Mantle Cell Lymphoma of the Gastrointestinal Tract: Endoscopic Finding and Clinical Characteristics

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Background and aims: Mantle cell lymphoma of the gastrointestinal tract is a rare disease with a poor prognosis. The aim of this study was to determine the clinical and endoscopic characteristics of patients with gastrointestinal mantle cell lymphoma.

Methods: The clinical features of 12 patients with gastrointestinal mantle cell lymphoma and endoscopic findings in 15 anatomical lesions were reviewed. Their median age was 57.5 years (range 44~77) at the time of diagnosis.

Results: The initial presenting symptoms of gastrointestinal mantle cell lymphoma were abdominal pain (n=6, 50%), gastrointestinal bleeding (n=4, 33.3%), indigestion (n=1, 8.3%), and diarrhea (n=1, 8.3%). The disease was at an advanced stage at the time of diagnosis: stage II in 3 patients (25%); stage III in 6 patients (50%); and stage IV in 3 (25%). Initial treatment was with chemotherapy (n=11, 91.7%) or supportive care (n=1, 8.3%). The median survival for all patients was 49 months. On endoscopy in 12 patients with 15 lesions, the anatomic location of the lesion was found to be: stomach, n=2 (13.3%); stomach and colon, n=2 (13.3%); terminal ileum and colon, n=1 (6.7%); colon, n=7 (46.7%). There lesions were fungating in 1 cases (6.7%), ulcerative in 4 cases (26.7%), infiltrative in 3 cases (20%), and polypoid in 7 cases (46.7%).

Conclusions: Gastrointestinal mantle cell lymphoma have variable endoscopic findings such as polypoid, ulcerative, infiltrative and fungating. Abdominal pain, GI bleeding, indigestion, diarrhea are the common presenting manifestations.

색인단어: Mantle cell lymphoma, Gastrointestinal tract, Endoscopic finding

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