epstein–Barr virus.¹ Primary ENKTL exhibits a predilection to develop in the upper aerodigestive tract and most commonly occurs in the nasal cavity, nasopharynx, and oral cavity. The skin is the most common initial extra nasal presentation, but involvement of skin is extremely rare. According to the primary site of involvement, cutaneous ENKTL can be divided into two subgroups: primary CENKTL (PCENKTL), which has no evidence of systemic or extracutaneous disease at the time of diagnosis, ENKTL with secondary cutaneous involvement (SCENKTL), and ENKTL with extra nasal manifestation and secondary cutaneous involvement.² Although ENKTL has been widely evaluated, there is only limited data about the clinicopathological characteristics or prognosis of patients with CENKTL. Therefore, in this study, we reviewed 20 cases of CENKTL to improve our histopathological and clinical understanding of this rare disease.

Materials and methods

The data of 20 cases of CENKTL in the Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University and Xuzhou Central Hospital from February 2013 to November 2021 were collected. CENKTL was diagnosed based on the findings of a skin lesion biopsy. The diagnostic criteria were based on the World

Health Organization's (2016) classification of lymphoid neoplasms.³ This study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee.

The clinical and pathological data collected included the following: clinical manifestations, laboratory examination and histopathology findings, immunophenotype, type of treatment and last follow-up, treatment response, progression, and survival data. Then, relevant literature was reviewed to summarise the clinical features, histopathological characteristics, therapeutic strategies, and prognosis for CENKTL.

Statistical analyses were performed using Statistical Package For The Social Sciences 23.0. Survival was analysed using the Kaplan–Meier method and compared using the log-rank test. Cox proportional hazards regression model was used to assess the prognostic factors. Results are presented as hazard ratios with 95% confidence intervals. A *P*-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Clinical and laboratory data

The clinical characteristics and laboratory examinations of 20 CENKTL patients are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The age range of the 20 patients (15 men and five women) at diagnosis was 19–92 years. A total of 12 (60%) patients were older than 60 years, and the median patient age was 61 years. The skin lesions of some cases can be seen in Figures 1a and 1b.

Table 1: Clinical data of 20 patients with cutaneous extranodal NK/T cell lymphomas

Case No.	Sex	Age	Diagnosis	Cutaneous involvement	Cutaneous performance	B symptoms†	Treatment	Outcome (mo)
1	M	61	PCENKTL	Back, chest, limbs	Erythema, ulceration	Fever	C + ASCT	AWR 52
2	M	54	PCENKTL	Left leg	Ulceration	Night sweat	C + mR	DOD 24
3	M	35	SCENKTL	Chest	Nodule	None	C	AWR 22
4	M	64	PCENKTL	Nose	Ulceration, crust	Fever	U	DOD 1
5	M	79	SCENKTL	Back, chest	Erythema, nodules	Weight loss	U	DOD 4
6	F	19	PCENKTL	Left leg	Ulceration	Fever	/	/
7	M	73	PCENKTL	Face	Nodules	None	R	DOD 10
8	M	30	SCENKTL	Right leg	Nodule	Night sweat	C + R	DOD 10
9	M	65	PCENKTL	Arms, legs	Ulceration, crust, mass	Fever	C	DOD 3
10	M	91	PCENKTL	Left leg	Ulceration	None	U	AWD 45
11	M	69	SCENKTL	Arms, legs	Ulceration	None	C	DOD 17
12	F	73	PCENKTL	Back, chest	Erythema, mass	Night sweat	R	AWR 10
13	F	75	PCENKTL	Haunch	Ulceration	None	/	/
14	M	74	PCENKTL	Face	Mass	None	C + R	AWR 15
15	M	61	PCENKTL	Face, trunk, limbs	Erythema, mass	None	C	DOD 1
16	M	49	PCENKTL	Face, neck	Mass	Fever	C	DOD 20
17	M	52	PCENKTL	Chest	Ulceration	Fever	C	DOD 3
18	F	35	PCENKTL	Back	Mass	None	C + ASCT	AWR 12
19	M	61	SCENKTL	Face, trunk, limbs	Nodules, ulceration	None	C	DOD 6
20	F	59	SCENKTL	Legs, back	Erythema, ulceration	Weight loss	U	AWD 1

