Images in Haematology

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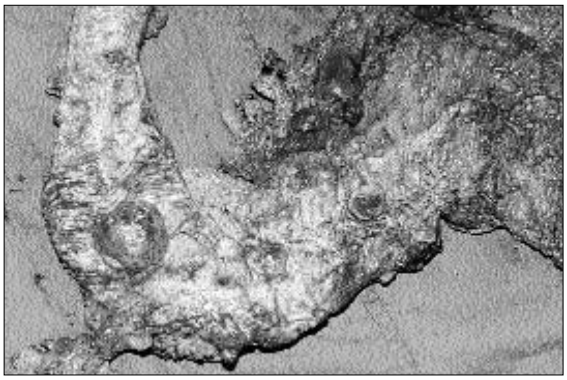

Lymphomatous polyposis is an extranodal involvement of mantle cell lymphoma; a new lymphoma entity included in the REAL classification. A brief description of two cases is given here. The first case is 47-year-old man who presented with diarrhea. Clinical examination was unremarkable. A computerized tomography disclosed abdominal lymphadenomegalies and splenomegaly. The biopsy of the polyps which were detected endoscopically (Figure 1) unmasked an infiltration by small to medium-sized lymphocytes which were positive for B-cell markers as well as CD5. The patient had medium-sized lymphoid cells in peripheral blood (42%), which were negative for CD23 and positive for FMC-7 in addition to the above-mentioned immunological markers. Bcl-1 oncogen was positive in tissue sections. The second case is 63-year-old man who developed hematochezia. On physical examination there were no signs or symptoms suggestive of lymphoma. Peripheral blood was entirely normal. Radiological examination of the colon with barium enema revealed the polyposis, the endoscopic biopsy of which showed the same pattern of infiltration and bcl-1 positivity as in the first case. The patient was colectomized due to the presence of (Figure 2) numerous polypoid tumors. Both cases were treated with combination chemotherapy (CHOP protocol). Only partial remissions were achieved together with complete disappearance of symptoms.

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