

Esophagus Metastasis Secondary to Extranodal Nk/T Cell Lymphoma Nasal Type: A Case Report

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Abstract

We herein report a case of recurrent nasal natural killer (NK)/T-cell lymphoma in a 21-year-old male patient. The patient presented with an esophageal mass, fever and difficulty in swallowing. There were no other obvious sites of recurrence apart from the esophageal lesion. Metastatic esophageal lesions are extremely rare. The histological analysis demonstrated a highly aggressive tumor with a characteristic angiodestructive growth pattern and nasal cavity necrosis. The lymphoma cells were immunopositive for leukocyte common antigen, T-cell intracytoplasmic antigen 1 and CD68, negative for CD56 and CD3, and positive for Epstein-Barr virus. A computed tomography scan revealed mild thickening of the wall of the lower esophagus. The barium swallow revealed stiffness of the esophageal wall, with limited expansion and mucosal damage. The final diagnosis was primary nasal NK/T-cell lymphoma, with metastasis to the esophagus. Clinically, it is important to distinguish nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma from other types of tumors, as its prognosis and treatment of secondary metastases differ significantly.

Introduction

Extranodal nasal type natural killer (NK)/T-cell lymphoma is a rare malignancy, exhibiting a high prevalence among Asians, including Chinese, Japanese and North Korean, as well as native South American populations, but is uncommon among European and North American individuals [1]. Extranodal nasal type natural killer (NK)/T-cell lymphoma, a specific type of peripheral T-cell lymphoma, is featured by angiodestructive growth pattern characteristically correlated with nasal cavity and/or upper aerodigestive tract. The prognosis of (NK)/T-cell lymphoma is various, mostly depending on clinical factors, including international prognostic index, clinical stage, therapy modes, high proliferation rate, and primary tumour location. NK/T-cell lymphoma is usually diagnosed in adult, middle-aged individuals, with a male:female ratio of 2-4:1. This disease has been found to be significantly associated with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection. The most common site of involvement is the nasal cavity and other midline facial structures. The most frequent sites of recurrence are the soft tissues, skin, gastrointestinal tract and testis [2,3], whereas metastatic esophageal lymphoma is extremely rare. Although NK/T-cell lymphoma is sensitive to radiotherapy, it is inherently resistant to chemotherapy due to expression of p-glycoprotein, and consequently, it has a poorer prognosis than other types of lymphoma. We herein report a case of extranodal nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma in a patient presenting with an esophageal mass.

Case report

Clinical history

A 21-year-old man, who had been diagnosed in 2011 with nasal NK/T-cell lymphoma, was admitted to the department of oncology at Tai-He Hospital (Hubei, China). The patient was treated with 4 cycles of cyclophosphamide, vincristine, daunorubicin and dexamethasone (CHOP regimen), followed by local radiotherapy with 56 Gy in 26 fractions (2.15 Gy/fraction) of gross tumor volume. The patient remained in remission until April, 2014, when he was admitted with a 2-month history of discontinuous fever peaking to 39°C without an obvious cause, and difficulty in swallowing. The patient underwent an emergent esophagogastroduodenoscopy, which revealed an irregular mucosal elevation at a distance of 30-36 cm from the incisors. The mucosal surface was erosion and mildly indurated. A computed tomography scan revealed a mild thickening of the wall of the lower esophagus (Figure 1). The barium swallow indicated slow passing of the barium through the lower esophagus (equivalent to the level of the thoracic vertebrae 7-9), with esophageal wall stiffness, mildly limited expansion and mucosal damage; the length of lesion was ~8.1 cm (Figure 2). The patient reported no symptoms of cough, expectoration, erythema or abdominal pain.

