ENDOSCOPIC SNAPSHOT

Incidental Diagnosis of Mantle Lymphoma Made by Sigmoidoscopy

Diagnóstico Incidental de Linfoma do Manto por Proctossigmoidoscopia

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A 82-year-old man has been followed in our oncology hospital after prostatic cancer and prostatectomy. He was medicated with gonadotropin releasing hormone superagonist goserelin and olmesartan for arterial hypertension.

Due to the recent installation of orthopnea, a chest X-ray was carried out, revealing a mass in the right hilar region which was subsequently characterized as right hilar and mediastinal lymphadenopathy by chest CT. Bronchoscopy with bronchial biopsies, citology and microbiological studies revealed no signs of malignancy or infection. Taking into consideration the patient’s medical history and the occasional back pain he referred, PET scan was thought to be the appropriate following exam. In addition to confirming hypermetabolism in the already known lymphadenopathies, PET-CT scan also showed a hypermetabolic focus at the rectosigmoid junction (Fig. 1).

Sigmoidoscopy was performed and revealed two subepithelial lesions at 10 and 18 cm from the anal verge (Fig. 2). Biopsy specimens were obtained by using a “biopsy-on-biopsy” technique. Histological examination showed the presence of a lymphoid neoplasia of small sized cells with irregular nuclei, fine chromatin, small inconspicuous

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nucleoli and pale indistinct scant cytoplasm, with the pecu-
laritiy that there was involvement of the epithelium (Fig. 3).
Immunophenotype studies were consistent with the diagno-
sis of mantle cell lymphoma: expression of CD20 and other
pan-B cell antigens and overexpression of cyclin D1. The
patient was referred to the onco-hematology department
to start treatment.
Approximately 40% of lymphomas have extranodal man-
ifestations, and the most common site of extranodal
involvement is the gastrointestinal tract. Nonetheless,
colorectal lymphoma remains a rare clinical entity. Gastrointestinal involvement in mantle cell lymphoma,
presenting with intestinal symptoms, was estimated at 30% but
recent studies show an infiltration even in 92% of cases. The
clinical case reported by the authors report a first diagno-
sis by colonic biopsy/approach, an interesting finding with
iconography that supports the case.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors
declare that no experiments were performed on humans or
animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have
followed the protocols of their work center on the publica-
tion of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors have
obtained the written informed consent of the patients or
subjects mentioned in the article. The corresponding author
is in possession of this document.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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