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LETTER TO EDITOR

A Case of B-Cell Lymphoma Diagnosed by Bone Marrow Aspiration

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Dear Editor,

A 90-year-old woman was admitted to our hospital for lower extremity weakness.

The lactate dehydrogenase level was 423 U/L (reference: 124-229 U/L). Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a slightly hyperintense paravertebral mass that spread into the intraspinal canal and suppressed the spinal cord on gadolinium-enhanced T1weighted imaging (Figure 1). Enhanced computed tomography revealed abdominal lymphadenopathy (Figure 2). We could not perform a lymph node biopsy because there were no superficial lymph nodes. Bone marrow aspiration (BMA) findings indicated that total cell counts were $30,000/\mu L$ (of which atypical cells accounted for 0.5%). BMA smear revealed atypical cells with irregular nuclei, several nucleoli, and basophilic cytoplasm containing vacuoles (1,000x, Wright-Giemsa stain) (Figure 3). Immunohistochemical staining revealed that atypical cells were positive for CD10/20, and BCL2. Three days after BMA, fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) of BMA specimens confirmed IgH/BCL2 gene fusion (Figure 4). The patient was diagnosed with B-cell lymphoma. Later, she went to another hospital to receive emergent radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Cytology is used in the diagnosis of

lymphoma; however, morphological features alone are insufficient to diagnose lymphoma. The present case demonstrated that FISH of BMA specimens is beneficial to prompt diagnosis of lymphoma despite a small number of lymphoma cells in the bone marrow.



Figure 2. Abdominal CT

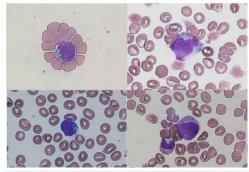


Figure 3. Bone marrow aspiration smear

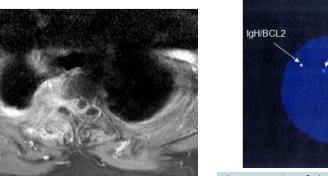


Figure 1. Chest MRI

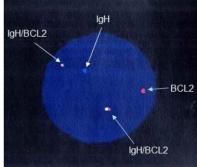


Figure 4. FISH of the bone marrow aspiration specimens

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