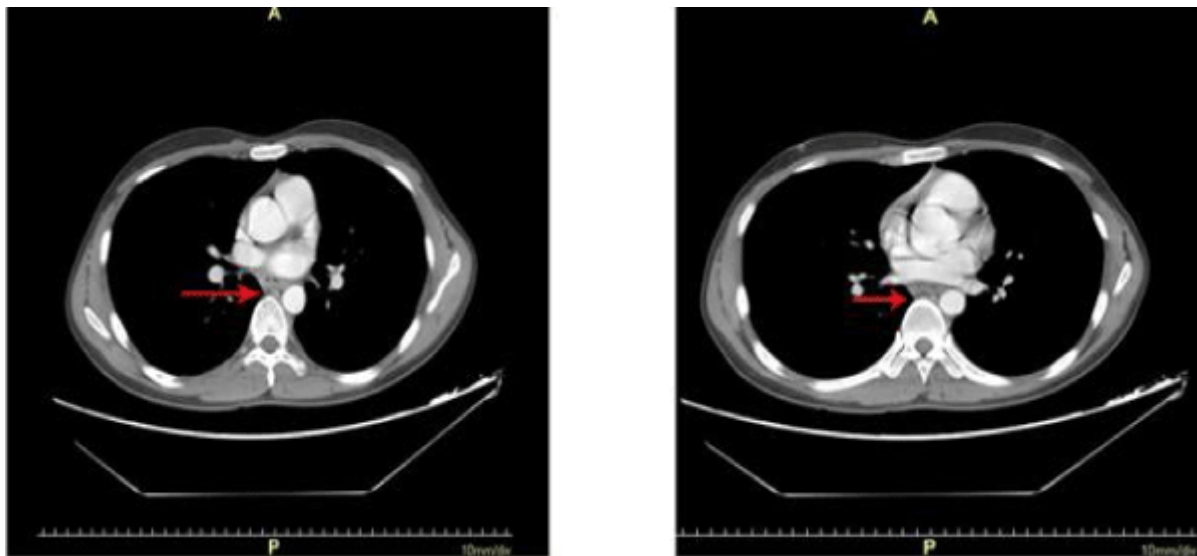


Figure 1: A computed tomography (CT) scans revealed a slightly wall thickening in low esophagus (red arrow). The left panels indicate the pretherapy and the right panels present the post-treatment. The right panel indicates the wall of the esophagus thinner obviously after treatment.

Pathological findings

The tumor cells exhibited a notable angioinfiltrative growth pattern, with homocentric arrangement around small arteries. The lymphoma cells were densely assembled and displayed abundant cytoplasm, enlarged nuclei and several large nucleoli. Mitotic figures were infrequent. Immunohistochemically, the neoplastic cells were

leukocyte common antigen (LCA)+, B-cell lymphoma 6 protein+, T-cell intracytoplasmic antigen 1 (TIA-1)+, CD68+, Ki-67+ (30%), EBV +, P63-, CD56-, CD3-, CD20- and cytokeratin 5/6-. Based on the endoscopic, computed tomography and immunophenotypical findings, the diagnosis of esophageal metastasis from extranodal nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma was established.

