Association of sarcoidosis, low-grade B-lymphoma and epidermoid carcinoma

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Summary
We report on a case of the so-called sarcoidosis–lymphoma syndrome in a 65-year-old man diagnosed as having sarcoidosis and, four years later, neurosarcoïdosis. The diagnoses of epidermoid carcinoma of the skin and of stage IV monocytoid, small cell lymphocytic lymphoma were made five and seven years, respectively, after the initial diagnosis of sarcoidosis. It has been suggested that the increased mitotic activity of lymphocytes observed in sarcoidosis, favours their malignant transformation. Hypothetically, sarcoidosis might also influence the development of epidermoid carcinomas by depletion of circulating T4 lymphocytes and decreased resistance to oncogenic viruses that could lead to decreased tumour rejection in the epithelia exposed to carcinogenic stimuli.

Keywords: sarcoidosis–lymphoma syndrome, sarcoidosis, lymphoma

An association between sarcoidosis and malignant disease has been advocated by some authors. Lymphoma is the most frequently associated tumour, with an incidence 11 times greater than expected in patients with sarcoidosis. This frequent association led to the description of the so-called sarcoidosis–lymphoma syndrome. While some authors have denied the existence of such a syndrome, the description of new cases suggests a nonrandom association between the two entities.

Case report
In May 1988, a 58-year-old man was admitted for a planned surgical intervention of a nasal polyposis. Pre-operative routine chest X-ray showed bilateral hilar enlargement and rightsided paratracheal lymphadenopathy (figure 1). Physical examination revealed bilateral, mobile, supraclavicular, axillary and inguinal enlarged lymph nodes without hepatosplenomegaly. Full blood counts were normal and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate was 102 mm/h. Serum calcium, lactate dehydrogenase and serum electrophoresis were unremarkable. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) was not determined. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) scan revealed retroperitoneal and inguinal lymphadenopathy and mild hepatomegaly. Gallium scintigraphy showed increased left-sided mediastinal uptake. Bone marrow biopsy was negative. Bronchoscopy and transbronchial biopsy showed normal macroscopic findings, peri-alveolar fibrosis and alveolar macrophages. Histologic examination of a biopsied supraclavicular lymph node revealed non-caseating epithelioid granulomas with multinucleated giant cells negative to stain for acidalcohol resistant bacilli and fungi. A diagnosis of sarcoidosis was established and the patient was kept under observation.

In June 1992 the patient was admitted for progressive walking difficulties, lasting three days. Neurological examination disclosed weakness (4/5 strength) and claudication (Mingazinni sign) of both lower limbs. Sensory testing, deep-tendon reflexes and plantar response were normal. Laboratory tests, ACE, chest X-ray and gallium scintigraphy showed no alterations. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the spinal cord showed signal enhancement at T12-L1 level compatible with sarcoïdal transverse myelitis. Steroid therapy was instituted with resolution of symptoms.

In June 1993, nasal skin epidermoid carcinoma was diagnosed, which needed to be treated surgically three times because of two
local relapses. In November 1994, after the third surgery, local radiotherapy was administered as there was tumoural invasion of surgical margin. One month after irradiation the patient presented with a right facial cranial nerve palsy. No other neurological abnormality was observed. Laboratory tests were normal. Chest X-ray denoted enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes. Bronchoalveolar lavage cell count showed polymorphonucleocytes 55%, lymphocytes 20%, macrophages 25%. Abdomino-pelvic CT scan showed pathological retroperitoneal, pelvic and inguinal lymph nodes. Cranial CT scan, spinal MRI and cerebrospinal fluid were normal. The clinical picture was thought to be caused by neurosarcoïdosis.

Five months after radiotherapy, the patient presented with an ulcerated cutaneous lesion located in the frontal region with positive biopsy for epidermoid carcinoma. Other findings from physical examination were bilateral cervical, supraclavicular, axillary and inguinal lymphadenopathy without hepatosplenomegaly. Blood count, serum chemistry, serum electrophoresis and ACE were unremarkable. Chest X-ray showed enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes and an interstitial pattern in the left inferior lobe. A biopsy of an axillary node demonstrated a lymphoid proliferation, diffuse pattern, consisting of small and intermediate cells with abundant and pale cytoplasm (figure 2). The pathological diagnosis was marginal zone B-lymphoma (REAL classification3) or small cell lymphocytic lymphoma (Working Formulation). The immunophenotype was: CD19+, CD20+, DR+, lambda+ and CD5+. Thoraco-abdominal CT scan showed mediastinal, retroperitoneal, pelvic and inguinal lymphadenopathy. There was increased mediastinal and hilar uptake in the gallium scinti-

