Tumors of Lymphoid & Hematopoietic Tissues
Study Cases, Subscription B

March, 2007
**Target audience:**
Practicing pathologists and pathology residents.

**Goal:**
To acquaint the participant with the histologic features of a variety of benign and malignant neoplasms and tumor-like conditions.

**Objectives:**
The participant will be able to recognize morphologic features of a variety of benign and malignant neoplasms and tumor-like conditions and relate those processes to pertinent references in the medical literature.

**Educational methods and media:**
Review of representative glass slides with associated histories.
Feedback on consensus diagnoses from participating pathologists.
Listing of selected references from the medical literature.

**Principal faculty:**
Donald R. Chase, MD

**CME Credit:**
Loma Linda University School of Medicine designates this continuing medical education activity for up to 2 hours of Category 1 of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association.
CME credit is offered for the subscription year only.

**Accreditation:**
Loma Linda University School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians.
Contributor: Chester Spears, M.D.  
Emporia, KS  
Tissue from: Left groin lymph nodes  
Accession #30356

Clinical Abstract:  
This 23-year-old woman presented with a left groin mass.

Gross Pathology:  
The 4.0 x 2.0 x 1.0 cm specimen consisted of an oval fragment of gray-yellow soft tissue, compatible with lymph node.

Contributor: Alexander Lyster, M.D.  
Victoria, TX  
Tissue from: Left femur  
Accession #30237

Clinical Abstract:  
A 62-year-old woman presented with a mid-shaft pathological fracture of the left femur. At the time of surgery, the tissue was noted to have a greenish tint.

Gross Pathology:  
The specimen consisted of a mixture of cortical bone and fragments of marrow. The dark red-gray marrow fragments measured 6.0 x 3.5 x 2.0 cm.
Contributor: Nora Ostrzega, M.D.  
Sylmar, CA

Tissue from: Left axillary lymph nodes  
Accession #30282

Case No. 3 - March, 2007

Clinical Abstract:
A 52-year-old man presented with a six-month history of fevers and a forty pound weight loss. On examination, the left axillary lymph nodes were enlarged. CT scan revealed splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, a 2 cm subcarinal node, right hilar lymphadenopathy, right lower lung segment nodules up to 1.5 cm, and renal calculi. A lymph node biopsy was performed.

Gross Pathology:
The 63 gram specimen was 6.6 x 4.5 x 4.5 cm. Sectioning revealed effacement of lymph node architecture, with the cross section being pale tan and fleshy.

Special Studies:

Positive: CD20, CD15, CD30, Fascin (strongly)
Negative: Alk, CD3

Contributor: Jozef Kollin, M.D.  
Lakewood, CA

Tissue from: Right lung  
Accession #30370

Case No. 4 - March, 2007

Clinical Abstract:
Routine chest x-ray revealed a solitary right upper lobe nodule in a 67-year-old male.

Gross Pathology:
The 7.5 cm excised section of lung revealed a 5.6 cm diameter, relatively sharply-demarcated area of homogeneous, gray and slightly granular tissue. No necrosis or hemorrhage was identified.

Special Studies:

Tumor cells negative: Bcl-1, CD3, CD5, CD10, CD21, CD23, Kappa, Lambda
Tumor cells positive: CD20, CD43, Bcl-2, Bcl-6 (a few cells positive)
Contributor: Guillermo Acero, M.D.
Santa Paula, CA

Tissue from: Small bowel, perienteric lymph nodes

Accession #29989

Clinical Abstract:
For about one year, this 69-year-old woman had been treated with antibiotics for abdominal pain diagnosed as diverticulosis and diverticulitis, without resolution of the pain. There was no history of bleeding, weight loss, nausea, vomiting, fevers or chills. Chest x-ray showed a mildly increased interstitial perihilar region. There were no other significant findings on workup.

Gross Pathology:
The specimen consisted of two segments of small bowel with enlarged perienteric lymph nodes, measuring from 1.0 to 3.5 cm in overall dimension. Grossly there were no polyps, ulceration, necrosis, or hemorrhage identified in the bowel.

Special Studies:
- Tumor cells positive: Bcl-2, CD10, CD20, Ki-67 (10-50%).
- Tumor cells negative: CD3, CD23, CD43, Kappa, Lambda.