†B symptoms; 1. Unexplained fever (>38°C) for >3 consecutive days, 2. Night sweats, 3. Weight loss at 6 months > 10% in months. PCENKTL, primary cutaneous extranodal natural killer/T-cell lymphoma; SCENKTL, extranodal natural killer/T-cell lymphoma with secondary spread to the skin; C, chemotherapy; R, radiotherapy; ASCT, autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; U, Untreated; DOD, died of disease; AWD, alive with disease; AWR, alive with recurrence; "/>, means unknown

Table 2: Characteristics of cutaneous extranodal NK/T cell lymphoma

Characteristics	Total	Percentage
Age, median (range) (years)	61(19–92)	
≤60	8/20	40%
>60	12/20	60%
Gender		
Male	15/20	75%
Female	5/20	25%
Primary tumour		
Skin	14/20	70%
Nasal Cavity	6/20	30%
Cutaneous involvement		
Solitary	9/20	45%
Multiple	11/20	55%
Distribution of skin lesions		
Head and neck	4/20	20%
Trunk	10/20	50%
Extremities	10/20	50%
Generalised	3/20	15%
Clinical features of skin lesions		
Plaque	5/20	25%
Papule or nodules	11/20	55%
Ulceration	11/20	55%
B symptoms		
Yes	11/20	55%
No	9/20	45%
Lymph node involvement		
Yes	7/20	35%
No	13/20	65%
LDH level		
Elevated	11/20	55%
Normal	9/20	45%
Ann Arbor Stage		
I, II	4/20	20%
III, IV	16/20	80%
Treatment		
Chemotherapy	7/20	35%
Radiotherapy	2/20	10%
Chemotherapy + radiotherapy	3/20	15%
Chemotherapy + ASCT	2/20	10%
Untreated	4/20	20%
Unknown	2/20	10%
Outcome		
Survival	7/20	35%
Death	11/20	55%
Unknown	2/20	10%
Immunophenotype		
CD3ε	18/20	90%
CD20	5/20	25%
CD56	19/20	95%
Granzyme B	10/12	83.3%
TIA-1	13/14	92.9%
EBER	20/20	100%

ASCT, autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; EBER, Epstein-Barr virus-encoded small RNAs; TIA, transient ischaemic attack

Histopathological features

Histopathological examinations showed atypical lymphocyte infiltrate in dermis and subcutaneous fat. Tumour tissue showed vascular proliferation, vascular occlusion, and coagulation necrosis. The tumour cells were mainly medium-sized, and nuclear divisions were common [Figures 2a and 2b].

Immunohistochemistry and Epstein-Barr virus status

Immunohistochemistry showed that the tumour cells were positive for CD2 (12/13 and 92.3%), CD3ε (18/20 and 90%) [Figure 2c] and CD56 (19/20 and 95%) [Figure 2d], cytotoxic proteins such as TIA-1 (13/14 and 92.9%), perforin (6/9 and 66.7%) and granzyme B (10/12, 83.3%) and CD20 (5/20 and 25%) [Figures 2e and 2f]. The positivity of the proliferating



