Images in clinical hematology

Primary dural high grade B cell lymphoma mimicking subdural hematoma

Aya Nakaya *, Kazuyoshi Ishii, Shosaku Nomura

Kansai Medical University Medical Center, Osaka, Japan

A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Received 5 November 2019
Accepted 8 January 2020
Available online 20 March 2020

Case

A 78-year-old woman came to the hospital because of headache and tumefaction of the right temporal area. There were no other neurological symptoms. Cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed a low-density area underneath the osseous inner plate, simulating a subdural hematoma (Figure 1). The histopathological analysis revealed neoplastic proliferation of large lymphoid cells with pleomorphic nuclei. Upon immunostaining, neoplastic cells were positive for CD79a, CD10, BCL6 and C-MYC and were negative for CD3 and CD5 (Figure 2). The proliferation index (Ki67) was 55%. The diagnosis of primary dural large B-cell lymphoma was established. Such a presentation of aggressive lymphoma is extremely unusual.1,2

Figure 1 – MRI showing a hypointense subdural lesion in the right temporoparietal region (arrow) on a T1-weighted sequence.

* Corresponding author at: First Department of Internal Medicine, Kansai Medical University Medical Center, 10-15, Fumizono-cho, Moriguchi, Osaka 570-8507, Japan.
E-mail address: nakaya1016@yahoo.co.jp (A. Nakaya).
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2020.01.006
2531-1379/© 2020 Associação Brasileira de Hematologia, Hemoterapia e Terapia Celular. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).
Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Vemuri NV1, Karanam LS, Rambabu L, Rao VS, Kalyan K, Sateesh G. Subdural B Cell lymphoma Imaging features
