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DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA OF THE BONE RECURRING IN THE SKIN

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INTRODUCTION

Primary lymphoma of the bone (PLB) is a rare disorder, making up 5% of primary bone tumors and 5% to 7% of extra-nodal lymphomas, of which DLBCL is the most common type. It usually affects the axial skeleton more frequently and is more common in men. These cancers are not known to recur in the skin and a literature search yielded no reportings of such cases.

CASE PRESENTATION

A 69-year-old woman presented with leg pain. MRI revealed an 8.6x5.8x5.5 cm intramedullary lesion in the proximal tibia, causing a pathological fracture. Biopsy confirmed DLBCL, germinal center subtype, with immunohistochemistry positive for CD10, CD20, PAX5, CD45, BCL2, BCL6, and C-MYC (40%). PET scan showed no uptake beyond the primary lesion, but malignant lymphadenopathy in the right popliteal and inguinal regions. She underwent 6 cycles of R-CHOP chemotherapy. A repeat PET scan showed diminished uptake in the primary lesion area, and biopsy revealed no lymphoma.

After consolidative radiation, a PET scan showed decreased residual uptake, deemed likely due to healing, and she was considered disease-free. Six months later, the patient developed a painful nonhealing ulcer on her right lower extremity at the initial lesion site. Punch biopsy revealed large B-cell lymphoma in subcutaneous tissue and deep dermis, suggesting primary cutaneous large B-cell lymphoma, leg type. A PET scan showed increased tibial uptake. The plan is for local radiotherapy with possible CAR T-cell therapy for early relapse.

IMAGING

Images shown on the side are as follows:

Image 1. MRI of the right tibia showing abnormal enhancement within the medullary space of the proximal right tibial metadiaphysis measuring approximately 7cm with associated edema and intramedullary fluid collection measuring approximately 2.7 x 2.3 x 3.4cm

Image 2: PET scan prior to treatment showing FDG uptake(SUV 6.21) in the area of the primary lesion as well as associated inguinal and popliteal lymphadenopathy.

Image 3. MRI post treatment showing interval decrease in the heterogenous lesion in the prior study

Image 4: PET scan post treatment shows overall decreased uptake(SUV 3.08) following treatment when compared to the previous PET scan

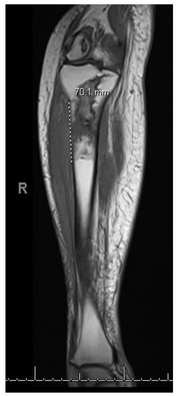
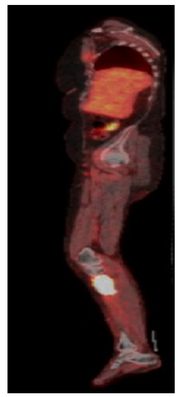
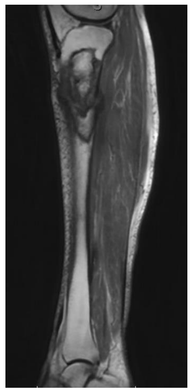
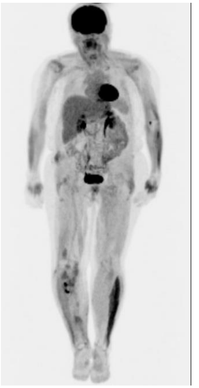


Image 1


Image 2


Image 3


Image 4

CONCLUSIONS

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Primary lymphomas of the bone are a rare subtype, with the tibia affected in about 17% of cases and a recurrence rate of 9.8%. No cases of recurrence in the skin after the bone being the primary site have been reported. This case highlights the unique presentation and recurrence pattern of PLB, emphasizing the importance of vigilant follow-up and innovative treatments such as CAR T-cell therapy.

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