

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Marginal Zone B-cell Lymphoma:

Laiba Bukhari

3rd Year

A microscopic view of numerous red blood cells, appearing as bright red, biconcave discs against a lighter, slightly blurred background. The cells are densely packed, with some in sharp focus in the foreground and others fading into the background.

Learning Objectives:

At the end of presentation, students should be able to know:

- What is Lymphoma
- Difference between lymphoma and leukemia
- Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- Marginal Zone B-cell lymphoma, Its types, risk factors and treatment

Lympho ma:

Cancers that occur in
immune system.



Warning Signs of Lymphoma



Types of Lymphomas:

1. Hodgkin Lymphoma
2. Non Hodgkin Lymphoma

0 Subtypes:

- B-cell lymphoma
- T-cell lymphoma

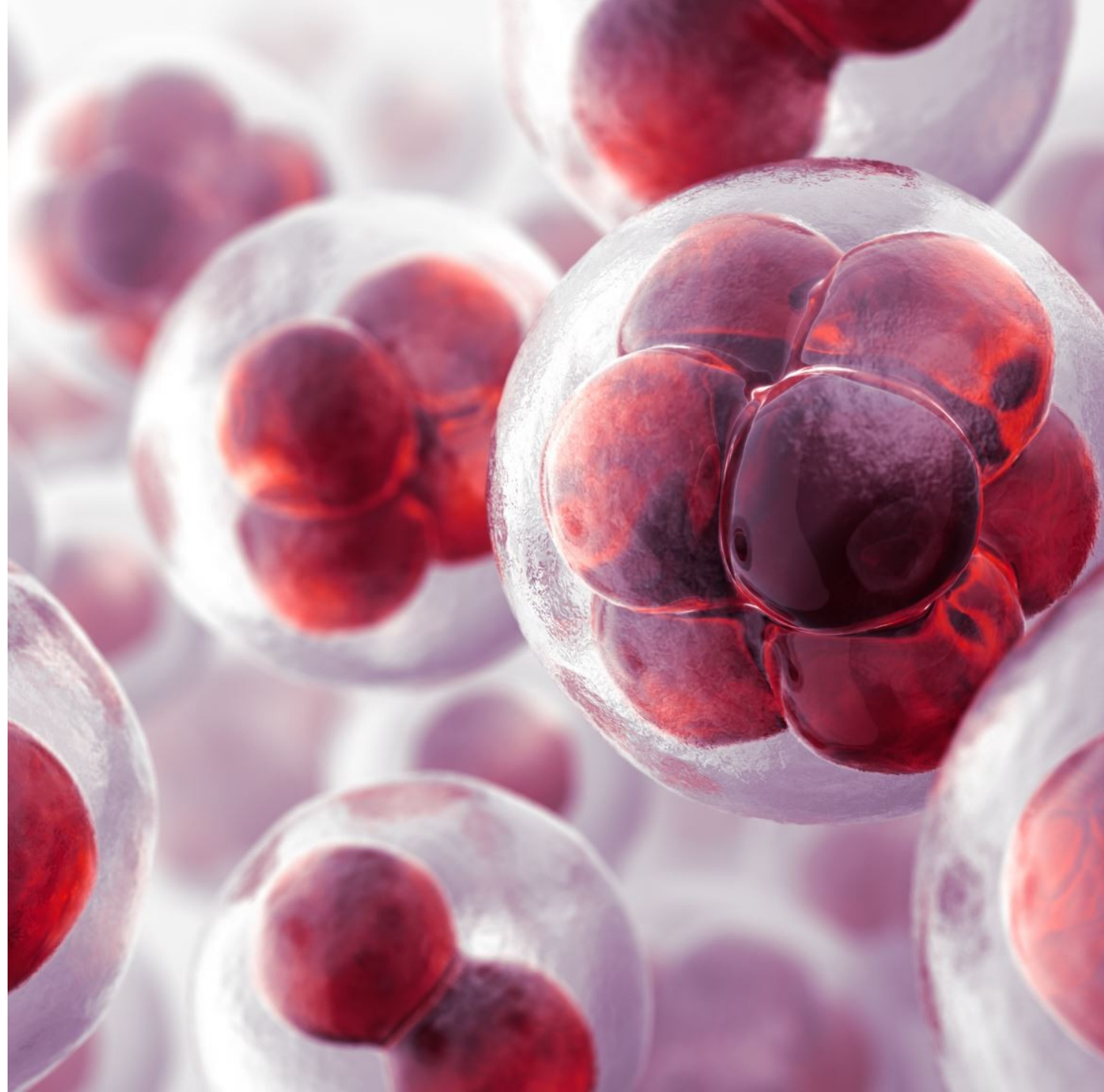
B-cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma:

