FOLLICULLAR LYMPHOMA

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Main Discussion points

- Pathogenesis
- Morphology
- Immunophenotyping
- Clinical Features
- Diagnosis

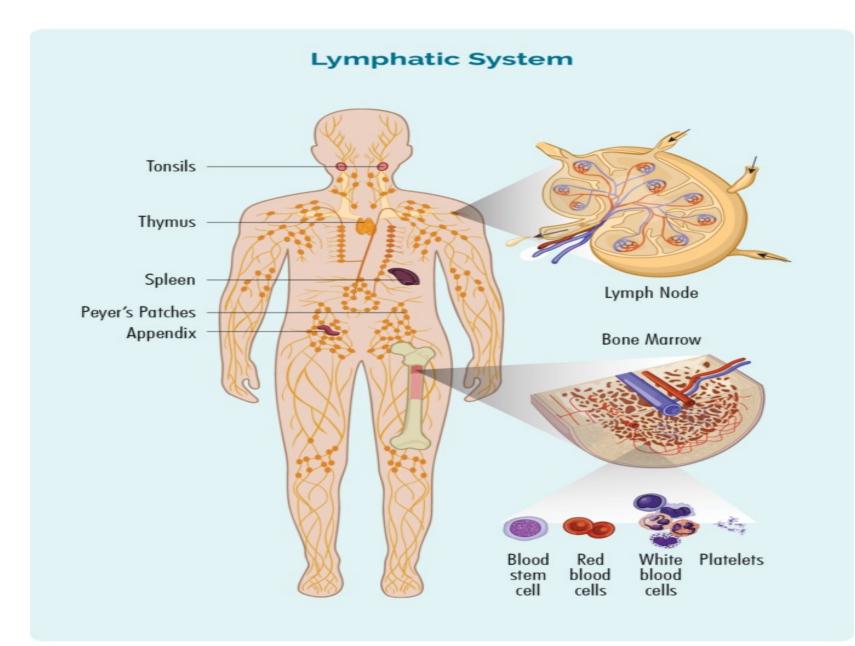
Follicullar lymphoma

- A type of Non Hodgkin lymphoma, a cancer of the lymphatic system.
- Characterized by abnormal growth of B cells in lymph nodes and other parts of the body
- 20-30% of all cases
- Mainly affecting middle aged, males
- Slow growing
- Often asymptomatic



Pathogenesis

- 1.Chromosomal translocation
- Chromosome 14& 18
- Overexpression of BCL2(Antiapoptotic)
- 2.Mutation in KMT2D gene
- Histone methyl trasferase
- Leading to epigenetic abnormalities&Change in Histone pattern



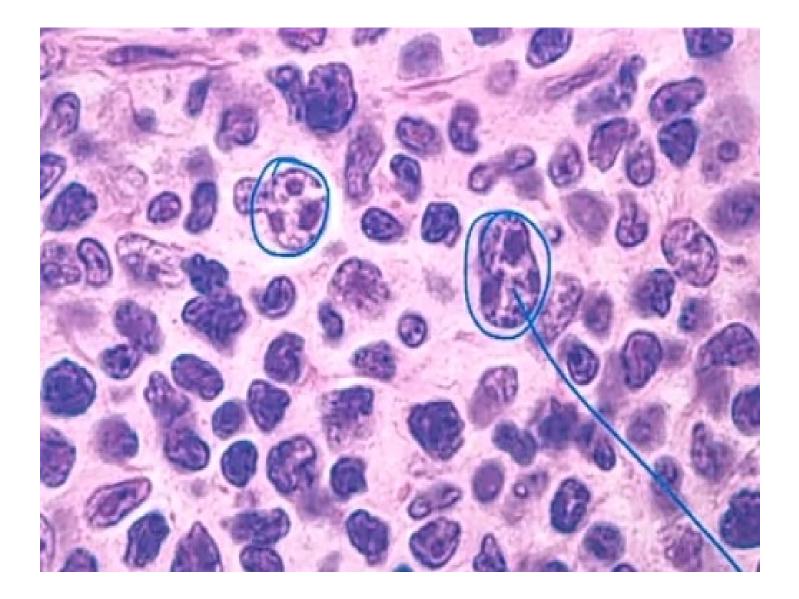
Morphology

- Involved LN=Nodular/Nodular+Diffuse growth patterns
- LN containing main 2 cells:
- 1.Centrocytes
- 2.Centroblasts

Centrocytes vs Centroblasts

- Centrocytes
- Small cells
- Scant cytoplasm
- Irregular/cleaved nuclear contour aka buttock cells

- Centroblasts
- Large cells
- Several Nucleoli
- Increased cytoplasm



Bone marrow

- Paratrabecular lymphoid aggregates
- Signs & Sympytoms
- 1.Anaemia
- 2.Bruising
- 3.Infections







Immunophenotyping

- CD19+
- Cd20+
- BCL2+

Clinical features

- Vary depending on Stage of disease
- Indolent,enlarged lymph nodes
- Fatigue
- Night sweats
- Weight loss
- Itching
- Fever
- SOB
- Generalized lymphadenopathy

Diagnosis

- Physical Examination
- Imaging Tests
- Biopsy

