

Asymptomatic Multiple Lymphomatous Polyposis: An Atypical Presentation of Mantle Cell lymphoma



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INTRODUCTION

- Mantle cell lymphoma is a rare and aggressive type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- Multiple lymphomatous polyposis is a rare type of MCL that affects the GI tract
- We reveal an unusual case of a patient without GI symptoms who was found to have MLP

CASE DESCRIPTION

- A 71-year-old female with a PMH of IBS, previous diverticulitis s/p sigmoidectomy, transverse myelitis and DM presented to the hospital with worsening shortness of breath over 6 weeks
- She denied any B-symptoms including fevers, night sweats and weight loss
- CTA chest revealed a large right pleural effusion and significant lymphadenopathy in the axilla and supraclavicular regions bilaterally

IMAGING



Figure 1a. EGD revealing MCL polyp in Hepatic Flexure

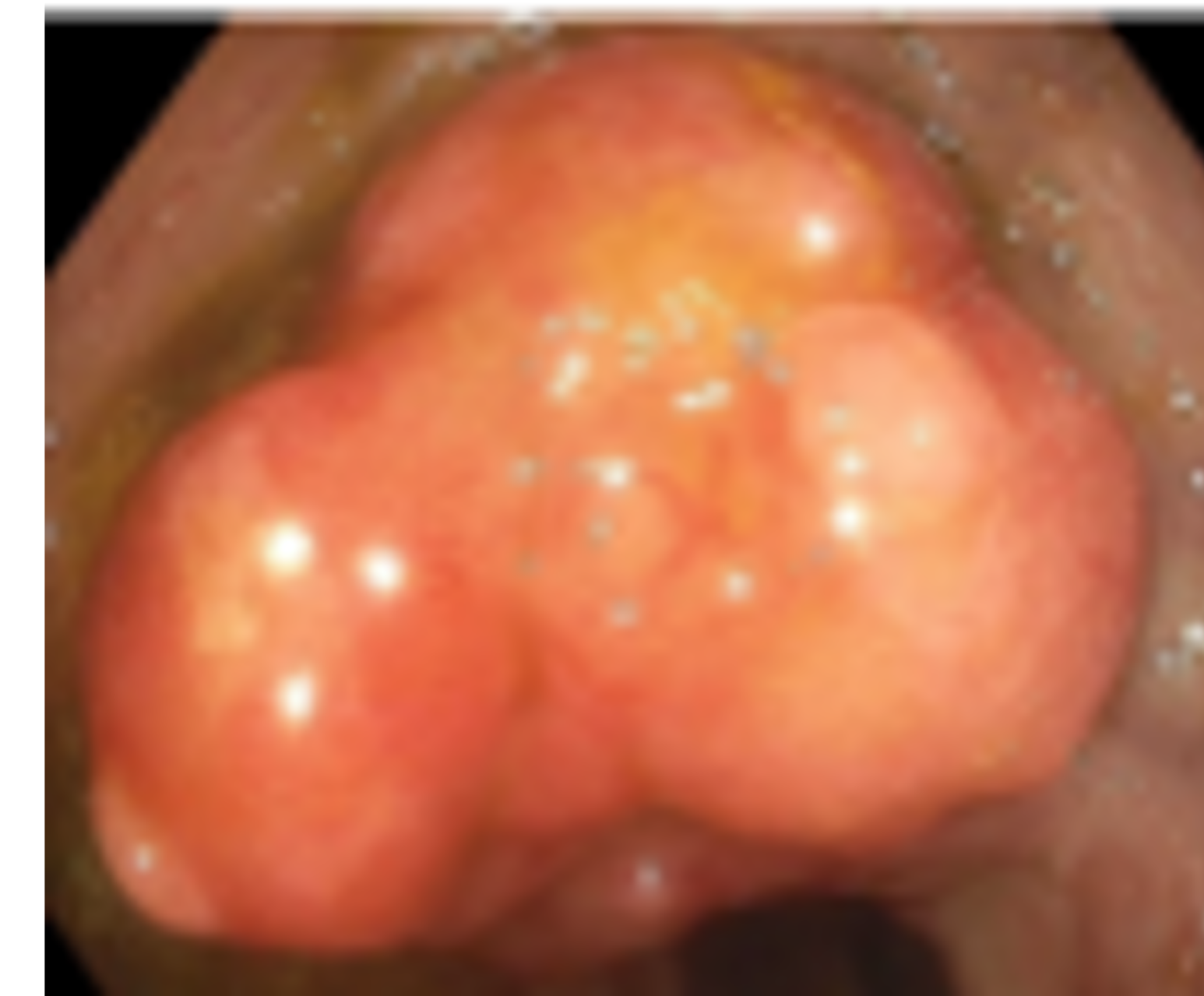


