Case report

Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Presenting as Pancreatic and Mediastinal Masses in a Young Female: A Diagnostic Challenge

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ABSTRACT

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| Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common subtype of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), which usually manifests as nodal involvement. However, secondary pancreatic involvement is rare, occurs in only 0.2%–2% of NHL cases. We report the case of an 18-year-old female with no prior significant medical history admitted for a 15-day history of progressive jaundice without abdominal pain, associated with retrosternal chest pain and left shoulder pain evolving over a month, in a context of a general physical decline. Physical examination revealed a generalized jaundice, no enlarged superficial lymph nodes or abdominal masses. Cardiopulmonary examinations were unremarkable. Liver function tests were abnormal with a normal lipase. A contrast-enhanced thoraco-abdomino-pelvic CT scan revealed a multiple, irregular, hypodense and locally advanced masses in the pancreatic head and isthmus (largest 27.7 × 19 mm), with significant biliary tree dilatation. Additional findings included splenic nodules and a mediastinal-pulmonary mass extending 60 mm vertically. Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) with fine-needle biopsy detected two hypoechoic pancreatic lesions (19 × 27.7 mm) and two nodular splenic lesions (13 × 16 mm and 8 × 11 mm), suspicious for lymphomatous involvement. Histopathological examination revealed a proliferation of large atypical lymphoid cells. Immunohistochemistry confirmed a B-cell lymphoma, with strong CD20 and BCL6 expression, Ki-67 >95%, and absence of CD10, BCL2, and TdT. Scattered reactive T-cells were also noted. The patient started intensive chemotherapy with a good clinical improvement. Although rare, secondary pancreatic involvement in DLBCL should be considered when evaluating pancreatic masses, especially in young patients. |

*Keywords: Obstructive jaundice, Pancreatic mass, Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, Secondary pancreatic involvement, Adolescent.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common subtype of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), which usually manifests as nodal involvement. However, extranodal disease is observed in approximately 50% of cases (Fujinaga, et al , 2013). Among these, secondary pancreatic involvement which is particularly rare, occurring in only 0.2%–2% of NHL cases and has been infrequently documented in the literature (Saif et al ,2007). This atypical presentation can be easily mistaken for pancreatic adenocarcinoma, potentially leading to inappropriate treatment strategies (Behrns et al ,1994).

We report here a rare case of secondary pancreatic involvement by lymphoma in a young patient. The endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration was crucial for establishing the diagnosis, as it is a minimally invasive and effective technique for evaluating pancreatic masses. This case emphasizes the critical importance of including lymphoma in the differential diagnosis of pancreatic lesions, as accurate identification significantly changes the therapeutic management.

2. Presentation of CASE:

An 18-year-old female with no prior significant medical history admitted for a 15-day history of progressive jaundice, accompanied by pruritus and fatigue, unintentional weight loss, and general physical decline. She denied fever, abdominal pain or night sweats. The patient also reported retrosternal chest pain and left shoulder pain for 1 month.

Physical examination revealed that her performance status was 2, and BMI was 19.5 kg/m². She had generalized jaundice with no enlarged superficial lymph nodes or palpable masses in her upper abdomen. Cardiovascular and pulmonary examinations were unremarkable, with normal breath sounds and no signs of respiratory distress at rest.

Laboratory investigations confirmed abnormal liver function tests:

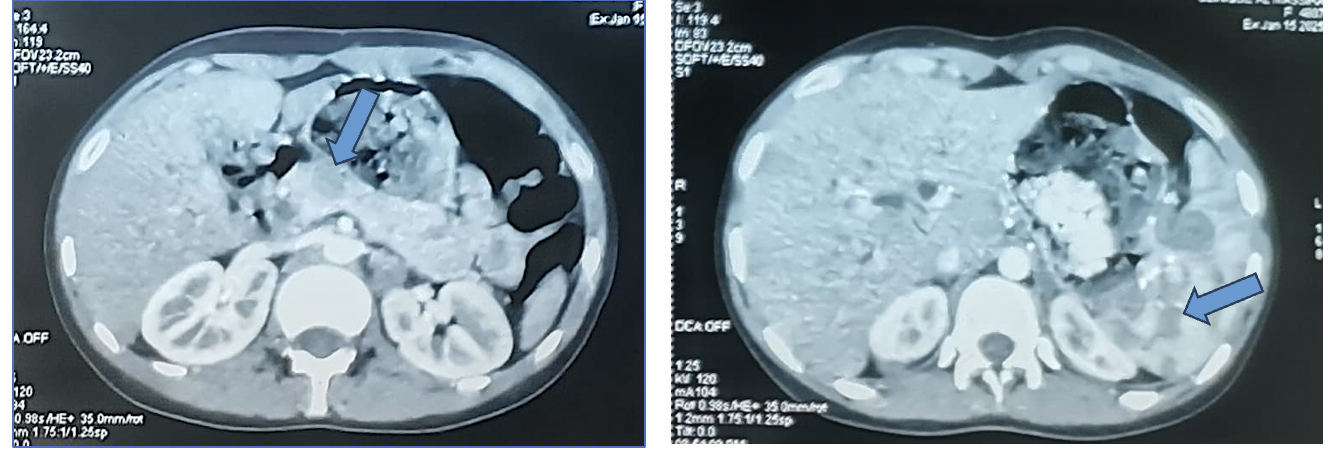
Total bilirubin: ↑ 85,5 μmol/L ; AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase): ↑188 UI/L;

ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase) : ↑488 UI/L; ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase): ↑354 UI/L ;

GGT(Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase) : ↑ 578 UI/L; Lipase correct at 38.