Contributor: Kenneth Frankel, M.D.
Covina, CA

Tissue from: Axillary lymph nodes

Accession #29980

Clinical Abstract:
A 44-year-old woman presented with enlarged axillary lymph nodes.

Gross Pathology:
The 4.0 x 3.5 x 2.5 cm specimen consisted of a nodular piece of circumscribed gray-pink tissue. Sectioning demonstrated a moderately firm, pink-tan internal parenchyma.

Special Studies:
- Positive: CD30, ALK-1.
- Negative: Pankeratin, CD3, CD15, CD20, CD43.
Contributor: Jin Mei, M.D.  
Hangzhou, China

Tissue from: Spleen  
Accession #30433

Clinical Abstract:
A 53-year-old woman presented with upper abdominal pain of six-months’ duration. Work-up found masses in the left lateral lobe of liver and in the mid-portion of the spleen.

Gross Pathology:
The 9.0 x 7.5 x 3.5 cm spleen contained an ill-defined 3.5 x 3.0 cm, gray-white, gray-yellow and red mass with a solid consistency.

Contributor: Tai-Po Tschang, M.D.  
Fresno, CA

Tissue from: Spleen  
Accession #30217

Clinical Abstract:
A 68-year-old man was found to have an enlarged spleen and adrenal glands. Past medical history was significant for melanoma, original site not stated.

Gross Pathology:
The 1,287 gram spleen was 19 x 16 x 9 cm. The cut surface showed approximately 80% of the splenic parenchyma replaced by a relatively well-demarcated mass. Much of the nodule was comprised of gray-tan, fleshy-appearing tissue, with some areas having a brownish-black pigment.
Contributor: Jin Mei, M.D.  
Hangzhou, China  
Tissue from: Spleen  
Accession #30164

**Clinical Abstract:**
A 48-year-old man complained of left epigastric discomfort with weakness of four months' duration. Work-up showed an enlarged spleen with multiple masses inside and enlarged lymph nodes in the splenic hilum.

**Gross Pathology:**
The 900 gram spleen measured 15.0 x 12.0 x 7.0 cm. There were tiny white spots covering the cut surface. Several lymph nodes, up to 5.5 x 3.0 x 1.5 cm, had a soft gray-white cut surface.

**Special Studies:**
- **CD3, CD5:** small T cells positive
- **CD10:** scattered positivity
- **CD20:** B-cells, follicles & mantle/marginal zones positive
- **CD23:** Dendritic cell networks positive
- **CD43:** T cells & histiocytes positive
- **CD30:** rare immunoblasts positive
- **Ki-67:** germinal centers 60-90% positive, marginal zones 10-40% positive
- **Bcl-2:** germinal centers negative
- **CD15, CD117, Factor VIII:** Negative
- **Kappa, Lambda:** polyclonal plasma cells

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Contributor: Phillip Gordon, M.D.  
Winter Haven, FL  
Tissue from: Spleen  
Accession #30184

**Clinical Abstract:**
Workup for abdominal discomfort revealed an enlarged spleen in a 79-year-old man.

**Gross Pathology:**
The 523 gram spleen with attached hilar fat was 15 x 10 x 4 cm. A 9.0 x 4.0 x 4.0 cm nodular fleshy tumor involved the hilar aspect the spleen. Sectioning of the spleen displayed multiple coalescent fleshy nodules.

**Special Studies:**
- **Positive:** CD20, CD10 (weak), Bcl-2 (in some large cells), Bcl-6, Ki-67 (50-75%).
- **Negative:** CD3, CD5, CD23.
"Tumors of Lymph Nodes and Spleen"

Minutes – Subscription B

March, 2007

SUGGESTED READING (General Topics from Recent Literature):


FILE DIAGNOSES

(Preferably submitted on website at www.cttr.org. Click “subscriptions”, then “submit answers.”)

