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Primary Lymphoma of the Lacrimal Gland on PET/CT Imaging

PET/BT Görüntülemede Lakrimal Bezin Primer Lenfoması

Ahmet Eren Şen, Mustafa Erol

Konya City Hospital, Clinic of Nuclear Medicine, Konya, Türkiye

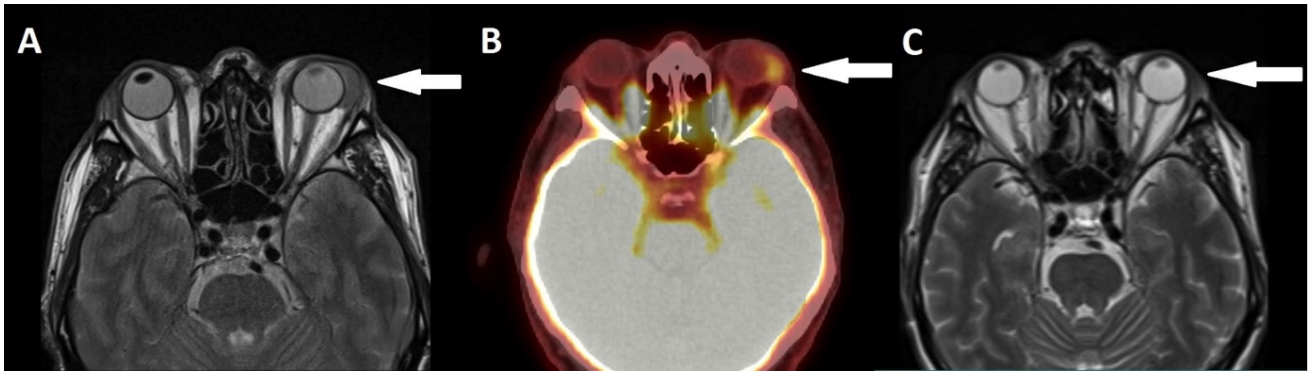

Figure 1. Ocular magnetic resonance imaging revealed a homogeneous, non-invasive mass measuring 23x9 mm in the left lacrimal gland (A). Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography imaging revealed a soft tissue lesion in the left lacrimal gland with SUV_{max} value of 3.16 (B). Magnetic resonance imaging after radiotherapy revealed that the lesion had disappeared (C).
SUV_{max}: Maximum standardized uptake value.

A 58-year-old male patient reported painless pressure in his left eye, which had started a few months ago. Examination showed mild proptosis with no limitation in eye movements, watery eyes, or redness. The patient had no systemic symptoms such as weight loss, night sweats, or fever. Ocular magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed a homogeneous, non-invasive mass of 23x9 mm in the left lacrimal gland (Figure 1A). Biopsy confirmed a diagnosis of lacrimal gland marginal zone lymphoma. Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT) imaging for staging showed a soft tissue lesion in the left lacrimal gland with maximum standardized uptake value of 3.16 (Figure 1B). No other FDG-enhancing lesions were found. He was diagnosed with primary lacrimal gland lymphoma (stage IE) and treated with 24 Gy radiotherapy over the course of 12 days (Figure 1C).

Primary orbital and adnexal lymphoma involves only those areas (Ann Arbor classification stage IE). Secondary orbital lymphomas also show systemic involvement. Advanced diagnostic methods such as PET, MRI, and endoscopy have successfully revealed lymphoid involvement in other parts of the body in cases of orbital or adnexal lymphoma, indicating that secondary lymphomas may be more common than previously thought [1]. Primary orbital and adnexal lymphoma most often affects individuals aged 50-70 years and is most often of the non-Hodgkin type. Lacrimal gland lymphomas make up 2%-26% of ocular adnexal lymphomas, mainly entailing extranodal marginal zone lymphoma [2].

Common clinical findings include painless proptosis, eyelid edema, orbital mass, and ptosis. Dry eyes are not expected [3,4]. Treatments include radiotherapy, surgical resection, chemotherapy, and monoclonal anti-CD20 antibody therapy. Radiotherapy is the primary treatment, with chemotherapy providing additional benefits [5].

Address for Correspondence/Yazışma Adresi: Ahmet Eren Şen, M.D., Konya City Hospital, Clinic of Nuclear Medicine, Konya, Türkiye
Phone : +90 542 288 30 64
E-mail : ahmeterensen.aes@gmail.com ORCID: orcid.org/0000-0001-7628-7640

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Ethics

Informed Consent: Informed consent was obtained from the patient.

Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: A.E.Ş., M.E.; Concept: A.E.Ş.; Design: M.E.; Data Collection or Processing: M.E.; Analysis or Interpretation: A.E.Ş.; Literature Search: A.E.Ş.; M.E.; Writing: A.E.Ş.

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