

가

CT

6 - 12%

(1, 2).

(3).

가

(3).

0.4%

(4)

(1).

Dawson

MALT

B (low grade B - cell lymphoma arising from mucosa associated lymphoid tissue(MALT)) T

MALT B MALT

가

(3, 5).

(7, 8).

(small centrocyte - like cell)

CT

(lymphoepithelial lesion)

(8).

B

T

(celiac disease)

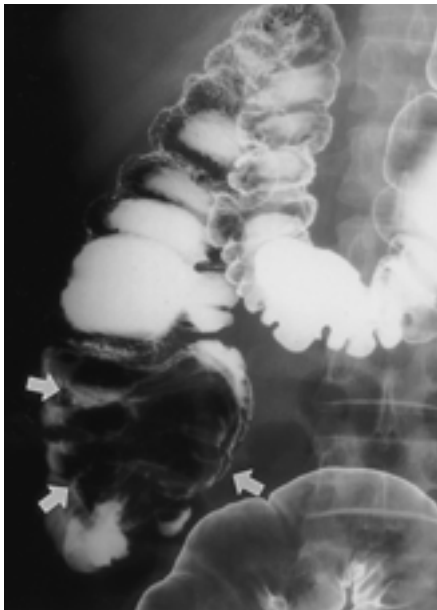
T

T - cell lymphoma)

Isaacson (9, 10)

(enteropathy associated

가



A



C

Fig. 1. Primary lymphoma in the cecum with polypoid mass in a 41-year-old man.

A. Double-contrast barium enema examination shows a large intraluminal polypoid mass(arrows) in the cecum.

B. CT scan shows a well-demarcated intraluminal mass with homogenous attenuation (open arrows) in the cecum.

C. Surgical specimen reveals a well-circumscribed round tumor in the cecum(arrows). Microscopic examination(not shown) showed lymphomatous infiltration in submucosal layer and preserved mucosa and muscularis propria. Histopathologic diagnosis was non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with diffuse large cell type.



B

5).

CT가 (3,

(1).

가

가

가

가

가

(11).

가

가

(11).

4 - 20 cm

(Fig. 1)

(1, 2, 11).

(haustration)

revised European - American
classification of lymphoid neoplasms(REAL classification)

B

T

T

T (peripheral T - cell lymphoma)

가

T

(intestinal T - cell lymphoma)

T

Isaacson

T

가

(6).

CT

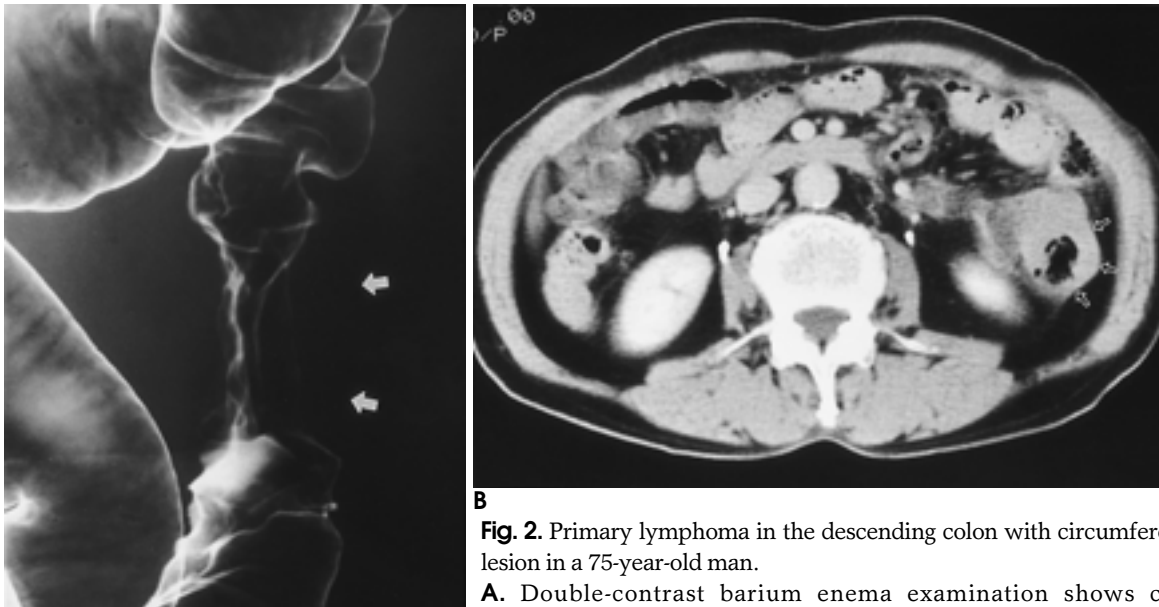
(Fig. 2).

가

, 가 , 가 가 가 .
(3,
5).

