

PRIMARY SPLENIC DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA INVADING THE STOMACH: AN UNCOMMON DIAGNOSIS

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A 69-year-old woman with fever, abdominal pain, melena, and weight loss was diagnosed with stage IV primary splenic diffuse large B-cell lymphoma via esophagogastroscope, a rare presentation of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

KEY POINTS

- CT imaging revealed a 100 mm heterogenous splenic mass penetrating the gastric wall, splenomegaly, and multiple lymph nodes up to 30 mm in diameter.
- Esophagogastroscope showed a large non-bleeding ulcer on the proximal gastric corpus; biopsies confirmed high-grade large B-cell lymphoma with BCL6 translocation.
- Treatment with six cycles of R-CHOP chemotherapy resulted in partial response with persistent splenic disease, followed by radiotherapy.
- Primary splenic diffuse large B-cell lymphoma represents less than 1% of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas and is particularly rare in hepatitis C seronegative immunocompetent patients.
- Esophagogastroscope enabled histological diagnosis without more invasive procedures, avoiding delays in treatment initiation.

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