CTTR Subscription B

Case 1:
Inflammatory pseudotumor, lymph node
T-Y7000, M-76820

Case 2:
Granulocytic sarcoma (“chloroma”, chronic myelogenous leukemia), femur
T-11710, M-98633

Case 3:
Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin’s lymphoma, lymph node
T-08000, M-96503

Case 4:
Extra-nodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, lung
T-28000, M-96203

Case 5:
Follicular lymphoma, lymph node
T-64000, M-96903

Case 6:
Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, axilla
T-Y8100, M-95903

Case 7:
Multinodular hemangioma, spleen
T-07000, M-91200

Case 8:
Metastatic melanoma, spleen
T-07000, M-87203

Case 9:
Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia, spleen
T-07000, M-72200

Case 10:
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, spleen
T-07000, M-95903
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Claremont</td>
<td>Hemangioma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>Granulomatous lymphadenitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glendale</td>
<td>Reactive lymph node</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irvine (University of California Irvine)</td>
<td>Granulomatous lymphadenitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palo Alto</td>
<td>Reactive, toxo</td>
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<td>Sacramento (UC Davis Residents)</td>
<td>Reactive lymph node</td>
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<td>San Diego (Naval Medical Center)</td>
<td>Reactive lymphadenopathy, r/o syphilis</td>
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<td>San Diego (UCSD Medical Center)</td>
<td>Reactive lymph node favor syphilis</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital)</td>
<td>Sarcoid vs. toxoplasmosis</td>
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<td>Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>Lymphadenitis r/o luetic causes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia, Decatur</td>
<td>Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>Reactive lymph node with plasmacytosis and focal granuloma (suspect STD)</td>
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<td>Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago)</td>
<td>Vascular transformation of sinuses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>Reactive lymph node with focal histiocytosis</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Chronic granulomatous lymphadenitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland (University of Maryland)</td>
<td>Reactive follicular hyperplasia consistent with prominent vascular proliferation</td>
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<td>Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Center)</td>
<td>Angiomatosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Angiofollicular hyperplasia</td>
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<td>New York (Nassau University Medical Center)</td>
<td>Castleman’s disease</td>
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<td>New York (Stony Brook University Hospital)</td>
<td>Castleman’s disease, plasma cell variant</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center)</td>
<td>Reactive lymph node, syphilis</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina (Winston-Salem)</td>
<td>Vascular transformation of the sinuses</td>
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<td>Oklahoma (Intregris Baptist Medical Center)</td>
<td>Kaposi sarcoma</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine)</td>
<td>Castleman’s disease</td>
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<td>South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents)</td>
<td>Vascular transformation of lymph node sinuses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas, Lubbock</td>
<td>Consistent with HIV lymphadenopathy</td>
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<td>Texas, Sugarland</td>
<td>Granulomatous lymphadenitis</td>
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<td>Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology)</td>
<td>Possible follicular (B-cell) lymphoma</td>
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<td>Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Citologia Ltda)</td>
<td>Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia , exclude toxoplasmosis</td>
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<td>Canada (Pasqua Hospital)</td>
<td>Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor</td>
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<td>Canada (University of Sherbrooke)</td>
<td>Castelman’s disease (but check the follicle center cells)</td>
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<td>Japan (Asahi General Hospital)</td>
<td>Granulomatous lymphadenitis</td>
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<td>Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine)</td>
<td>Reactive lymphadenitis, dermatopathic lymphadenopathy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands, Amstelveen</td>
<td>Large cell anaplastic lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation)</td>
<td>Castleman’s disease, plasma cell variant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain (Povisa Hospital)</td>
<td>Lymphoid hyperplasia and granulomatous lymphadenitis (inflammatory pseudotumor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group)</td>
<td>Rosai Dorfman disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case 1 - Diagnosis:**
Inflammatory pseudotumor, lymph node
T-Y7000, M-76820

**Outside Consultation:** Thomas Sebo, M.D., Ph.D. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN): “Inflammatory pseudotumor of lymph node.”

