**Long-term clinical outcome and HAVCR2 mutations in 70 patients with subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma: a study from the French Cutaneous Lymphoma Group**

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Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma (SPTCL) is a rare form of cutaneous lymphoma with a good prognosis. However, for unclear reasons, a minority of patients develop severe disease. A recent study has identified germline HAVCR2 (encoding TIM-1), a checkpoint inhibitory receptor on activated cells, as a promising new diagnostic tool for the identification of cases with diffuse disease in Asian populations. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of this mutation in sporadic SPTCL is unknown. Data of 70 patients with sporadic SPTCL identified from the GFECL database between 2000 and 2019 have been reviewed regarding clinical presentation, peripheral blood analysis, and histology. Treatment was initiated after a median follow-up of 18 years (range 1-79 years).’enWomen were 38% had an autoimmune disease history. TAF-defined severe disease was defined in patients in whom TIM-1 was expressed and thereby sensitized the somatic immune response of our patients. Furthermore, we reanalyzed data from 38 selected patients who had been previously treated with anti-TIM-1 antibody. Treatment was initiated after a median follow-up of 16 months and included 7 unique disorders involving 20% of patients. In conclusion, TIM-1 expression in SPTCL was associated with a better clinical outcome and response to treatment. Furthermore, we observed a strong positive correlation between TIM-1 expression and a good prognosis in this subset of patients. Additionally, the presence of TIM-1 expression was associated with a better response to treatment with TIM-1 inhibitors, suggesting that TIM-1 inhibitors could be a promising therapeutic option for the treatment of SPTCL.