Figure 1a: Ulcerated noduloplaque on the neck



Figure 1b: Grouped papules, plaques and nodulo-plaques on the back

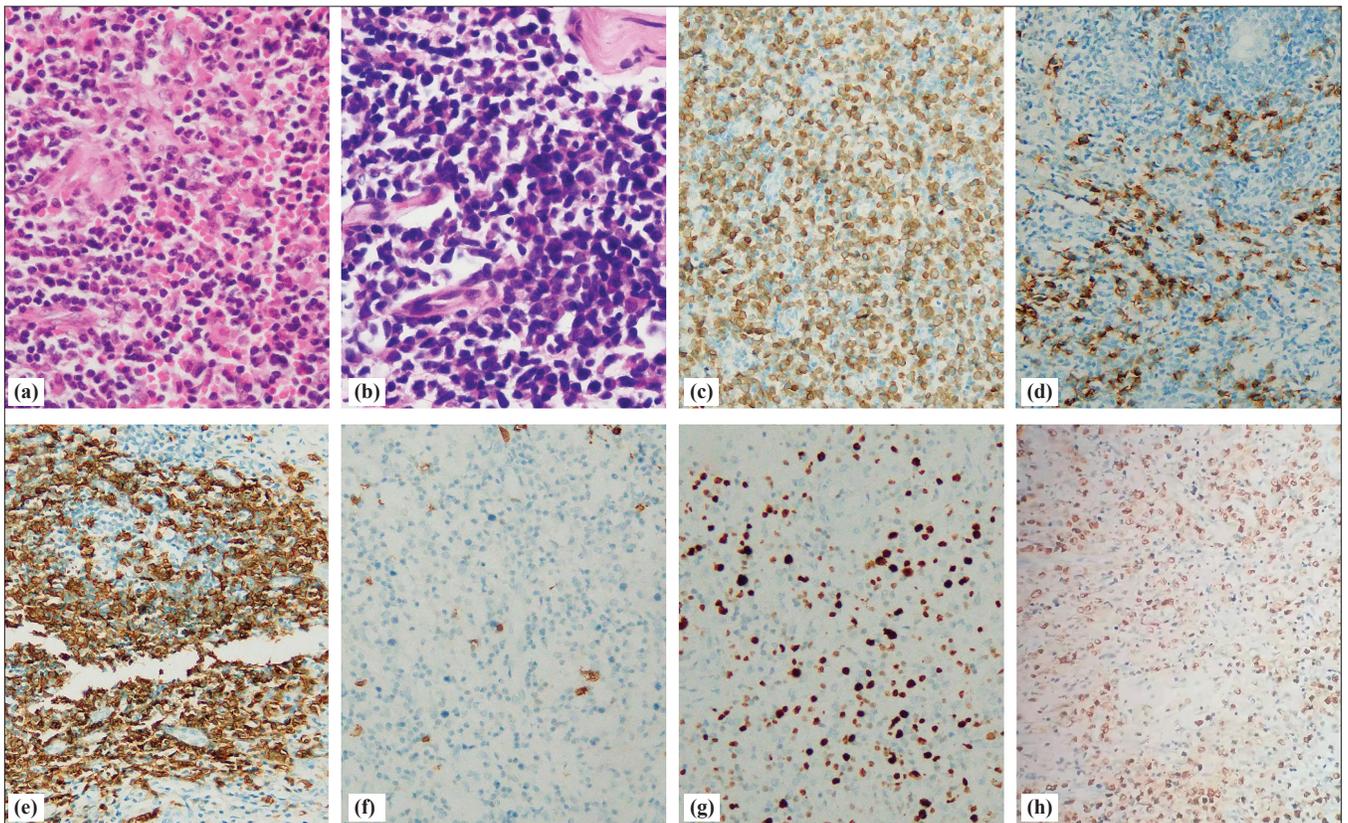


Figure 2: Histopathology and immunohistochemistry of patients with cutaneous extranodal NK/T cell lymphoma (a–b) Histopathology showing a diffuse infiltrating growth of lymphoid cells (hematoxylin and eosin staining, ×200). (c) CD3ε positive (immunohistochemical staining, ×200). (d) CD56 positive (immunohistochemical staining, ×200). (e) CD20 positive (immunohistochemical staining, ×200). (f) CD20 negative (immunohistochemical staining, ×200). (g) Ki67 positive (immunohistochemical staining, ×200). (h) EBER positive (*in situ* hybridisation for Epstein–Barr virus-encoded ribonucleic acid, ×200)

nuclear antigen (Ki-67) (20/20 and 100%) was 30–90% [Figure 2g]. *In situ* hybridisation showed positive nuclei of Epstein-Barr virus encoded RNA (EBER) (20/20 and 100%) [Figure 2h].

Treatment response and survival analysis

Ten patients died from disease progression, and one patient of cardiovascular disease. Seven patients survived with or without disease, and two patients with PCENKTL were lost to follow-up after 1 month. The median overall survival of nasal ENKTL with secondary spread to the skin was 37.5 months from the first diagnosis and 8 months from the presentation of a cutaneous lesion. Overall survival of patients with localised cutaneous lesions was not significantly different from that of patients with generalised cutaneous lesions, in both PCENKTL ($P = 0.681$) and secondary lesions ($P = 0.156$). When all patients were combined into a single cohort, Kaplan-Meier curve analysis revealed that the 2-year overall survival was 24% and the median overall survival was 17 months (95% confidence interval 3.66–30.34 months).

Univariate analysis revealed that lymph node involvement ($P = 0.042$) correlated with worse survival [Figures 3a and 3b]; however, the presence of B symptoms ($P = 0.859$), age above 60 years ($P = 0.645$), high serum Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level ($P = 0.428$), high IPI score ($P = 0.473$), advanced Ann Arbor stage III-IV ($P = 0.460$), CD20-positivity ($P = 0.272$), primary tumour ($P = 0.521$) and solitary cutaneous lesions ($P = 0.607$) were not associated with good prognosis [Table 3].

