Case of Non Hodgkins Lymphoma Involving the Uterus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Among the extranodal sites, uterus is a rare site of involvement by Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma. We report a case of a woman with Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma involving the uterus.

Case report: A 40 year old female patient complained of abnormally heavy menstrual bleeding (Menorrhagia). Patient underwent exploratory laparotomy with total abdominal hysterectomy, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, resection of small intestinal growth followed by end to end anastomosis and regional lymph node sampling. Pathological findings were representative blocks from the hysterectomy and lymph node dissection specimens, fixed in 10% buffered formalin, and processed in the usual manner. H and E-stained sections and slides were prepared from paraffin-embedded tissue. Immunohistochemistry was performed. Microscopically, multiple sections examined from uterus revealed large lymphoid cells infiltrating into myometrium. Immunohistochemistry was negative for CD3 and CD5, and positive for CD20.

DISCUSSION

Lymphoma is the commonest hematological cancer and is divided into Hodgkin (20-30%) and non-Hodgkin (70-80%). Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) is diverse and often subdivided into aggressive and less aggressive forms. The most common aggressive NHL is Diffuse Large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). Other aggressive forms of NHL include Peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL), Burkitt’s lymphoma, Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) and AIDS-related lymphoma. The most common among less aggressive forms of NHL is Follicular lymphoma. Other less aggressive forms includes Marginal Zone lymphoma, Small lymphocytic lymphoma and skin lymphomas. There is a wide variation in the clinical picture of NHL.3 The Non Hodgin’s Lymphoma presenting with initial manifestations of female genital tract disease are extremely uncommon.4-6 After analyzing data from The Cancer Registries of the End Results Group, Freeman et al. reported only six cases (0.5%) out of 1467 cases of extranodal NHL had uterine involvement (A data from over 100 hospitals in the United States is included in The Cancer Registries of the End Results Group).9

CONCLUSION

Although Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma involving the uterus is rare, clinicians, radiologists and pathologists should be aware of this diagnosis and should include it in differential diagnosis of gynaecological neoplasms.

REFERENCES


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