

Follicular lymphoma of the duodenum

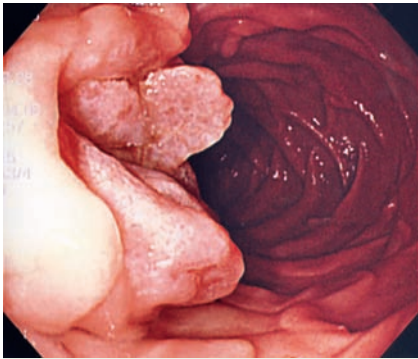


Fig. 1 The elevated lesion, which looks like a flower petal, at the second portion of the duodenum.

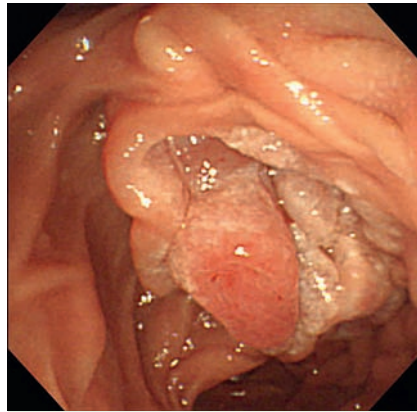


Fig. 2 A whitish and elevated lesion surrounds the major duodenal papilla.

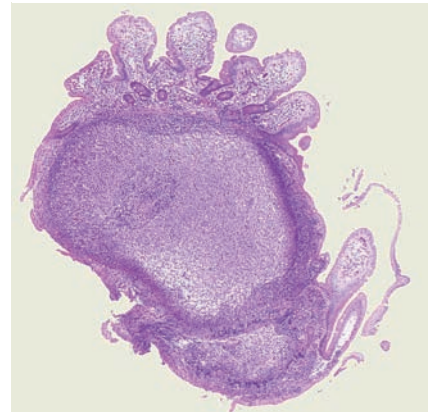


Fig. 3 A neoplastic follicle is present in the lamina propria of the duodenum.

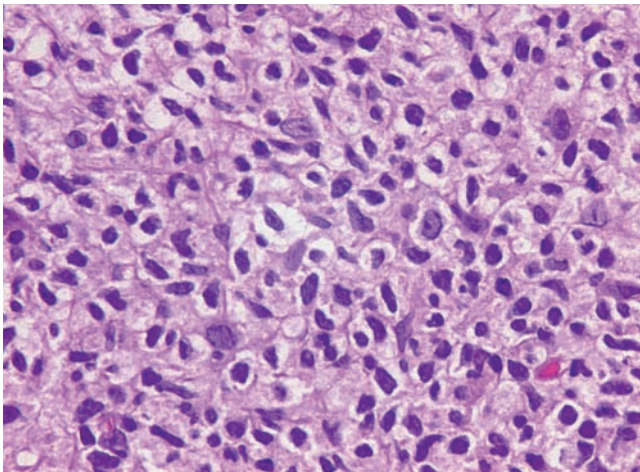


Fig. 4 The majority of lymphoma cells are cleaved cells of small-to-medium size.

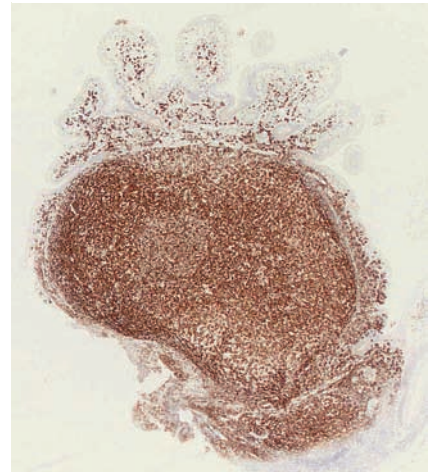


Fig. 5 Lymphoma cells are positive for Bcl-2.

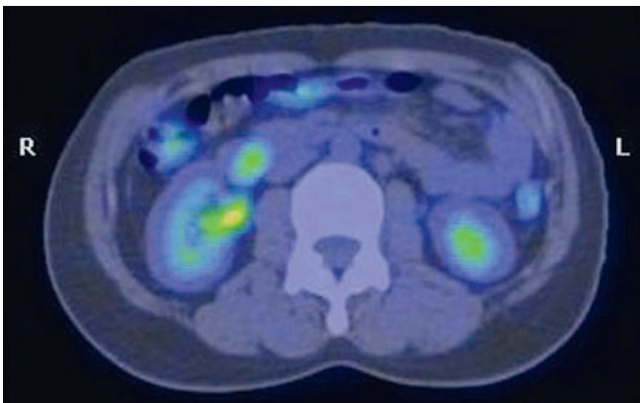


Fig. 6 Positron emission tomography-computed tomography with 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose shows radioactive uptake in the duodenal region.

the second portion of the duodenum on panendoscopy (● Fig. 1). Duodenoscopy showed a whitish lesion surrounding the major duodenal papilla (● Fig. 2). Although the follicular lymphoma of the small intestine showed multiple whitish lymphomatous polyps [1,3], ampullary carcinoma could be included in the differential diagnosis.

Histopathologic evaluation from biopsy specimens revealed a proliferation of atypical lymphoid cells forming follicle-like structures in the lamina propria of the duodenum (● Figs. 3 and 4). On immunohistochemical study, the atypical lymphoid cells were diffusely positive for CD20, CD10, and Bcl-2 (● Fig. 5), but negative for cytoplasmic CD3ε.

The gastrointestinal tract is the most common site for the presentation of extranodal non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Depending on the series, follicular lymphoma of the gastrointestinal tract accounts for 3.6% of gastrointestinal lymphoma

[1]. Above all, follicular lymphoma shows a predilection for the duodenum, where 55.6%–62.5% of cases are located [1,2]. We present the case of a 47-year-old woman with epigastralgia. An elevated lesion like a flower petal was found at

The efficacy of positron emission tomography (PET) to measure the staging of patients with follicular lymphoma is controversial because it has been hypothesized that 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose uptake reflects the proliferative activity of lymphoma cells, and therefore is more pronounced in more aggressive types of lymphoma [4]. However, PET-computed tomography in our case showed radio uptake in only the duodenal region (● Fig. 6). Other sites showed no malignancies.

This disease is usually characterized by a typically indolent clinical course [3,5]. Estimates of 5-year disease-free survival and 5-year relapse-free survival are 62% and 54%, respectively [2]. The therapeutic strategies for follicular lymphoma have been transformed by monoclonal antibodies, used alone or in combination with chemotherapy. Our patient was treated with one cycle of RCHOP chemotherapy, and is alive with no recurrence 2 years after treatment.

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Y. Hamada¹, S. Nimura¹, K. Maeshiro², Y. Nakayama¹

¹ Department of Pathology, Fukuoka University, School of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan

² Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Fukuoka University, School of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan

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Bibliography

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Corresponding author

Y. Hamada, MD

Department of Pathology

Fukuoka University

School of Medicine

7-45-1 Nanakuma

Jonan-ku

Fukuoka 814-0133

Japan

Fax: +81-092-8638383

yhamada@fukuoka-u.ac.jp