1. Aggressive Lymphoma:

- Diffuse Large B-cell
- Burkitt Lymphoma
- Mantle Lymphoma

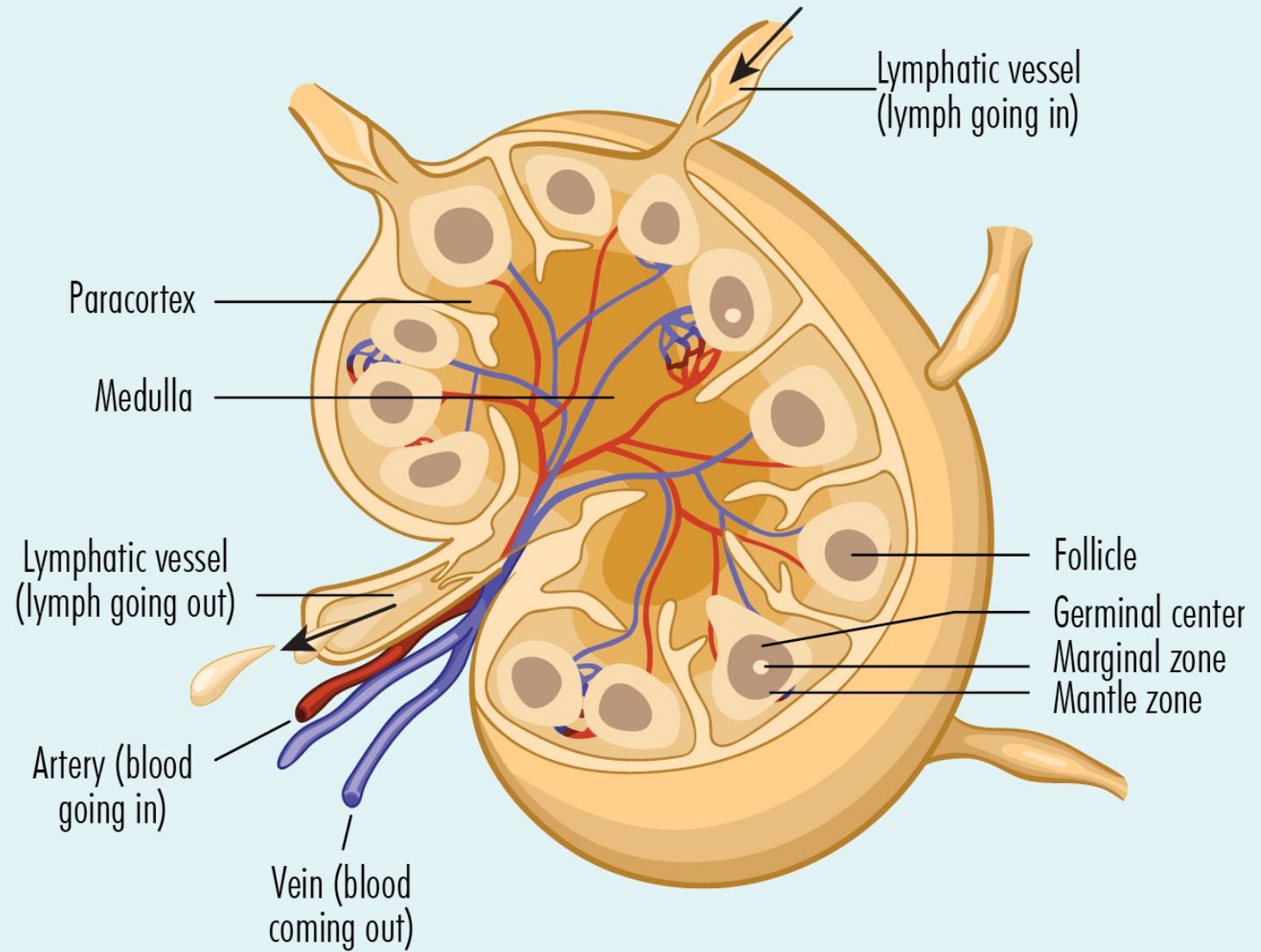
2. Indolent Lymphoma:

- Follicular lymphoma
- Hairy cell leukemia
- Marginal Zone Lymphoma



**Marginal Zone B-cell Lymphoma:
Anatomy of Lymph Node:**

Lymph Node





Types of Marginal Lymphoma:

- ❑ Nodal lymphoma:
Enlargement of lymph nodes
- ❑ Extra Nodal Lymphoma:
Vomiting, nausea, cough, anemia,
mass in salivary and thyroid gland
- ❑ Splenic Lymphoma:
Splenomegaly, abdominal discomfort



Risk Factors for MALToma:

☐ Autoimmune diseases:

- Sjogren syndrome
- Hashimoto's syndrome

☐ Chronic Inflammation due to infections:

- Pylori (Gastric MALToma)
- HCV (splenic MALToma)
- Chlamydia (Ocular MALToma)

Diagnosis for MALToma:



Biopsy of stomach,
lymph node, spleen,
liver, salivary glands



Immunobiological
staining



Stool sample for
Gastric MALToma



Staging of Marginal
zone lymphoma by
CT scan and physical
examination

Treatment:

- Radiation and Chemotherapy
- Splenectomy
- Anti biotic therapy: (Rituximab + Chlorambucil)

THANK YOU