가
(3, 5).
(1, 2).

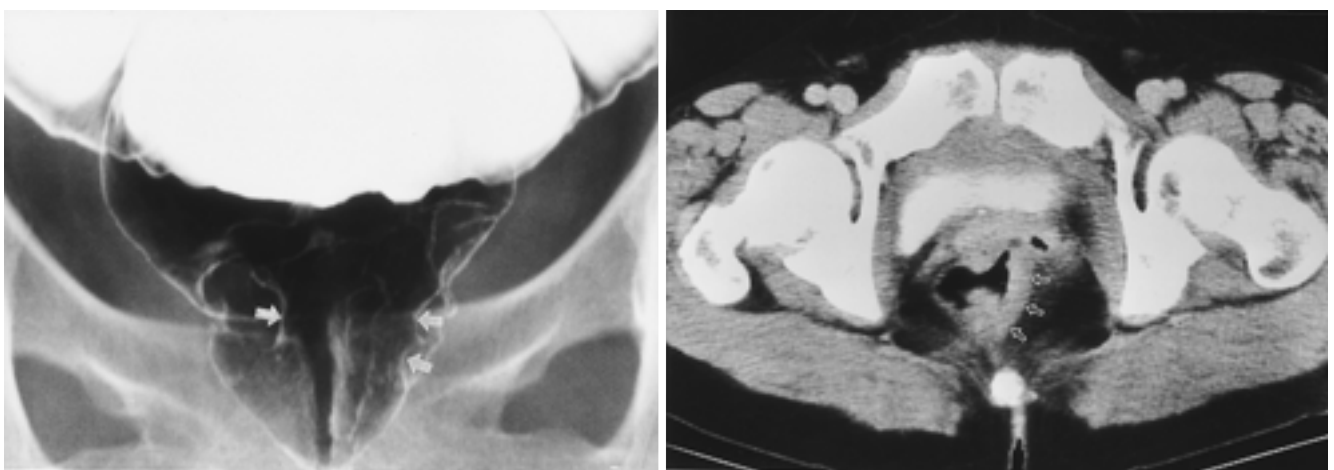
, 가



B

Fig. 2. Primary lymphoma in the descending colon with circumferential infiltrative lesion in a 75-year-old man.

A. Double-contrast barium enema examination shows circumferential narrowing (arrows) of the descending colon with irregular mucosal surface.
B. CT scan shows concentric wall thickening in the descending colon (open arrows). Colonoscopic biopsy was performed and the pathologic diagnosis was non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of B-cell lineage.

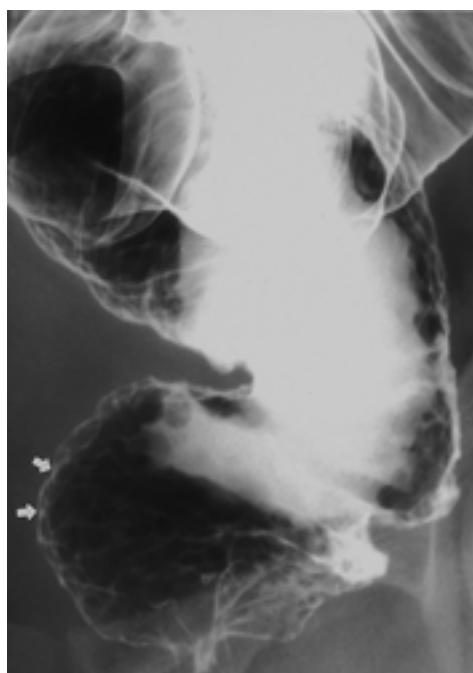


A
Fig. 3. Primary lymphoma in the rectum with mucosal fold thickening in a 59-year-old woman.
A. Double-contrast barium enema examination shows thickening of mucosal folds (arrows) in the rectum.
B. CT scan shows wall thickening in the rectum (open arrows). Sigmoidoscopic biopsy revealed non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with diffuse large cell type.

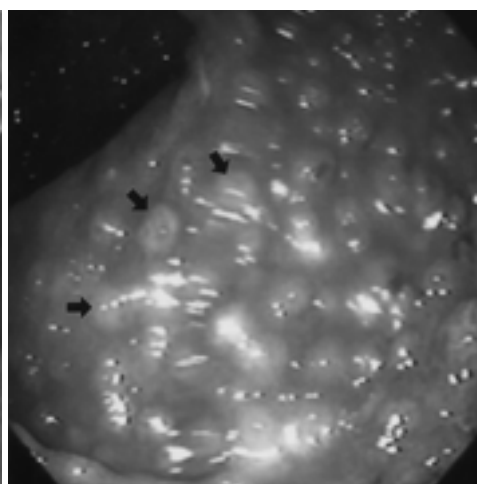
(Fig. 4) , (Fig. 3), (12, 13). MALT B MALT B MALT B (14 - 16)