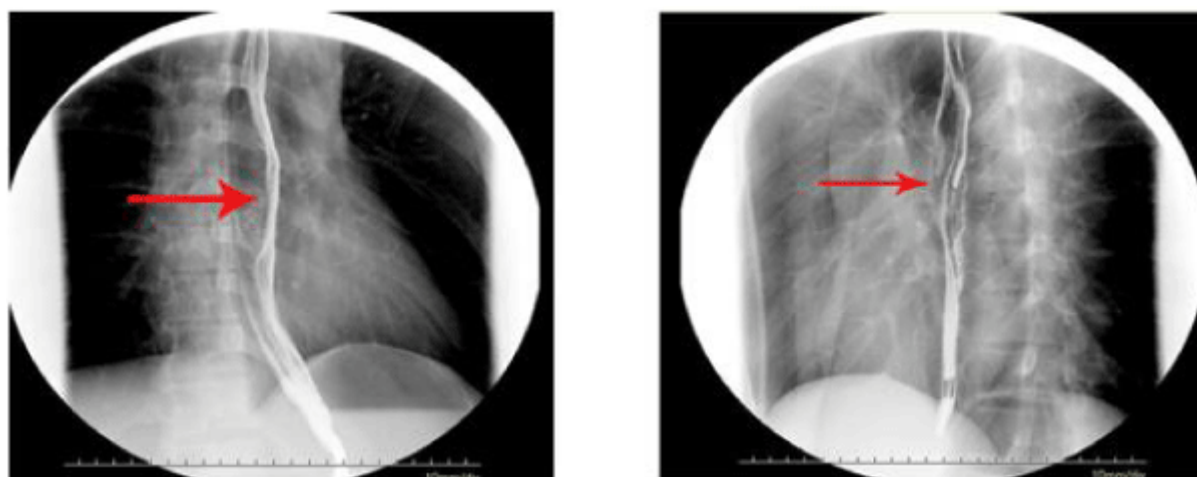


Figure 2: The barium swallow indicated show passing of the barium through the lower esophagus (equivalent to nth level of the thoracic vertebrae 7-9), with esophageal wall stiffness, mildly limited expansion and mucosal damage; the length of lesion was 8.1 cm (red arrow). The left panels indicate the pretherapy and the right panels present the post-treatment. In the right panel, the wall of the esophagus distinct from left panel, the construction of the esophagus become more clear after treatment.

Discussion

NK cells are cytotoxic lymphocytes critical to the innate immune system, which mediate lysis of tumor cells and other infected cells [4].

NK cell-derived neoplasms are classified into two types, namely aggressive NK-cell leukemia and extranodal Nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma, according to the World Health Organization (WHO)

criteria [1,5]. Nasal NK/T-cell lymphoma is consistently associated with EBV infection [6].

According to the WHO criteria, the diagnosis of nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma requires EBV positivity and the presence of cytotoxic granules [2]. EBV-positive NK/T-cell lymphoma exhibiting typical clinical and morphological characteristics may be classified even if they deviate from the classical immunophenotype, e.g., CD8 positivity or CD56 negativity [7]. The present case exhibited the immunophenotype of tumor cells typical of nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma, i.e., LCA+, TIA-1+, CD68+, CD56- and CD3-. As a hallmark of nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma, TIA-1 and EBV-encoded RNA were the most sensitive markers of the disease. Nasal NK/T-cell lymphoma is usually associated with EBV infection, as in the present case. A high level of circulating plasma EBV has been correlated with high tumor load and poorer response to treatment [8]. In this case, EBV may have also been an etiological factor in the development of the nasal lymphoma.

NK/T-cell lymphoma often occurs in the nose or the upper aerodigestive tract and is associated with a worse prognosis. Other sites, including the skin, spleen, salivary glands, gastrointestinal tract, lungs and testes, may also be affected [9]. It has been reported that muscle tissue, the adrenal glands and the female genital tract are unusual sites of involvement [7]. Bone marrow involvement occurs in <10% of patients and distant metastasis is rare. The present case was associated with a highly aggressive clinical course, with distant metastasis to the esophagus. Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma metastasizing to the esophagus is extremely rare and the available data on optimal treatment strategies are currently limited. Distant dissemination of nasal NK/T-cell lymphoma occurs early in the clinical course of the disease. It is crucial to distinguish nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma from others types, as the prognosis and treatment of secondary metastases differ significantly.

In conclusion, the present case demonstrated that primary NK/T-cell lymphoma with a poor prognosis may metastasize to the esophagus. This may represent a diagnostic pitfall that the doctor should be aware of and further consider the spectrum of differential diagnosis of esophageal tumors. Due to the clinical aggressiveness and

poor prognosis of this malignancy, more effective therapeutic regimens are required for its management.

Informed consent was obtained from the family of the patient for publication of this case report and any accompanying images.

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