

LYMPHOID ASSOCIATION – DIAGNOSIS AND EVOLUTION OF SOME CASES OF CHRONIC LYMPHOPROLIFERATIONS

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Background: The combination of various hematological malignancies has been rarely described in the literature. Secondary hematologic malignancies may occur frequently in chronic lymphatic leukemia evolution. The evolution of patients with this type of condition can occur so called Richter's syndrome manifested by chronic lymphocytic leukemia transformation to large B cell lymphoma.

Material and Methods: This paper presents five cases of association of myelo and lymphoproliferative hematologic diseases, acute and chronic. In all cases the diagnosis was confirmed based on expert analysis: node biopsy and biopsy with histopathology and immunohistochemistry osteomedullara, cytological and immunohistochemical tests, cytogenetic and molecular biology tests.

One case was initially diagnosed with malignant Nonhodgkin T lymphoma (HTLV negative) associated with multiple myeloma and plasmacytoma throat. The second case was diagnosed on bone marrow biopsy with chronic myeloproliferative syndrome - polycythemia vera. In evolution, presented bulky abdominal

lymphadenopathy with splenomegaly tumor. The histopathological examination of lymph node biopsy and piece of splenectomy confirmed the diagnosis of nonhodgkin lymphoma with large B cell.

The third case was initially diagnosed with LMNH with anaplastic large cell T-type, ALK negative, and after two years she relapsed. HP and IHC examination of lymph node biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of Hodgkin lymphoma. Two cases were associated with chronic lymphocytic proliferations (LMNH / CLL) with acute myeloid leukemia (diagnosis confirmed based on morphological tests, cytology, immunophenotype). In a case of acute leukemia occurred during treatment of chronic lymphatic leukemia; acute leukemia in the other case began after five years of remission of chronic hematological disease.

Conclusions: The occurrence of the second hematologic malignancies in patients raises the mechanism pathogen evolution. Ask ourselves where and when oncogenic event occurred: the primordial stem cells or lymphoid/myeloid stem cells oriented. Pathogenesis second hematologic malignancies may consider immunodeficiency caused the first cancer, chemotherapy performed, viral infection, patient age.