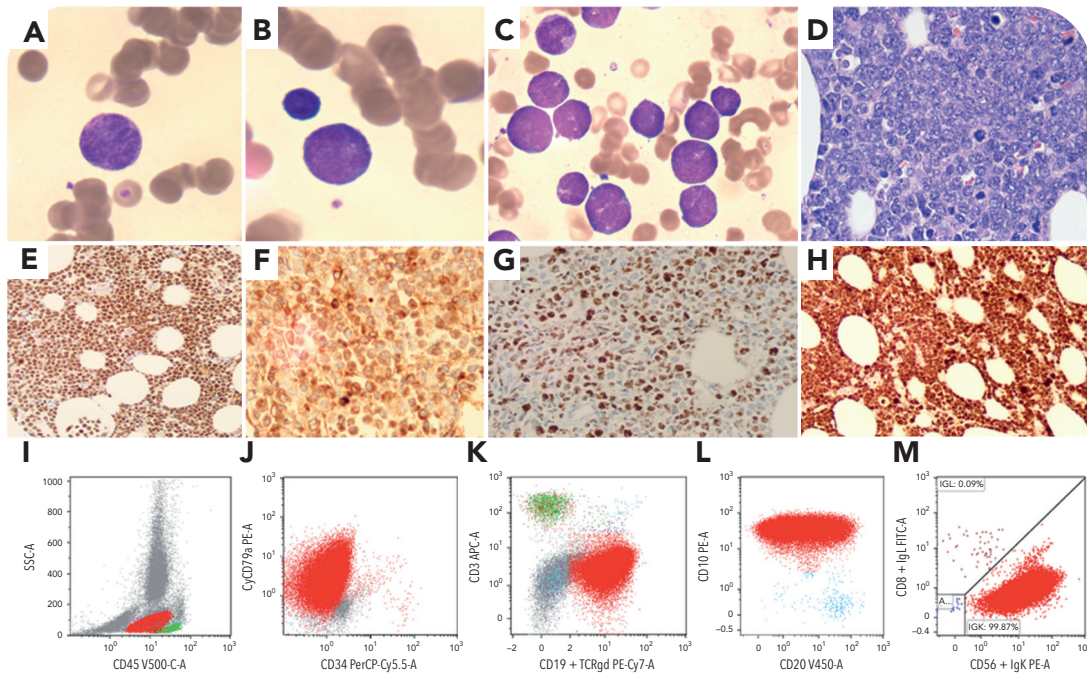


Blastoid variant of double-hit lymphoma masquerading as acute lymphoblastic leukemia

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A 72-year-old man admitted with psoas hematoma. Laboratory results showed leukocytosis ($15 \times 10^9/L$), anemia (75 g/L), thrombocytopenia ($110 \times 10^9/L$), creatinine 130 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, and lactate dehydrogenase 3500 U/L. There was no evidence of lymphadenopathy or organomegaly. Peripheral blood showed 3% medium-sized mononuclear cells with scant cytoplasm, round nuclei with fine chromatin, and inconspicuous nucleoli (panels A-B; Wright-Giemsa stain, 100 \times lens objective). Bone marrow aspirate revealed 70% blastoid cells (panel C; 100 \times lens objective). Bone marrow biopsy exhibited sheets of mononuclear cells with some chromatin margination (panel D; hematoxylin and eosin stain, 40 \times lens objective), which were positive for PAX5 (panel E); CD20 (partial), CD10, IRF4, and BCL2 (panel F); MYC (panel G); and Ki-67 (~100%, panel H); and negative for CD34/TdT/cyclin D1. Flow cytometry (panels I-M) identified

65% of cells in the “blast” gate expressing CD19, CD20, CD79b, CD10, and kappa, but negative for CD34/TdT/CD5/BCL6. Cytogenetics showed a complex karyotype. Fluorescence in situ hybridization was positive for *MYC* and *IGH/BCL2* rearrangements but negative for *BCL6* rearrangement. A diagnosis was made of DLBCL/HGBL with *MYC* and *BCL2* rearrangements.

Double-hit B-cell lymphoma, usually presenting in adults with lymphadenopathy, is very rare with isolated peripheral blood and bone marrow involvement. It is important to be aware of this unusual presentation and blastoid morphology to avoid the misdiagnosis of acute lymphoblastic leukemia, as these conditions differ in their treatment approach and prognosis. Appropriate ancillary testing is crucial to reach an accurate diagnosis.