

Primary Spinal Marginal Zone Lymphoma Relapse at a Different Spinal Level after Remission of the Primary Lesion

Study Design Case report.

Objective Most spinal lymphomas occur in the context of systematic lymphomas. Marginal zone lymphoma (MZL) is a type of B-cell lymphoma originating from the marginal zone of B-cell follicles. Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma is a type of extranodal MZL and rarely occurs in the central nervous system. To date, there has been only one case report of primary spinal MALT lymphoma and there are no case reports of relapsed MALT lymphoma at a different location of the spine.

Results A 58-year-old man complained of gait disturbance and urinary dysfunction. Magnetic resonance images showed an abnormal lesion in the epidural space at T11–L1 compressing the conus medullaris. The patient underwent laminectomy and partial resection of the tumor. Histopathologic and immunohistochemical findings were consistent with MALT lymphoma. Following postoperative radiotherapy, the epidural mass disappeared completely. Three years later, epidural MALT lymphoma at a different location in the thoracic spine (T8–T10) occurred and caused myelopathy again. Histologic diagnosis of the relapsed tumor was the same as had been seen 3 years previously.

Conclusions This is the first case report of relapsed spinal MALT lymphoma at a different location of the thoracic spine. Though the prognosis of MALT lymphoma is fairly good, careful follow-up is needed to screen any relapse or transformation to a high-grade lymphoma.

原發病變好轉後原發性脊髓邊緣區淋巴瘤在不同脊髓節段復發

研究設計 病例報告

目的 大多數脊柱淋巴瘤發生在系統淋巴瘤的環境內。邊緣區淋巴瘤（MZL）是從邊緣區 B 細胞濾泡始發的 B 細胞淋巴瘤。黏膜相關的淋巴組織（MALT）淋巴瘤是一種結外的 MZL，很少發生於中樞神經系統。迄今為止，只有一宗原發性脊柱 MALT 淋巴瘤的報告，並且沒有報告是 MALT 淋巴瘤在脊柱的不同位置復發。

結果 一名 58 歲的男子抱怨步態障礙和泌尿功能障礙。磁共振圖像顯示在 T11 -L1 硬膜外腔發現異常病變並擠壓脊髓圓錐。病人接受了椎板切除和部分腫瘤切除。病理組織學及免疫組織化學結果與 MALT 淋巴瘤是一致的。術後放射治療時，硬膜外腫塊完全消失了。三年後，硬膜外 MALT 淋巴瘤出現在胸椎（T8- T10）的不同位置，並再次引起脊髓病。組織學診斷復發的腫瘤是和 3 年前的一樣。

結論 這是首個病例報告關於復發性脊柱 MALT 淋巴瘤在胸椎的不同位置。雖然 MALT 淋巴瘤的預後是相當不錯的，小心的跟進是需要檢查任何的復發或轉型為高惡性淋巴瘤。