Discussion

CENKTL is more frequent in males and frequently occurs in middle-aged adults. In this study, 75% of the patients were men, and the male-to-female patient ratio was 3:1. The median age of the patients was 61 years, and 60% of the patients were

older than 60 years, indicating a slightly higher proportion of elderly individuals in comparison with previous studies. The pathogenesis of Epstein-Barr virus tumours is different between elderly and young patients and may be related to the immune degradation caused by ageing.⁴

In this study, among all subsets of CENKTL, primary CENKTL was the most common. All forms of nasal ENKTL with cutaneous involvement were present within two years after the initial diagnosis of nasal ENKTL,⁵ while the median time in our group was 25.5 months (range 3–76 months). In this study, the clinical features were characterised by erythema, papules, subcutaneous nodules, and ulceration, which was consistent with the previous reports.⁶ In all such patients, lesions were more common in the lower extremities, which may be related to T-cell homing.⁷ Furthermore, the cutaneous lesions of the lower extremities were more likely to progress to ulceration. The ulceration is probably due to the characteristics of tumour cells destroying blood vessels and the resulting secondary ischemic necrosis in the tissue..

Immunohistochemical findings for this disease often show the neoplastic cells are positive for CD2, CD3 ϵ , cytotoxic protein (TIA-1, perforin and granzyme B) and CD56, frequently negative for other T-lineage markers and B-cell antigen (CD20). CD56 is a marker for NK cells and is positive in 74–76% of cases of ENKTL.⁸ In accordance with published literature, there are no significant differences in the clinicopathological features between CD56 positive and CD56 negative cases.⁹ In our study, one case was negative for CD56, and the diagnosis of the case was established based on CD3 ϵ , cytotoxic proteins and EBER-positive expression.

Abnormal expression of CD20 in ENKTL is very rare, mainly occurs in extra nasal ENKTL, and is associated with an advanced stage and poor prognosis. The cutaneous lesions

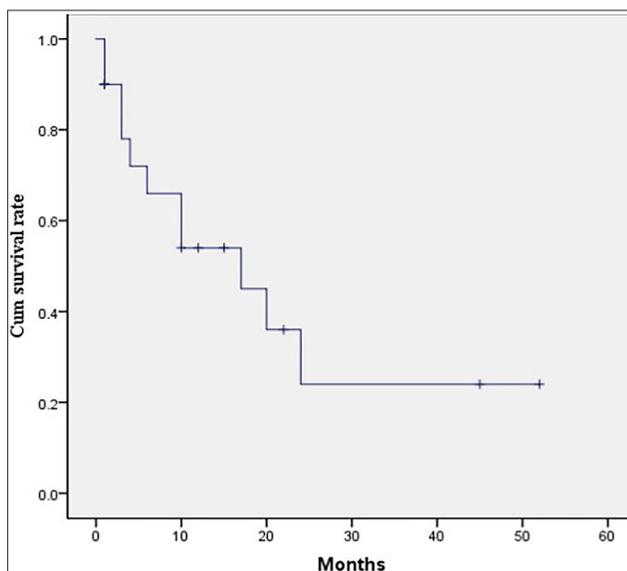


Figure 3a: The 2-year overall survival for patients with cutaneous ENKTL was 24%

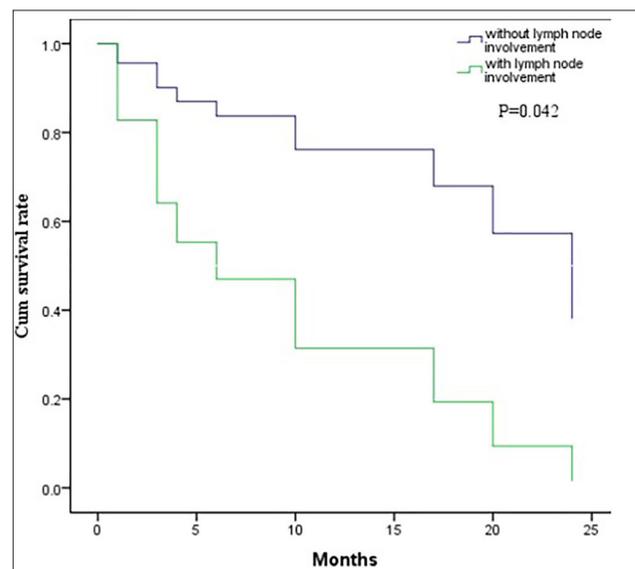


Figure 3b: Univariate analysis revealed that lymph node involvement was correlated to worse survival