A contrast-enhanced thoracoabdominopelvic CT scan revealed ( fig 1) :

* Multiple, locally advanced pancreatic masses irregular in shape, hypodense, in the pancreatic head and isthmus, the largest measuring approximately 27.7 mm × 19 mm
* Significant dilation of the biliary tree, with a common bile duct (CBD) diameter of 12 mm
* Several splenic nodules.
* A mediastinal-pulmonary mass in the apicodorsal and lingular regions measuring 63 x 20 mm, extending over 60 mm in height, encompassing the upper lobe and lingular branches.
* Mediastinal, hilar, and subcarinal lymphadenopathy with extensive necrosis.
* Low-volume pericardial effusion.



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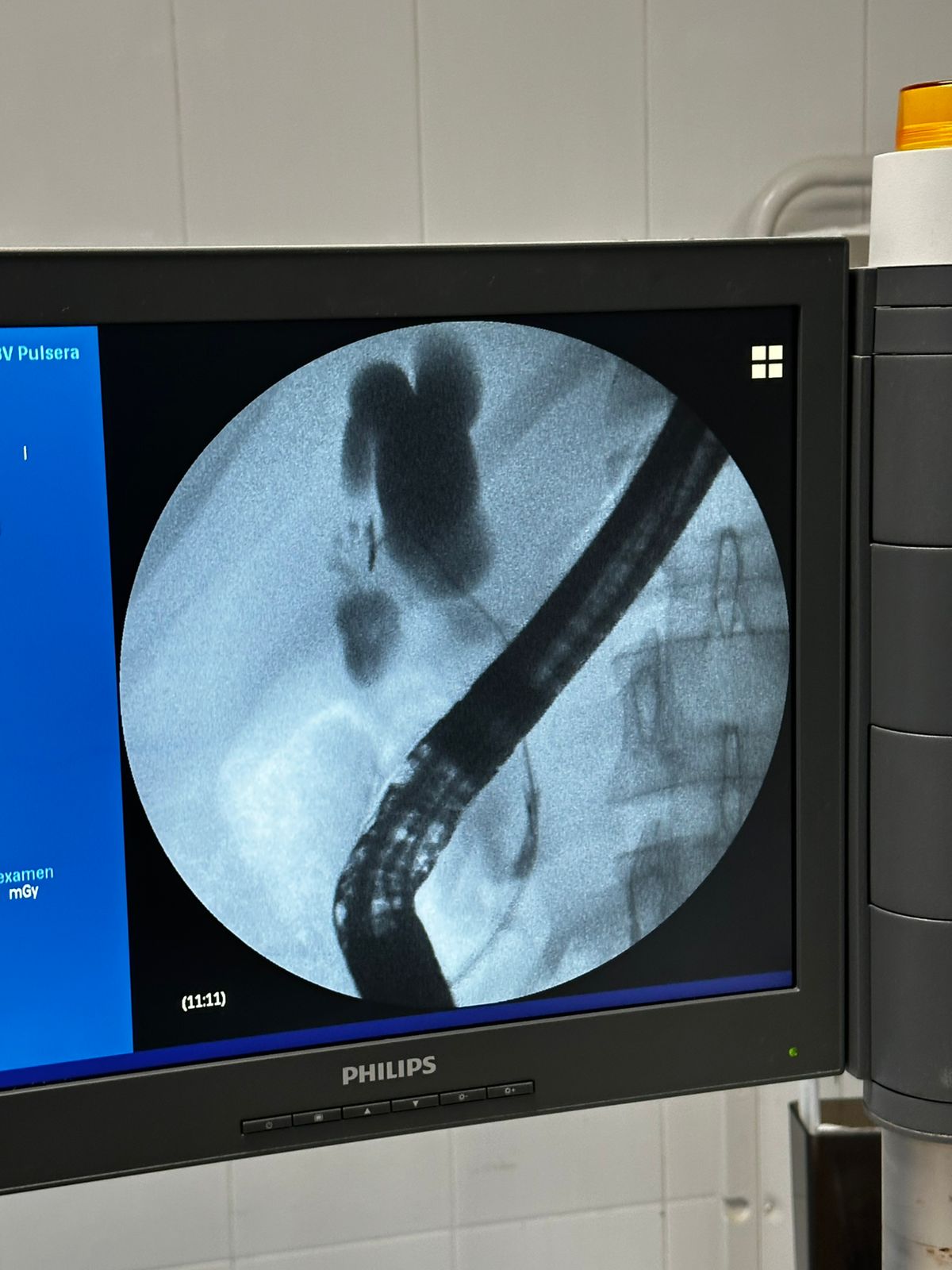
A

**Fig. 1. CT (computed tomography) scan showing pancreatic masses in the pancreatic head (A) and splenic nodules (B).**

She underwent flexible bronchoscopy, which revealed second-degree diffuse inflammation of the bronchial tree and a significant reduction in the caliber of the lingular bronchus.

