Chronic anemia masking a primary large B-cell lymphoma of the small intestine, finally diagnosed by double-balloon enteroscopy





Fig. 1 a, b Endoscopy showing a suspect area approximately 250 cm distal to the ligament of Treitz.



Fig. 2 Contrast-enhanced hydro-CT scan showing thickened wall of the jejunum and enlarged lymph nodes, suggestive of lymphoma infiltration.

A 78-year-old woman was transferred to our hospital with a history of chronic anemia (hemoglobin 80 – 90 g/L) for several months that was refractory to iron treatment. Repeated gastroscopy and colonoscopy showed no abnormal findings. During the ensuing wireless capsule endoscopy, mucosal changes interpreted as 'possibly ulcerations' located within the distal part of the jejunum were identified as a possible source of bleeding. We performed double-balloon enteroscopy (DBE) to confirm these findings and carry

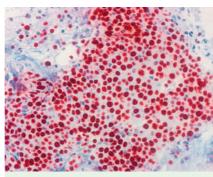


Fig. 3 Histological section of the mucosal area shown in Fig. 1, showing a diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. All proliferating cells are immunohistochemically stained using MiB-1. Original magnification × 20.

out tissue sampling. Approximately 250 cm distal to the ligament of Treitz we identified a polypoid elevated mucosal lesion of inflamed appearance with erosions and flat ulcerations (> Fig. 1). During further diagnostic evaluation using hydro-CT, a lymphoma of the small bowel (jejunum) was suggested (Fig. 2). In addition, many nonenlarged mesenteric and retroperitoneal lymph nodes were described. Histological analysis of the biopsies taken during DBE showed an intestinal B-cell lymphoma with diffuse large cells (Fig. 3). Any thoracic or mediastinal manifestation was excluded by CT scan. Bone marrow histology and cytology demonstrated normal findings with slightly enhanced erythropoiesis and no infiltration by lymphoma cells. Serology showed slight anemia and iron deficiency, as well as enhanced values for CD25 (6601 U/mL, normal < 900 U/mL), LDH (350 U/L, normal < 248 U/L) and β-microglobulin (4.9 mg/L, normal < 2.5 mg/L). A diagnosis of primary B-cell lymphoma of the small intestine was made.

Small-bowel lymphomas are not typically associated with occult bleeding [1,2]. The most commonly described symptoms are weight loss, diarrhea, obstruction, and abdominal pain [3,4]. The case presented here supports the idea that capsule endoscopy and DBE may be considered as preferred procedures in evaluating

chronic anemia that is suggestive of intestinal lymphoma.

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