**Primary Lymphohistiocytic Variant of Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma of the Stomach**

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Here, we report an unusual case of gastric anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL), lymphohistiocytic variant, in a 70-year-old female patient who presented with epigastric pain, tarry stool and body weight loss. Endoscopic and imaging findings revealed a Bormann type II tumor in the stomach with perigastric lymphadenopathy and multiple tumor nodules in the liver. Total gastrectomy and liver biopsy were performed. Histologically, both gastric and hepatic tumors demonstrated anaplastic large neoplastic cells scattered among numerous reactive histiocytes. Immunostaining of these tumor cells reacted positively for CD30, CD3, CD45RO/UCHL1, and negatively for epithelial membrane antigen, CD68, lysozyme, CD15, CD79a, CD138, PAX5 and anaplastic lymphoma kinase. Both the morphologic and immunophenotypic findings supported the diagnosis of gastric ALCL of lymphohistiocytic variant with liver metastasis. This patient then received chemotherapy and was still alive after 17 months of follow-up, without evidence of residual disease. [*J Chin Med Assoc* 2007;70(2):71–75]

**Key Words:** anaplastic large cell lymphoma, anaplastic lymphoma kinase, lymphohistiocytic variant, stomach

**Case Report**

A 70-year-old female was referred to our hospital due to epigastric pain, tarry stool, and body weight loss for half a year after March 2004. Physical examination on admission showed neither cutaneous skin lesions nor superficial lymphadenopathy. Hematologic examination results were as follows: white blood cell count, 

ALCL mostly occurs in the first 3 decades of life, with male predominance. It has a better response to chemotherapy and better prognosis for survival, whereas ALK(−) ALCL usually occurs in older patients and has a comparably dismal clinical course.³

Primary gastric ALCLs are extremely rare.1,5–18 To our knowledge, only 22 cases have been reported in the English literature, and none of them seemed to be of the lymphohistiocytic variant, which is observed mostly in the first 2 decades of life with initial presentation of superficial lymphadenopathy.¹⁹ We herein report a unique case of primary lymphohistiocytic variant ALCL of the stomach in an elderly patient.
2,180/µL; hemoglobin, 7.9 g/dL; hematocrit, 37.8%; platelet count, 11,900/µL; aspartate aminotransferase, 332 U/L; alanine aminotransferase, 96 U/L; lactate dehydrogenase, 1,798 U/L; and alkaline phosphatase, 262 U/L. Laboratory data of electrolytes and renal function test were within normal limits. Serologic tests were negative for both the human T cell leukemia virus (HTLV-1) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).

An upper gastrointestinal endoscopy was performed, which showed an ulcerative tumor with adjacent superficial ulcer and thickening of the stomach wall, suggesting a malignant neoplasm. Computed tomography showed mild thickening of the stomach wall with perigastric lymphadenopathy and multiple tumor nodules in bilateral lobes of the liver. Due to uncontrolled upper gastrointestinal bleeding, emergent total gastrectomy with regional lymph node dissection and liver biopsy were performed.

The resected specimen of the stomach showed an ulcerative tumor, Bormann type II, 2 × 2 cm, located in the middle third of the posterior wall, protruding to the lesser sac with serosal invasion. There was also a superficial ulcer adjacent to the main tumor. Marked thickening of the gastric wall from mid-body to antrum, enlarged perigastric lymph nodes, up to 3 × 2 × 1 cm, and peritoneal tumor seeding over the greater curvature site and mesentry were found. The specimen of the liver measured 1.5 × 0.7 × 0.5 cm.

Histologically, the gastric mucosa showed an ulcerative lesion covered with a layer of inflammatory exudates (Figure 1), and the whole layer of the gastric wall was diffusely infiltrated with discohesive medium-to-large-sized atypical cells admixed with a large number of reactive histiocytes, a few lymphocytes and plasma cells. These histiocytes had eccentric, round, dense nuclei and acidophilic cytoplasm reminiscent of plasma cells. The neoplastic cells displayed round to oval, large, irregular and sometimes horseshoe- or kidney-shaped nuclei and single or multiple nucleoli with a mild to moderate amount of cytoplasm (Figure 2). Clustering of the neoplastic cells around the blood vessels was also observed. Immunohistochemistry showed that the tumor cells stained positively for CD30 (Figure 3), LCA, CD45RO (UCHL1) and CD3 (Figure 4); negatively for CD20 (L26), CD68, myeloperoxidase (MPO), lysozyme, epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), CD15, CD79a, CD138, PAX5 and ALK. Moreover, the histiocytes showed moderate cytoplasmic staining for CD68 (Figure 5) and lysozyme. The histologic pictures and immunohistochemical characteristics of these tumors in the liver, perigastric lymph nodes and peritoneum were similar to those of the stomach. Based on the morphologic
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and immunohistochemical findings, a diagnosis of primary gastric ALCL of lymphohistiocytic variant with involvement of perigastric lymph nodes, peritoneum and liver metastasis was made.