**Figure 2** Histological section of the marginal zone B-lymphoma. Note that most of the cells are of medium size with abundant and pale cytoplasm (HE, original x 450)

**Sarcoïdosis–lymphoma syndrome: criteria**

- each diagnosis should be separately and independently confirmed by biopsy from unrelated anatomical sites
- appropriate clinical, radiographic and biochemical features of each disease should be present; in particular, sarcoïdosis should demonstrate multisystem involvement
- both diagnoses should be separated in time

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**Sarcoïdosis–lymphoma syndrome: features**

- affected patients have a chronic active type of sarcoïdosis of late onset
- in most cases, patients have received steroid treatment
- sarcoïdosis precedes lymphoma by several years
- immunological abnormalities such as lymphopenia or anergy may be present

| Box 2 |

**Discussion**

Since a definitive diagnosis of sarcoïdosis is often difficult to establish and local sarcoïd reactions can be found in tumours, it has been suggested that patients with the sarcoïdosis–lymphoma syndrome should meet various criteria (box 1).10 As a rule, sarcoïdosis precedes lymphoma by several years,3,10 indicating a possible causal relationship. Typically, this syndrome presents in patients with a chronic active type of sarcoïdosis, treated with corticosteroids, and who are, on average, 10 years older than the median age of other patients with sarcoïdosis.3,10 These factors are associated with immunological abnormalities that are common in patients with sarcoïdosis, such as a decreased numbers of circulating T-helper cells and hyperactivity of the B-lymphocytes, which contribute to the development of lymphoma.

Our patient presented in his late fifties with sarcoïdosis involving various organs. He had received steroid treatment, and developed lymphoma seven years after the initial diagnosis of sarcoïdosis. These are common features of the sarcoïdosis–lymphoma syndrome. The patient also developed an epidermoid carcinoma. Although this association could be fortuitous, the existence of a second tumour of epithelial lineage has been previously reported in a large series1 in which four...
Renal cell carcinoma with solitary metastases appearing during 18 years of follow-up

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Summary
We present a case of renal cell carcinoma with solitary metastases to the thyroid, the post-nephrectomy scar and the lungs, appearing during an 18-year period following nephrectomy.

Keywords: renal cell carcinoma, solitary metastases, diagnostic difficulties

Renal cell carcinoma is a disease with an elusive course. The absence of characteristic symptoms frequently delays the diagnosis. The classical 'diagnostic triad': haematuria, flank pain and abdominal mass, occurs only in 10–15% of patients, with 47% possibly having distant metastases at the time of diagnosis.\(^1\)\(^2\)

Even with no metastases in 30% of patients, renal cell carcinoma presents multiple general symptoms such as fever, haematuria, polycythaemia, increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), weight loss, hypertension and hypercalcaemia.\(^2\) However, in 20% of cases renal cell carcinoma may have an asymptomatic course and may be discovered either incidentally or at autopsy. In 1–3% the first symptoms appear as isolated distant metastases which, following surgery, give a 35% chance for a five-year survival. Solitary metastases of renal cell carcinoma to the lungs,\(^3\) pituitary,\(^4\) small intestine,\(^5\) thyroid,\(^6,7\) supraventricular lymph nodes, neck region\(^8\) and skin\(^9,10\) have been reported.

We present a patient with renal cell carcinoma with solitary metastases appearing during an 18-year period following nephrectomy.

Case report
A 49-year-old woman was admitted in 1974 for haematuria. Apart from that, she was asymptomatic and physical examination, laboratory tests, and chest X-ray were normal. ESR was 20 mm/h. Urography revealed an irregular lateral margin of the left kidney and displaced upper and lower calyces.

Renal arteriography confirmed the presence of a tumour in the middle part of the left kidney. In January 1975 nephrectomy was performed through the twelfth bed of the rib. The left kidney was excised with an orange-sized tumour. No renal vessels invasion or the enlargement of surrounding lymph nodes were observed. Histopathological examination showed a tumour of 4 × 4 cm, the mass being yellowish-grey with blood extravasation. Microscopic examination demonstrated a renal cell carcinoma with no vessel invasion. She was discharged symptom-free and no complaints were reported in the following 10-year period. In March 1985 she noted a thyroid enlarge-
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