MALT B

가 가



A



B

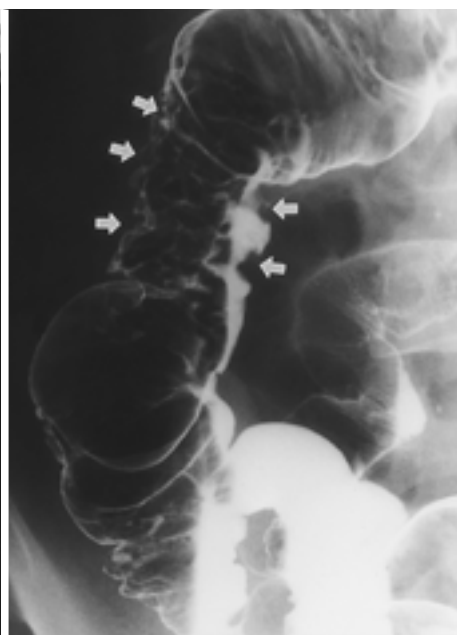
Fig. 4. Low grade B-cell lymphoma arising from mucosa associated lymphoid tissue in the rectum with multiple mucosal nodularity in a 45-year-old woman.

A. Double-contrast barium enema examination shows innumerable tiny mucosal nodules (arrows) in the rectum.

B. Photograph from sigmoidoscopy reveals numerous sessile nodules (arrows) in the rectum. Sigmoidoscopic biopsy revealed low-grade B-cell lymphoma arising from mucosa associated lymphoid tissue.



A



B

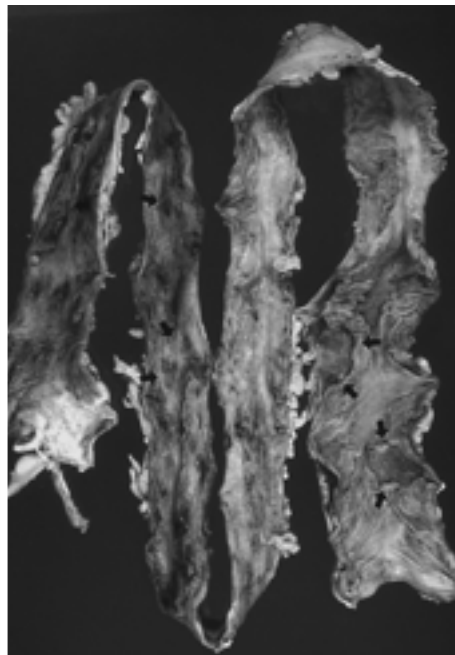
Fig. 5. Primary lymphoma in the entire colon with diffuse ulceration in a 30-year-old man.

A. Double-contrast barium enema examination shows multiple geographic ulcerations (arrows) in the transverse colon.

B. Spot radiograph from double-contrast barium enema examination shows circumferential luminal narrowing with mucosal pseudopolyps (arrows) in cecum and ascending colon. Colonoscopic biopsy of the lesion in the transverse colon revealed peripheral T-cell lymphoma.



A



B

Fig. 6. Primary lymphoma in the entire colon with diffuse ulceration in a 44-year-old man.

A. Double-contrast barium enema examination shows multiple geographic or aphthous ulcerations in the entire colon (arrows). Multiple pseudopolyps (open arrows) are also seen. Deformity of the cecum, patulous ileocecal valve, and skipped areas were also noted on double-contrast barium enema examination (not shown).

B. Photograph of resected specimen shows multiple small and large ulcers (arrows) in entire colon. Total colectomy revealed peripheral T-cell lymphoma.

(1, 2, 5, 11).

adenomatous polyposis),
hyperplasia),
(pseudopolyp)

가

(familial
(lymphoid

. MALT

B

T

가

가

가

가

, 가

(1, 11).

T

(17)

(skipped segment),

(Fig. 5, 6),

Isaacson
REAL

T

classification

T

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Primary Lymphoma of the Colon: Radiologic and Pathologic Findings¹

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Compared with the stomach and small intestine, the colon and rectum are uncommon sites of lymphomatous involvement. Primary colorectal lymphoma is diagnosed when the lesion is confined to the colorectal area and regional lymph nodes, without involvement of other organs including the upper gastrointestinal tract, bone marrow, and distant lymph nodes. The radiologic appearance of primary lymphoma of the stomach and small bowel is well known, but in cases involving the colorectal area, this is not so. In this article, we categorize and illustrate the radiologic manifestations of primary colorectal lymphoma according to the findings of double-contrast barium enema and CT images, and describe the pathologic findings.

Index words : Lymphoma

Colon, neoplasms

Barium enema examination

Colon, CT

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