Primary Central Nervous System Lymphoma or Multiple Sclerosis

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Abstract

We reported a 52 years old female patient presented with sleep habit changing, sluggishness and progressive legs weakness. Her brain MRI shows lesions in bilateral subcortex, bilateral periventricular region, left pedunculus cerebri, callosum, left thalamus, bilateral basal ganglia region, displaying long T1, long T2 signal, with some lesions enhanced after contrast administration. The pathology obtained from brain biopsy suggested diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

Keywords: MRI; Lymphoma; Multiple sclerosis

Clinical Image

Figure 1: (A) Bilateral subcortex lesions displayed high signal on T2 FLAIR. (B) Lesions in bilateral periventricular region displayed high signal on T2 FLAIR. (C) The lesion in the left pedunculus cerebri displayed high signal on T2 FLAIR. (D) The lesion in the left subcortex displayed homogeneous enhancement on T1-weighted contrast-enhanced MRI. (E) The lesion in the left periventricular region displayed ring-enhancement on T1-weighted contrast-enhanced MRI. (F) The lesion in the left pedunculus cerebri displayed no enhancement on T1-weighted contrast-enhanced MRI.

A 52 years old female patient changed her sleep habit- her sleep time increased gradually during the last 3 months. She became sluggish during the last 1 month. 4 days before she was admitted to our department, she developed progressive legs weakness. Her brain MRI shows lesions in bilateral subcortex, bilateral periventricular region, left pedunculus cerebri, callosum, left thalamus, bilateral basal ganglia region, displaying long T1, long T2 signal, with some lesions enhanced after contrast administration. The pathology obtained from brain biopsy suggested diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

References