

Primary Cerebral Lymphoma: About 16 Cases

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ISSN: 2070-254X

Introduction

Primary cerebral lymphoma (PCL) represents 1% of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas and 3% of all brain tumors. The immunosuppression is a favoring factor clearly established but the origin of this phenomenon in the immunocompetent population is still mysterious.

Objectives

Identify epidemiological, clinical, histological and radiological characteristics of this pathology.

Materials and Methods

We reviewed all cases of PCL collected at the National Institute of Oncology during the period between 2004 and 2007.

Results

We had reviewed 16 patients, 13 men and 3 women. Their average age is 44 years with extremes ranging from 16 to 63 years. The average delay of consultation was 6 months with extremes ranging from 1 to 24 months. The first reason for consultation was the occurrence of headache and rebel focal deficits. The HIV came back negative in 4 patients and was not performed in the remaining patients. All patients underwent a CT scan and/or magnetic resonance imaging MRI brain (10 patients with CT + MRI) for the diagnosis of brain tumor whose nature. Histology was studied by means of stereotactic biopsy. Histologically, as it was reported in the literature, lymphoma diffuse large B-cell represents the majority of LCP (eg 11 patients). Lymphoma small B cells was found in 2 patients and 2 patients had a T-type lymphoma.