Gastrointestinal Kaposi's sarcoma without cutaneous involvement

Sarcoma de Kaposi gastrointestinal sin lesiones cutáneas

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CASE REPORT

Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is a low-grade tumor of the vascular endothelium that affects skin, vasculature, lymphatics, and viscera. It can be classified into four types, organized by the clinical context in which it develops: classic, endemic, iatrogenic, and AIDS associated

A 56-year-old healthy caucasian woman was admitted to investigate a history of several months of weight loss and anorexia. She had anemia and thrombocytopenia without other analytic alterations. A diagnosis of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) was made (CD4+ lymphocytes 8cells/mm3; RNA VIH1 102000 copies/ml). Oral candidiasis was objectivated although she was asymptomatic, so she went under an upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. It demonstrated lesions positive for CD31 and human herpesvirus 8, consistent with Kaposi's Sarcoma (Images 1 and 2). She didn't have any cutaneous lesions. She started highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) with slow regression of the lesions. The most common type of Kaposi's sarcoma is AIDS associated, and in the last years has decreased since the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), being currently 6 per million. Despite that, it remains the most common malignancy among patients with AIDS. Visceral involvement of AIDS-related KS is frequent (50-70% of patients), but the existence of isolated visceral involvement is rare. There is a worst prognosis when there is visceral involvement.

Correspondencia: inesamendes@gmail.com Cómo citar este artículo: de Almeida Mendes I, Baptista M J Gastrointestinal Kaposi's sarcoma without cutaneous involvement. Galicia Clin 2022; 83-3: 58-59 Recibido: 13/11/21 ; Aceptado: 03/12/21 // https://doi.org/10.22546/66/2714