**Case 1 - References:**


**Case No. 2 - Accession No. 30237**

**March, 2007 B**

Claremont - Granulocytic sarcoma
Escondido - Multiple myeloma
Glendale - Plasmacytoma
Irvine (University of California Irvine) - Granulocytic sarcoma (AML)
Palo Alto - Granulocytic sarcoma/chloroma
Sacramento (UC Davis Residents) - Granulocytic sarcoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Myxoid sarcoma
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Granulocytic sarcoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Chloroma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Myeloma
Georgia, Decatur - Granulocytic sarcoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Myelogenous leukemia (chloroma) favor acute promyelocytic leukemia
Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago) - Chronic myeloproliferative disorder
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Chronic myeloproliferative disorder (chloroma)
Kentucky (University of Louisville) - Myeloid sarcoma
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Myeloid sarcoma
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Center) - Granulocytic sarcoma
Michigan (University of Toledo) - Granulocytic sarcoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Granulocytic sarcoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Granulocytic sarcoma
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Granulocytic sarcoma
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Acute myeloid leukemia
Oklahoma (Integris Baptist Medical Center) - Acute myeloid leukemia/granulocytic sarcoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Choroma (granulocytic sarcoma)
South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents) - Myeloid sarcoma
Texas, Lubbock - Granulocytic sarcoma
Texas, Sugarland - Granulocytic sarcoma
Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology) - Granulocytic sarcoma, left femur
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Citologia Ltda) - Chloroma (granulocytic sarcoma)
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Chloroma
Canada (University of Sherbrooke) - Chloroma (granulocytic sarcoma)
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Myeloid sarcoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - CML, accelerated phase
Netherlands, Amstelveen - Acute myeloid leukemia
Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Plasmacytoma/multiple myeloma
Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Myeloid sarcoma (chloroma)
United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group) - Granulocytic sarcoma

**Case 2 - Diagnosis:**

Granulocytic sarcoma ("chloroma", chronic myelogenous leukemia), femur
T-11710, M-98633

**Case 2 - References:**


Case No. 3 - Accession No. 30282  
March, 2007 B

Claremont - Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin’s disease
Escondido - Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin’s disease
Glendale - Hodgkin’s
Irvine (University of California Irvine) - Classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma, nodular sclerosing
Palo Alto - Hodgkin’s disease
Sacramento (UC Davis Residents) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, favor nodular sclerosis
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Hodgkin’s disease, classical type
Georgia, Decatur - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, nodular sclerosis type
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, nodular sclerosis
Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago) - Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin’s disease
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Hodgkin’s disease, mixed cellularity
Kentucky (University of Louisville) - Classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma, favor nodular sclerosing type
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Center) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, nodular sclerosis
Michigan (University of Toledo) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, nodular sclerosis
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, classic
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, nodular sclerosis
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma, NS-type
Oklahoma (Integris Baptist Medical Center) - Classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma (nodular sclerosis)
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma, lymphocyte depleted
South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents) - Nodular sclerosis classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma
Texas, Lubbock - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, lymphocytic depletion
Texas, Sugarland - Hodgkin’s disease, mixed cellularity
Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, axilla
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Citologia Ltda) - Classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma, nodular sclerosis subtype
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Classical Hodgkin’s disease nodular sclerosis
Canada (University of Sherbrooke) - Hodgkin’s disease sclero-nodulaire
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, nodular sclerosis
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin’s lymphoma
Netherlands, Amstelveen - Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin’s lymphoma
Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Hodgkin’s lymphoma, classic nodular sclerosis
Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin’s lymphoma
United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group) - Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin’s lymphoma, grade 2

Case 3 - Diagnosis:
Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin’s lymphoma
T-08000, M-96503

Outside Consultation: Jonathan Said, M.D. (UCLA Medical Center; Los Angeles, CA): “Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin’s lymphoma, Grade II.”

Case 3 - References:


**Case No. 4 - Accession No. 30370**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Marginal zone lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>Small lymphocytic B-cell lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glendale</td>
<td>Lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacramento (UC Davis Residents)</td>
<td>MALT lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego (Naval Medical Center)</td>
<td>Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego (UCSD Medical Center)</td>
<td>Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital)</td>
<td>Lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin’s lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>Small lymphocytic lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia, Decatur</td>
<td>Extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma (BALToma)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>MALT lymphoma, low grade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago)</td>
<td>MALToma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>Malignant lymphoma, diffuse, B-cell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky (University of Louisville)</td>
<td>Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma with large cell transformation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland (University of Maryland)</td>
<td>Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of bronchial associated lymphoid tissue</td>
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<td>Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Center)</td>
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<td>New York (Nassau University Medical Center)</td>
<td>Marginal zone lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York (Stony Brook University Hospital)</td>
<td>Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center)</td>
<td>Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of the lung</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina (Winston-Salem)</td>
<td>Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma</td>
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<td>Oklahoma (Integris Baptist Medical Center)</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine)</td>
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<td>South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents)</td>
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<td>Texas, Lubbock</td>
<td>Malignant lymphoma, diffuse, large cell, B-cell type</td>
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<td>Texas, Sugarland</td>
<td>Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of the mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue</td>
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<td>Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology)</td>
<td>Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, MALT type, lung</td>
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<td>Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Citologia Ltda)</td>
<td>Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, MALT-type, extra-nodal</td>
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<td>Canada (Pasqua Hospital)</td>
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<td>Canada (University of Sherbrooke)</td>
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<td>Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine)</td>
<td>MALT lymphoma</td>
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<td>Netherlands, Amstelveen</td>
<td>Extranodal marginal zone of MALT-type of the lung</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation)</td>
<td>Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, B-cell type/lymphomatoid granulomatosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain (Povisa Hospital)</td>
<td>MALT lymphoma</td>
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<td>United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group)</td>
<td>Marginal zone lymphoma</td>
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**Case 4 - Diagnosis:**