Table 3: Factors affecting overall survival

Variable	HR	95% confidence interval	P
Age at diagnosis (> 60 years vs ≤ 60 years)	1.33	0.39–4.61	0.645
Sex (male vs female)	0.04	0–86.75	0.402
Cutaneous involvement (solitary vs multiple)	1.39	0.40–4.78	0.607
Primary tumour (skin vs nasal cavity)	1.52	0.43–5.42	0.521
IPI score (3–5 vs 0–2)	1.58	0.46–5.45	0.473
Serum LDH (elevated vs normal)	0.61	0.17–2.10	0.428
B symptoms (yes vs no)	1.11	0.34–3.68	0.859
Lymph node involvement (yes vs no)	4.25	1.06–17.13	0.042
Ann Arbor stage III–IV vs I–II	2.18	0.28–17.27	0.460
CD20 (positive vs negative)	2.17	0.55–8.63	0.272

of five patients in this group were CD20-positive, they were all in the advanced stage, and four of the five patients died. Interestingly, in three cases of SCENKTL in this study, immunohistochemistry between the primary and relapsed lesions showed only discordant CD20 expression, which may be due to tumour transformation of progenitor cell subsets that co-express CD20 and NK-cell markers, or the neoplastic process after neoplastic transformation, with the latter seeming more plausible.¹⁰ Nevertheless, the underlying mechanism remains to be further studied. In addition, CD20 increases the difficulty of diagnosis, so diagnosis requires a combination of multiple tests, pathology, immunohistochemistry, and EBER *in situ* hybridisation.

To date, there is no standard chemotherapeutic protocol for ENKTL. The present study found that chemotherapy regimens based on pegaspargase or L-asparaginase yielded promising results. The use of radiotherapy and chemotherapy combined with autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (ASCT) has been demonstrated to improve treatment efficacy.^{11,12} In this group, two patients with skin lesions received ASCT after complete remission of chemotherapy and survived for 41 and 4 months, respectively, without tumour recurrence, showing significant efficacy. However, the number of cases of haematopoietic stem cell transplantation for ENKTL is relatively rare, and its clinical efficacy remains to be further studied. In addition, some new therapeutic methods are still being explored to provide new therapeutic directions for it.

Previous studies have shown that the median survival time ranges from 2 to 15 months for patients with CENKTL in most series, and the estimated 5-year survival is 0%.¹³ Jiang *et al* reported that the 3-year overall survival rate of CENKTL was 73.9% for patients who achieved complete response compared with 10.3% for patients who did not.² Takata *et al* found that the 5-year overall survival rate of PCENKTL was 25%.¹⁴ However, the prognosis of patients in this group was poor; more than half of them (61.1%) died, and

the 2-year overall survival was only 24%, revealing its high aggressiveness.

PCENKTL had a better prognosis than nasal ENKTL with cutaneous involvement, and patients with single lesions had lower mortality and better prognosis than those with multiple lesions, while the prognosis of PCENKTL with secondary nasal lesions was not significantly different from that of nasal ENKTL.^{5,15} However, our study was not consistent with other reports, which may be due to the small sample size, and the retrospective nature of the study. Nevertheless, nasal ENKTL with secondary spread to the skin was more likely than PCENKTL to present with generalised skin lesions,¹⁶ consistent with previous studies on ENKTL. The prognostic factors identified by CENKTL included age, stage, distant lymph node involvement, Epstein–Barr virus-deoxyribonucleic virus, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group score (ECOG score), serum LDH level, B symptoms, treatment strategy and treatment response.^{2,17} However, lymph node involvement was the only significant prognostic factor found in our cohort; in univariate analysis. Unfortunately, the role of each type of treatment strategy was not readily assessable because of the limited number of patients and the discrepancy in the treatment received.

Limitations

As a retrospective review of clinical data, this study is subject to a number of limitations, such as the small sample size and incomplete clinical data for some patients. Multi-centre studies with more cases and longer follow-up periods are needed to confirm the above-mentioned results in the future.

Conclusion

In summary, missed diagnosis and misdiagnosis are not uncommon because CENKTL is rare with diversified clinical manifestations. For patients in whom clinical symptoms do not match the signs or there is rapid disease progression or long-term treatment is not curative, patients with B symptoms, lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly,

we should be highly alert to the possibility of this disease. A comprehensive evaluation of clinical manifestations, histopathology, immunohistochemistry, and EBER in situ hybridisation results is essential for the diagnosis. The independent inferior prognostic indicator was lymph node involvement in our study.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflict of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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