



Exceptional Voluminous Diffuse Tumor, Revealing a Three-Year Relapse of Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

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Clinical Image

Mrs. F.I, 48 years old, was treated in January 2018 for DLBCL with the R-CHOP protocol followed by complete remission. Since that time, she was put under simple clinical and imaging surveillance. Three years later, appeared night sweats, asthenia and a progressive weight loss. The clinical examination found an alteration of the state with the IPS at 3. The evaluation of the DLBCL found in PET-scan a massive mediastinal lymph node infiltration (SUVmax 22.7). Anterior mediastinal, pre-vascular (SUVmax 14.3) but also para-aortic (SUVmax 10.1) and bilateral pulmonary hilar lesions (SUVmax 7.9 on the right and 9.5 on the left). Diffuse pleural involvement SUVmax 17.8. Peritoneal damage, (SUVmax 17.3 behind the right kidney, and up to 20 in front of the liver), intercostal region (SUVmax up to 17.4), peritoneal region (SUVmax up to 24.2). It is associated with left intergluteal muscle damage, focal, with SUVmax at 8.8. Multiple confluent adenopathy's, producing a casting appearance, bilateral iliac up to the inguinal regions with, for example, max SUVs noted up to 21.7 left. The biopsy confirmed relapse of DLBC ABC phenotype with CD10-, BCL2+, BCL6+, MUM 1+. The Ki67 was >90% and C-MYC at 70%. PET-scan (Figure 1) showed intense hyperfixation of numerous internal, external and left common iliac lymph node masses. Anterior external iliac mass of 3.4 cm (SUV 10.9) and ilio-obturator mass of 6.2 cm (SUV 11). Hyperfixation of a subcutaneous nodule in contact with the anterior side of the left gluteus medius sheath of 13 mm (SUV 6.1). Intense hyperfixation of a bulky lytic mass, blowing the cortex of the anterior part of the left iliac wing extending over 8.5 cm × 7.5 cm (SUV 15.1). This mass also infiltrates the nearby muscle sheaths, in particular the gluteus medius and the left psoas. Intense hyperfixations of osteolytic lesions in the baby. Treatment with the R-DHAC protocol greatly reduced the mass.

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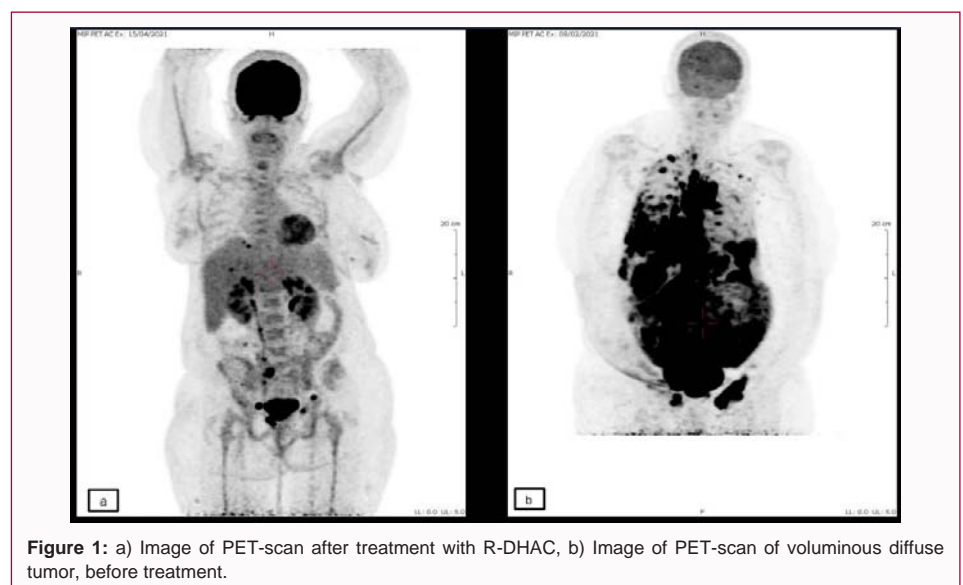


Figure 1: a) Image of PET-scan after treatment with R-DHAC, b) Image of PET-scan of voluminous diffuse tumor, before treatment.