Extra-nodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, lung

T-28000, M-96203

**Case 4 - References:**

Case No. 5 - Accession No. 29989

<table>
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>Claremont - Follicular lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escondido - Follicular lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glendale - Castleman's disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irvine (University of California Irvine) -</td>
<td>Follicular lymphoma, grade 2</td>
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<td>Palo Alto - Follicular lymphoma</td>
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<td>Sacramento (UC Davis Residents) - Follicular</td>
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<td>San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Follicular</td>
<td>lymphoma, grade 1</td>
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<td>San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital)</td>
<td>Follicular lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia, Decatur - Follicular lymphoma</td>
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<td>Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) -</td>
<td>Malignant lymphoma, follicular, grade 1</td>
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<td>Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago) -</td>
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<td>Malignant lymphoma (nodular) follicular, B-cell</td>
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<td>New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) -</td>
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<td>North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Follicular</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma (Integris Baptist Medical Center) -</td>
<td>Follicular lymphoma, grade 2 of 3, predominantly follicular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine)</td>
<td>Follicular lymphoma, grade 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents)</td>
<td>Follicular lymphoma, grade 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas, Lubbock - Follicular lymphoma, grade 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas, Sugarland - Follicular lymphoma, grade 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology) - Non Hodgkin's lymphoma, B-cell, follicular center cell, grade 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Citologia Ltda) - Follicular lymphoma, follicular grade 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Follicular lymphoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada (University of Sherbrooke) - Follicular lymphoma</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Follicular lymphoma</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Follicular lymphoma, grade 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands, Amstelveen - Follicular lymphoma, grade 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Follicular lymphoma, grade 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Follicular lymphoma, grade 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group) - Follicular lymphoma, grade 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case 5 - Diagnosis:
Follicular lymphoma
T-64000, M-96903

Case 5 - References:


**Case No. 6 - Accession No. 29980**  
**March, 2007 B**

- Claremont - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Escondido - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Glendale - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Irvine (University of California Irvine) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Palo Alto - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Sacramento (UC Davis Residents) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Georgia, Decatur - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Malignant lymphoma, large cell, anaplastic
- Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, (Ki-1)
- Kentucky (University of Louisville) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Maryland (University of Maryland) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Michigan (University of Toledo) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Oklahoma (Intregris Baptist Medical Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Texas, Lubbock - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Texas, Sugarland - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, null cell type
- Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Citologia Ltda) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, null-cell type, ALK-1 +
- Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Canada (University of Sherbrooke) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALK +)
- Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Netherlands, Amstelveen - Follicular lymphoma, grade 3
- Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, epithelioid variant
- Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALK-K11 lymphoma)
- United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma

**Case 6 - Diagnosis:**

Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, axilla

T-Y8100, M-95903

**Outside Consultation:** Lawrence Weiss, M.D. (City of Hope Medical Center; Duarte, CA): Anaplastic large cell lymphoma.
Case 6 - References:

Case No. 7 - Accession No. 30433

T-07000, M-91200

March, 2007 B

Case 7 - Diagnosis:
Multinodular hemangioma, spleen
Case 7 - References:

