

## Complicated Lower gastrointestinal tract diffuse large B cell lymphoma : A series of case reports

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**Background:** Perforation is a serious life-threatening complication of lymphomas involving the gastrointestinal(GI) tract. Some perforations occur as the initial presentations of GI lymphoma, others occur after the initiation of chemotherapy(CTx). We reviewed two cases of diffuse large B cell lymphoma(DLBCL) involving the lower GI tract.

**Patient 1:** In April 2019, a 66-year-old man came to the outpatient clinic due to pain from a neck mass. An excisional biopsy was done to rule out other diseases. CT scans through the neck, chest, and abdomen were done, as with PET CT for further evaluation. He was diagnosed with DLBCL, ABC type, involving lymph nodes in right supraclavicle, mediastinum, portocaval area, both axillary area and in the distal ileum. After completing 6 cycles of R-CHOP CTx, he was regularly followed-up with chemo-holiday on nearing CR status. But the disease recurred in the distal ileum, and DL-ICE CTx was started as the second line CTx. Immediately after the 2nd cycle of DL-ICE, the patient developed hematochezia and underwent emergent EGD, CFS, and angiography. The bleeding did not stop and emergent surgery was performed as impending perforation at the distal ileum was found on a CT scan.

**Patient 2:** In April 2019, a 63-year-old man visited the emergency department with abdominal pain and was diagnosed with pan-peritonitis due to Ileo-cecal type intussusception found on a CT scan. Ileocectomy was performed. Biopsy of the resected mass confirmed DLBCL, GCB type.

**Discussion:** With the development of modern tumor imaging techniques and improved efficacy of chemotherapy, the clinical implication for high mortality complications such as perforations in the GI tract has been emphasized in treating GI lymphoma. Tumor necrosis and inflammation cause perforations as chemotherapy progress. More than half of them occur in the first cycle. They are known to be more frequent in aggressive lymphomas like DLBCL than other indolent lymphomas and occur more in lower GI tracts than upper GI tracts. The reasons for perforations in small bowel lymphoma include thinner wall thickness, smaller diameter, longer passage time, and more infiltration of inflammatory cells.