The other workup showed normal chest X-ray and gallium bone scan. The pancreas, spleen and kidney were unremarkable on ultrasonography and bone marrow biopsy was normal. The patient then received postoperative chemotherapy with the CHOP regimen (cyclophosphamide, adriamycin, vincristine, prednisolone). She was still alive without evidence of tumor nodules in the liver and without intra-abdominal lymphadenopathy after 17 months of follow-up.

Discussion

ALCL can be subclassified into common (classic) type (70%), lymphohistiocytic variant (10%), small cell variant (5–10%) and other rare patterns. However, all cases of ALCL have a variable number of cells with eccentrically placed horseshoe- or kidney-shaped nuclei, often with an eosinophilic region near the nucleus, the so-called hallmark cells. Clinically, most cases of lymphohistiocytic ALCL occur during the first 2 decades of life, at a younger age than the common type of ALCL, and usually present with superficial lymphadenopathy and systemic symptoms. Histologically, lymphohistiocytic ALCL exhibits tumor cells admixed with abundant reactive histiocytes. The neoplastic cells are usually smaller than those of the common type. The reactive histiocytes have prominent acidophilic cytoplasm and an eccentric, dense nucleus and sometimes contain phagocytosed erythrocytes that may mask the neoplastic cells. In contrast to the common variant of ALCL, it shows a comparably favorable response to chemotherapy.

The main differential diagnosis includes undifferentiated carcinoma, Hodgkin’s lymphoma, and histiocytic sarcoma. Primary gastric ALCL may sometimes be misdiagnosed as gastric carcinoma from radiologic and endoscopic findings, microscopic pictures or immunohistochemical properties. The endoscopic and imaging findings of gastric ALCLs vary. They may show a protruding mass with ulceration or an ulcerative tumor. Under such circumstances, it is often difficult to distinguish lymphoma from carcinoma. However, they may occasionally present as a submucosal tumor with/without superficial ulceration, which is quite different from conventional gastric carcinoma. Microscopic morphology can be misinterpreted as undifferentiated carcinoma because the tumor cells may show cohesive change, especially in the affected lymph nodes. Immunohistochemically, the neoplastic cells of ALCL may occasionally express cytokeratin and epithelial membrane antigen, whereas LCA (CD45) expression is not always the rule. Therefore, performing immunohistochemistry analyses for cytokeratin, LCA and CD30 antigen simultaneously is suggested when poorly differentiated tumors are encountered.

There may be morphologic overlap between ALCL and Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma rich in neoplastic cells sometimes has morphologic features indistinguishable from those of ALCL. However, the frequent expression of B cell-specific activation protein BSAP (PAX-5) and essentially no
reactivity for ALK may favor a tumor cell-rich Hodgkin’s lymphoma rather than ALCL.2,3

Histiocytic sarcoma is a malignant neoplasm showing morphologic and immunologic features similar to those of mature histiocytes. Immunohistochemically, the neoplastic cells can express macrophage markers (lysozyme, CD68), but are nonreactive for CD30, EMA, HMB45 and keratin.21

Primary gastric ALCLs are extremely rare. To the best of our knowledge, only 22 cases have been reported so far in the English literature, as summarized in Table 1. These patients ranged in age from 17 years to 82 years, with a mean age of 55 years; there was a slight male predominance (F/M ratio: 9/13). Fifteen cases displayed T cell phenotype and 7 cases showed null cell type. Ten (77%) of 13 patients showed regional lymph node involvement. Histologically, the reactive cells included lymphocytes, histiocytes, plasma cells, neutrophils, and eosinophils. However, none of the cases seemed to feature numerous reactive histiocytes. Most patients underwent surgery with or without subsequent chemotherapy. Only 1 patient was treated with chemotherapy alone. Gastric ALCL has an extremely poor prognosis. Nakamura et al reported that analysis of 12 patients with gastric ALCL (including 1 B cell phenotype) revealed an estimated 5-year survival rate of 13%,14 whereas a study involving a large series of ALCL patients showed that the 5-year overall survival rate of ALK(+) versus ALK(−) ALCL was 93% versus 37%.26

References