Figure 1b. EGD revealing MCL polyp in the sigmoid colon



Figure 1c. EGD revealing MCL polyp in rectosigmoid colon

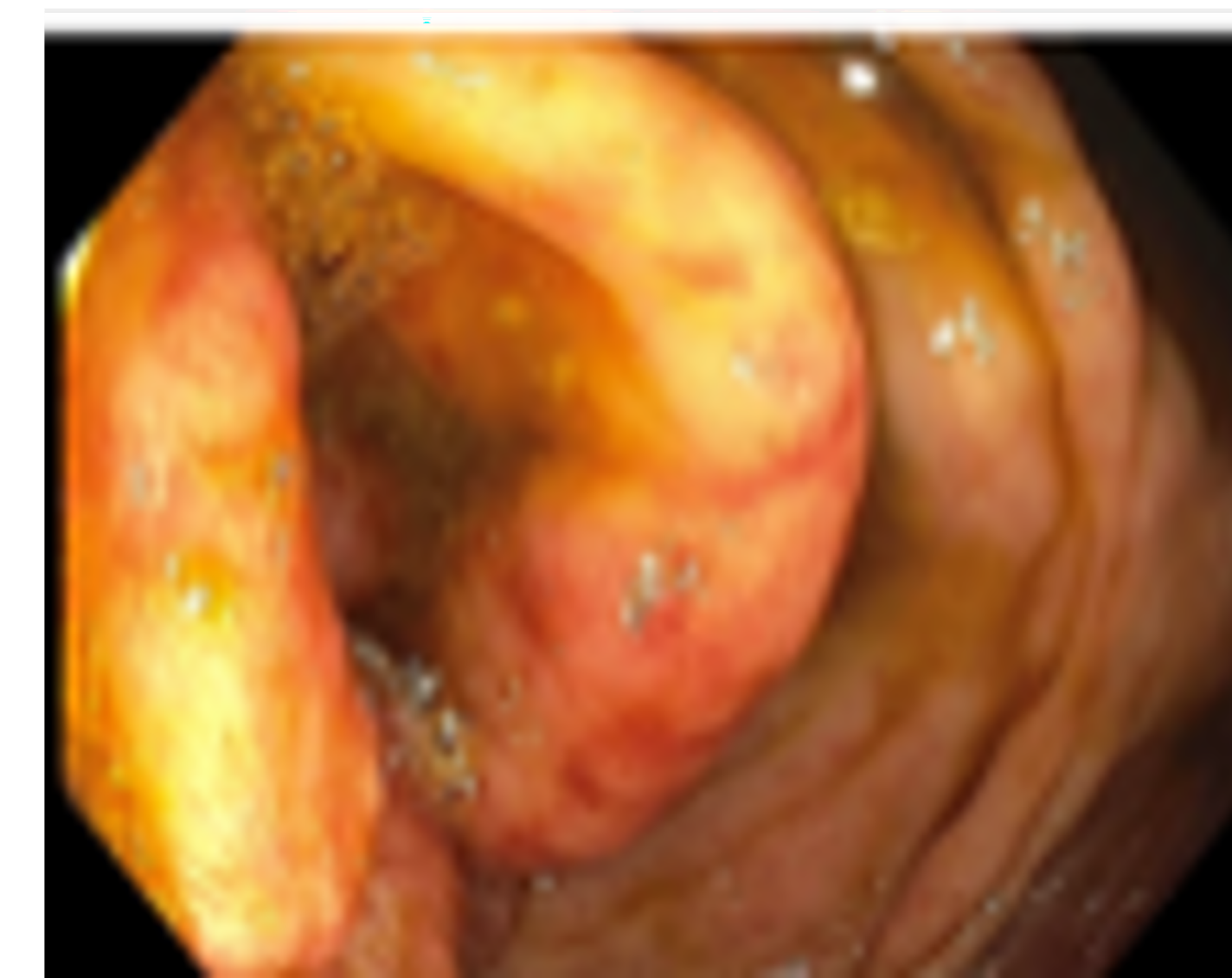


Figure 1d. EGD revealing MCL polyp in cecum

CASE DESCRIPTION

- A CT abdomen/pelvis demonstrated a mass in the pylorus, duodenal bulb and sigmoid colon
- A bidirectional endoscopy revealed polypoid lesions (Figure 1 a-d). Biopsy of the polyps revealed MCL
- PET scan showed lymphadenopathy
- The patient was initially treated with r-AraC chemotherapy regimen and was later transitioned to Bendamustine/Rituximab regimen

DISCUSSION

- This case highlights a unique clinical presentation of shortness of breath and a rare endoscopic finding of Multiple Lymphomatous Polyposis to diagnose Mantle Cell lymphoma
- As MPL has a poor prognosis, early detection and treatment is imperative
- In summary, we report an unusual patient with high-risk MCL who had asymptomatic MLP identified only at staging bidirectional endoscopy