Bronchial aspiration performed in search of Mycobacterium tuberculosis proved negative on both direct examination (BK) and the GeneXpert test."

Additionally, an endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) (fig 2) that showed a distal biliary stricture extending to the hilar confluence, likely due to extrinsic compression of the third portion of the duodenum (D3). A biliary stent was successfully placed, resulting in clinical and biochemical improvement.



**Fig. 2. ERCP distal biliary stricture extending being catheterize**

Follow-up laboratory results, obtained two days post-drainage, demonstrated:

* Total bilirubin: decreased from 85.5 to 35 μmol/L
* AST: from 188 to 90 U/L
* ALT: from 488 to 144 U/L
* ALP: from 354 to 218 U/L
* GGT: from 578 to 192 U/L

An endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) (fig 3) with fine-needle biopsy was performed and identified two hypoechoic pancreatic lesions (19 x 27.7 mm) in the head and isthmus, as well as two nodular splenic lesions ( 13 x 16 mm and 8x 11 mm ) , all suspicious for lymphomatous involvement .



**Fig. 3. endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) showing pancreatic lesions**

Histopathological examination revealed a proliferation of large atypical lymphoid cells. Immunohistochemistry demonstrated diffuse expression of CD20 and BCL6, with negative staining for CD10, BCL2, and TdT. The Ki-67 proliferation index exceeded 95%, and CD3 highlighted scattered reactive T lymphocytes.

The patient received three courses of LMB 02 Protocol and showed a marked improvement of symptoms.

3. discussion

The most frequent form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma is Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) (Martelli et al , 2013),it mainly affects older adults, but it can also occur in adolescents and young adults, though this is less common (national cancer institute , 2022).

Pancreatic lymphoma is rare and accounting for less than 1% of all pancreatic tumors and less than 2% of extranodal sites in cases of primary lymphoma, however secondary involvement of the pancreas may be seen in as many as 30% of patients with systemic lymphoproliferative disorders, although in this context, a predominant involvement of the pancreas is rare ( Fujinaga, et al , 2013).

The secondary pancreatic involvement by lymphoma, though rare, should be given serious consideration in the differential diagnosis of pancreatic masses, particularly in patients with established or suspected systemic lymphoma. The current gold standard diagnostic approach requires an imaging and a histopathological confirmation, usually involving an endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) (Friedman et al,2009).

EUS is thus an extremely valuable modality given its high-resolution imaging capability to optimally target pancreatic lesions and peri-pancreatic lymphadenopathy. When considering lymphoma in a secondary involvement context, it is often imperative to differentiate lymphomatous infiltration from other pancreatic pathology like pancreatic cancer given the dramatically different management strategies (Johnsson et al,2014) (Sadaf et al , 2017) .

A pertinent case that supports this approach involved a 34-year-old woman who presented with obstructive jaundice and right upper quadrant pain. Initial imaging did not show a mass on the pancreas, but as her symptoms worsened, further imaging and EUS revealed a lesion at the head of the pancreas. A biopsy of the duodenum, as well as FNA, confirmed the diagnosis of DLBCL affecting both the pancreas and the duodenum. Additional findings revealed a right adrenal tumor and a left lower lobe lung lesion, indicating disseminated disease illness (Friedman et al,2009).

This case reinforces the diagnostic value of EUS-FNA and the need for high clinical suspicion, especially in atypical or unclear presentations.

And another case (Krawczyk et al ,2024) that reinforce our presentation described a 16-year-old girl with no medical history admitted with acute pancreatitis (epigastric pain and significantly elevated lipase level (2,524 U/L). The imaging revealed a pancreatic head mass, splenic lesion, and a large necrotic mediastinal mass. A biopsy of the mediastinal mass confirmed primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma (PMBCL) with rare extrathoracic spread to the pancreas and spleen. This case too highlights the rare but possible metastatic spread of PMBCL beyond the thoracic cavity, underlining the value of taking lymphoma into account when making a differential diagnosis for pancreatic masses in pediatric patients.

Our case is unique not only because of the rare young age of the patient, but in the significant involvement of multiple organ systems including the pancreas, mediastinum and spleen which is rare in such presentations of lymphoma. These atypical presentations underline the need for a careful diagnostic strategy, including modern imaging modalities like EUS.

4. Conclusion

This case displays a rare presentation of secondary pancreatic involvement by aggressive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma in a young patient. It points out the importance of considering lymphomatous disease in the differential diagnosis of pancreatic masses and bring out the diagnostic value of endoscopic ultrasound-guided biopsy in establishing a timely and accurate diagnosis.

Consent (where ever applicable)

As per international standards or university standards written ethical approval has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

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