Case No. 8 - Accession No. 30217

Claremont - Metastatic melanoma
Escondido - Metastatic carcinoma
Glendale - Metastatic melanoma
Irvine (University of California Irvine) - Metastatic melanoma
Palo Alto - Melanoma
Sacramento (UC Davis Residents) - Metastatic carcinoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Metastatic melanoma
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Metastatic melanoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Littoral cell hemangioma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Metastatic melanoma
Georgia, Decatur - Metastatic melanoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Metastatic malignant melanoma
Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago) - Melanoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Metastatic carcinoma (adrenal cortical)
Kentucky (University of Louisville) - Metastatic melanoma
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Metastatic melanoma
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Center) - Melanoma
Michigan (University of Toledo) - Metastatic melanoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Malignant melanoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Metastatic melanoma
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Melanoma
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Metastatic melanoma
Oklahoma (Integris Baptist Medical Center) - Metastatic melanoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Metastatic pheochromocytoma
South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents) - Metastatic melanoma
Texas, Lubbock - Metastatic malignant melanoma
Texas, Sugarland - Metastatic malignant melanoma
Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology) - Metastatic melanoma, spleen
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomiia Pathologica Citologia Ltda) - Metastatic melanoma to the spleen (exclude adrenocortical neoplasm)
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Melanoma
Canada (University of Sherbrooke) - Metastasis of malignant melanoma
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Metastatic carcinoma consistent with neuroendocrine origin
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Malignant melanoma, metastatic
Netherlands, Amstelveen - Metastatic malignant melanoma
Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Metastatic malignant neoplasm most probably melanoma
Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Metastatic melanoma
United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group) - Metastatic melanoma

Case 8 - Diagnosis:
Metastatic melanoma, spleen
T-07000, M-87203

March, 2007 B
Case 8 - References:

Case No. 9 - Accession No. 30164

March, 2007 B

Claremont - Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia
Escondido - Marginal zone cell lymphoma
Glendale - Lymphoma
Irvine (University of California Irvine) - Marginal zone lymphoma
Palo Alto - Progressive transformation of germinal centers
Sacramento (UC Davis Residents) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Inflammatory pseudotumor
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Marginal zone lymphoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Hemophagocytic syndrome
Georgia, Decatur - Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Reactive changes with chronic inflammation and fibrosis possible inflammatory pseudotumor
Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago) - Littoral cell angioma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Marginal zone cell lymphoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Center) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma with increased large cells
Michigan (University of Toledo) - Inflammatory pseudotumor
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Marginal zone lymphoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Reactive (acute spleen tumor)
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Mastocytosis
Oklahoma (Integris Baptist Medical Center) - Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Castleman’s disease
South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
Texas, Lubbock - Hairy cell leukemia
Texas, Sugarland - Castleman’s disease
Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology) - Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Patologica Citolologia Ltda) - Splenic marginal zone B-cell lymphoma (1); Reactive follicular hyperplasia (1); Inflammatory pseudotumor-like FDC tumor EBV+ (1)
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Hamangioma
Canada (University of Sherbrooke) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma/T-cell peripheral lymphoma
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Lymphoplasmacytoid lymphoma
Netherlands, Amstelveen - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Case 9 - Diagnosis:
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, spleen
T-07000, M-72200

Consultation: Drs. Cao and Wang, hematopathologists at Loma Linda University Medical Center. “Reactive follicular lymphoid hyperplasia of white pulp, possibly inflammatory.”

Case 9 - References:

Case No. 10 - Accession No. 30184

Claremont - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Escondido - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Glendale - Lymphoma
Irvine (University of California Irvine) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, follicular center cell lymphoma
Palo Alto - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Sacramento (UC Davis Residents) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (histiocyte rich)
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Large cell lymphoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Georgia, Decatur - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Malignant lymphoma, diffuse, large cell, B-cell type
Illinois (Loyola University of Chicago) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Malignant lymphoma, diffuse large cell/B-cell
Kentucky (University of Louisville) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Center) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma consistent with Hodgkin-like cells
Michigan (University of Toledo) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Large cell lymphoma, B-cell, likely follicular center cell
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Hodgkin lymphoma, histiocyte-rich
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Oklahoma (Intregris Baptist Medical Center) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
South Dakota (University of South Dakota Residents) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Texas, Lubbock - Malignant lymphoma, diffuse, large cell, B-cell type
Texas, Sugarland - Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
Australia (Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology) - Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, diffuse large B-cell type
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Citologia Ltda) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, spleen (1); High grade transformation (DLBCL) of a marginal zone splenic lymphoma (1)
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Large B-cell lymphoma
Canada (University of Sherbrooke) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Burkitt lymphoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Netherlands, Amstelveen - Splenic diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Oman (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
United Kingdom (Oxford Study Group) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

March, 2007 B
Case 10 - Diagnosis:
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, spleen
T-07000, M-95903

Case 10 - References: