



Case Report

Central nervous system involvement of mantle cell lymphoma: Case report and review of the literature

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Introduction

Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is a rare non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with an average age of 66 years. The most common involvements of non-lymphoid tissues are the digestive tract and liver.¹ Central nervous system (CNS) involvement is quite rare among patients with MCL.^{2,3} We present a patient who has been diagnosed as dementia initially because of cognitive and behavioral symptoms. However, generalized seizures were observed after three months and we found a CNS involvement of MCL.

Case: A 60-year-old man admitted to the emergency department with generalized convulsion. In the cranial MRI, a 70×65×62 mm-sized lesion was detected in the left frontal lobe with a more prominent contrast enhancement at the center of the lesion (a significant finding for lymphoma)

(Figure 1a,b). In his clinical history, cognitive, depressive, and behavioral symptoms were prevalent. His primary symptoms were irritability, loss of interest, apraxia, and amnesia. He was diagnosed with dementia and depressive disorder. A typical antipsychotic and an antidepressant drug were started in the psychiatry department. He continued this treatment for three months until his first seizure.

The patient was diagnosed with advanced MCL 8 years ago, and the R-CHOP protocol was applied. Early-stage relapse was detected after 2 years of remission. As a rescue treatment, 4 cycles of R-CHOP were applied. After complete response, the patient went through an autologous blood stem cell transplantation. He then followed in remission for 6 years.

A stereotactic biopsy was made for histological diagnosis. Immunohistochemistry analysis demonstrated that CD20, CD5, and Cyclin-D1 were positive (Figure 2). The patient was re-evaluated with the diagnosis of MCL from the brain parenchymal tissue. PET-CT showed no other involvement rather than the brain parenchyma (Figure 3). The patient, who was diagnosed with isolated CNS MCL, was given MATRix (methotrexate, cytarabine, thiopeta,

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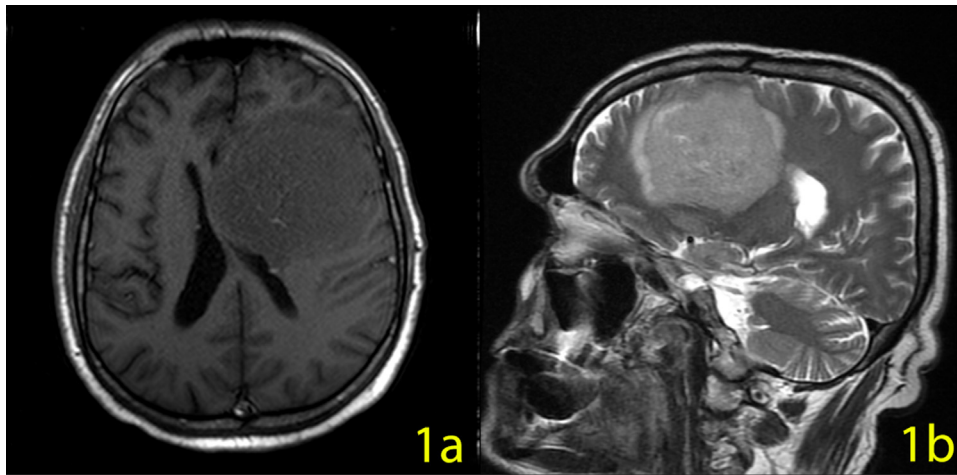


Figure 1 – First presentation, 70×65×62 mm-sized lesion in the left frontal lobe.

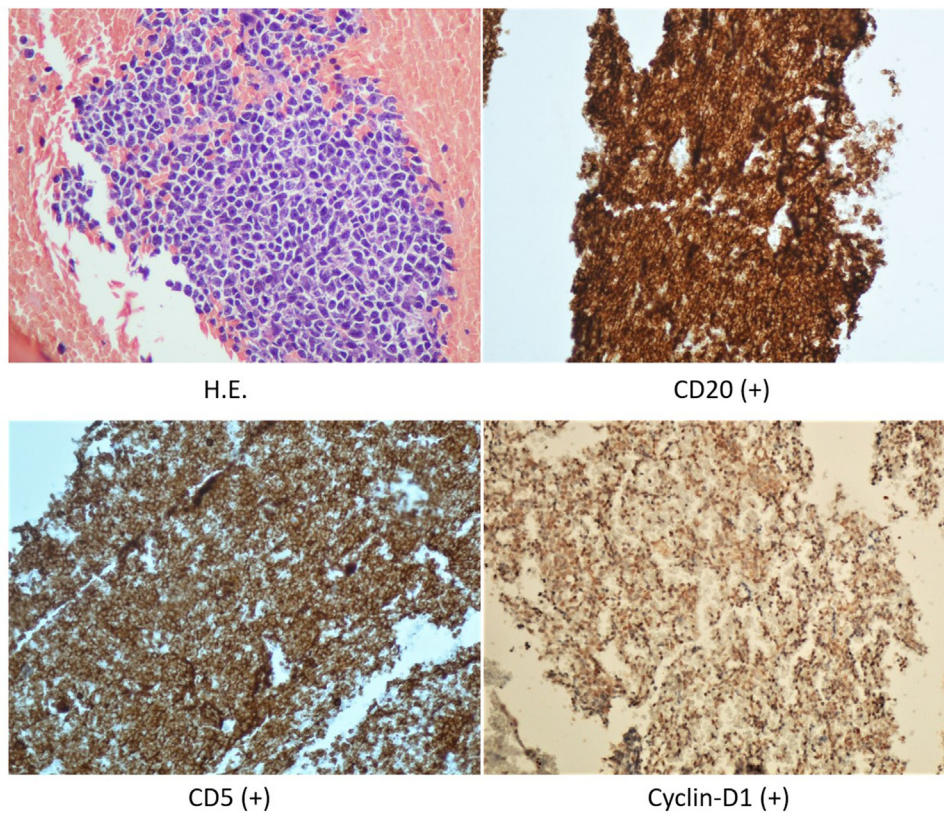


Figure 2 – Stereotactic biopsy, immunohistochemistry analysis demonstrated that CD20, CD5, and Cyclin-D1 were positive.

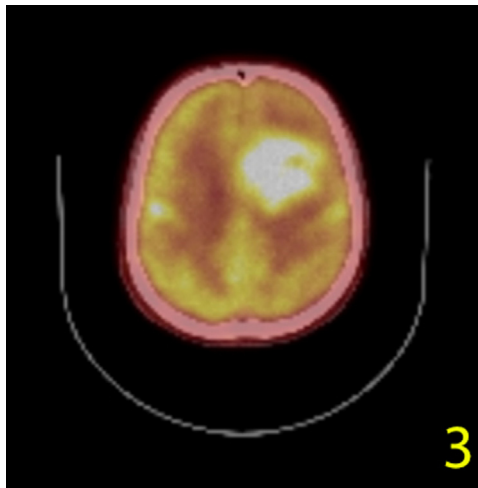


Figure 3 – PET-CT imaging.

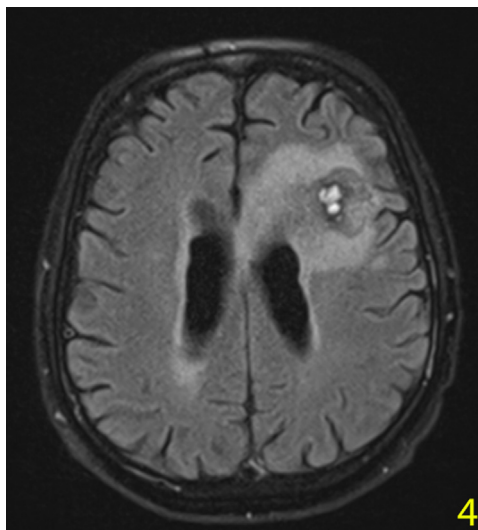


Figure 4 – 8th day of the MATRix regimen; in the cranial MRI, the mass was reduced to 40×34×20 mm.

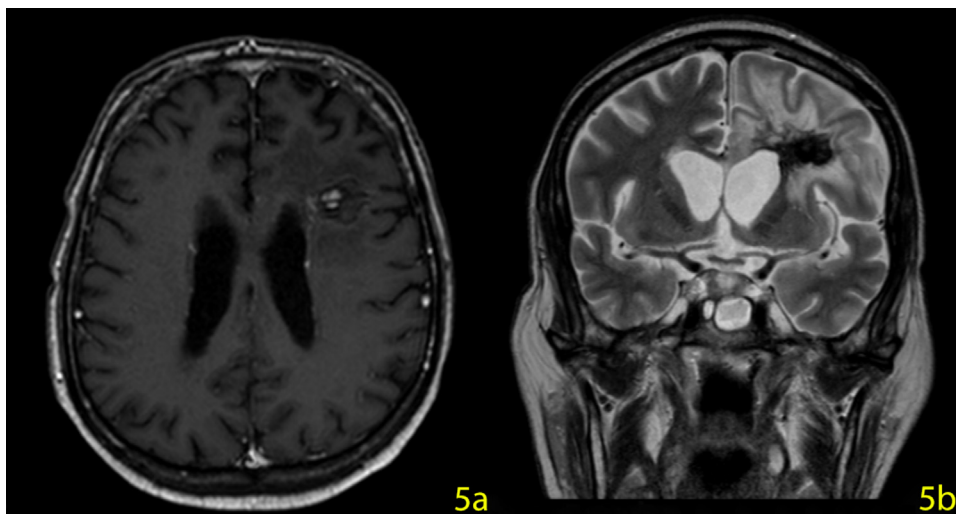


Figure 5 – Cranial MRI on the 30th day, the mass was reduced to 36×25×17 mm.

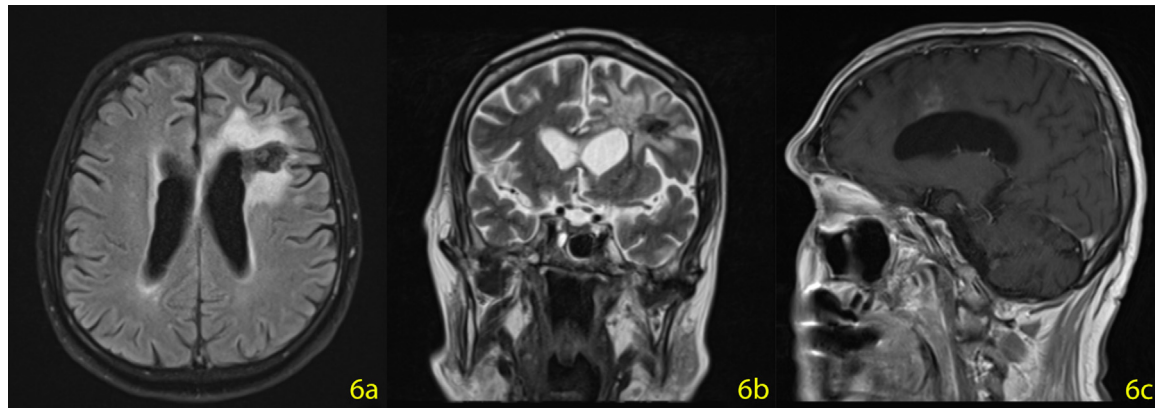


Figure 6 – Cranial MRI on the 45th day, the mass was reduced to $23 \times 22.5 \times 15$ mm.

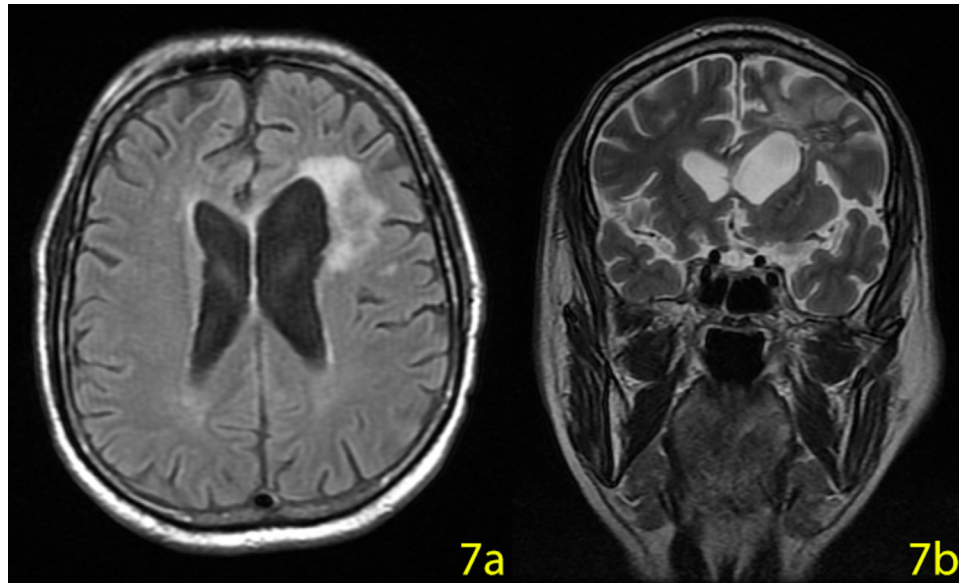


Figure 7 – Cranial MRI on the 210th day, the mass disappeared leaving a 20×15 mm malacic area with peripheral gliosis.

rituximab) combination chemotherapy, especially known for its efficacy in MCL and CNS lymphoma. On the 8th day of the regimen, the mass was reduced in the cranial MRI ($40 \times 34 \times 20$ mm) (Figure 4). On the 25th day of the regimen, his alertness increased, he started to communicate in the form of single words. His nutrition and movements improved. The MRI repeated on the 30th and 45th day, the mass was regressed even further ($36 \times 25 \times 17$ mm and $23 \times 22.5 \times 15$ mm respectively) (Figure 5a,b, Figure 6a,b,c).

On the 55th day of the treatment, the patient was discharged from the hospital and Ibrutinib 560 mg/day started. An MRI performed on the 210th day of the treatment. The mass disappeared leaving a 20×15 mm malacic area with peripheral gliosis (Figure 7a,b). The patient is now in complete remission and continuing Ibrutinib treatment until further relapses.

We have found 14 more cases of CNS relapses who have used Ibrutinib in the literature (Table 1).

Discussion

Cognitive and affective symptoms were manifested initially in our case. We found an isolated CNS involvement which is a rare clinical form of MCL. CNS involvement at MCL is 0.9% at the time of diagnosis, and the overall involvement rate is 4%.^{2,3} In cranial tumors, especially frontal, temporal and/or parietal lobe involvement, personality changes, speech and memory disorders may occur. Cranial tumors should be taken into consideration in the differential diagnosis of cognitive, affective, and behavioral disorders.

Table 1 – CNS relapses of MCL who have used Ibrutinib in the literature

Case Reference	Age, Sex	CNS Therapy	Stage (Ann Arbor)	Prior Lines of Therapy	ECOG Performance Score	MIPI Risk Score	Previous SCT
Alsuliman ⁴	69, M	Ibrutinib 560 mg	IV	3	4	?	Auto
Bernard ⁵	61, M	Ibrutinib 560 mg	IV	3	1	5,5 (at CNS relapse)	Auto
Bernard ⁵	62, M	Ibrutinib 560 mg	IV	2	1	5,8 (at CNS relapse)	Auto
Bernard ⁵	77, F	Ibrutinib 560 mg	IV	2	4	7,7 (at CNS relapse)	No
González-Bonet ⁶	71	Ibrutinib	IV	1	?	?	?
Mannina ⁷	59, M	Ibrutinib 280 mg	IV	1	0	5 (at diagnosis)	No
Rich ⁸	51, F	Ibrutinib 560 mg	IV	4	0	8 (at CNS relapse)	Allo
Tucker ⁹	54, M	HD-MTX and HiDAC + Ibrutinib 560 mg/d	IV	2	3	High	No
Tucker ⁹	55, M	Ibrutinib 560 mg/d + methylprednisolone	III	2	2	Intermediate	Allo
Tucker ⁹	65, M	Ibrutinib 560 mg/d + Dexamethasone + IT Cytarabine	IV	1	2	High	No
Tucker ⁹	58, M	Ibrutinib 560 mg	IV	1	1	High	No
Tucker ⁹	57, M	HD-MTX (brief response) Ibrutinib 560 mg	Ie	2	2	High	No
Vitagliano ¹⁰	64, F	Ibrutinib 560 mg initially + Depocyte, Ibrutinib reduced to 420 mg/d	IV	2	2	8,7	No
Our Case	66, M	MATRix + Ibrutinib 560 mg	IV	3	3	6,5 (at CNS relapse)	Auto
Case Reference	Previous Treatments	CNS relapses prior to initiation CNS therapy	Response	Time to Clinical Response	Duration of Follow Up	Duration of Response	Ibrutinib Toxicity
Alsuliman ⁴	R-CHOP R-DHAP R-Benda	1	CR	2 d	24 m	24 m	None
Bernard ⁵	R-BEAM (high dose)	1	CR	1 wk	12 m	Ongoing	None
Bernard ⁵	R-BEAM (high dose)	1	CR	3 d	9 m	Ongoing	None
Bernard ⁵	?	?	PR	1 wk	2 m	Ongoing	None
González-Bonet ⁶	?	1	CR	Follow-up at 3 mo	6 m	Ongoing	None
Mannina ⁷	R-CHOP	1	CR	?	13 m	Ongoing	None
Rich ⁸	R-CHOP/R-DHAP, R-MPV	3	CR	1 wk	5 m	Ongoing	None
Tucker ⁹	R-HiDAC, R-CHOP-V	2	PR	1-2 wk	4 m	4 m	Bruising
Tucker ⁹	R-HiDAC-D	2	PR	2 wk	5 m	4 m	None
Tucker ⁹	R-CHOP	1	CR	2 wk	4 m	Ongoing	None
Tucker ⁹	R-HiDAC	1	PR	1 wk	5 m	Ongoing	None
Tucker ⁹	R-HiDAC/R-CHOP	1?	Transient PR	1 d	1 w	6 d	None
Vitagliano ¹⁰	R-CEOP, R-BAC + IT Cytarabine (HiDAC?)	2	CR	Follow up at 2 mo	10 m	Ongoing	None
Our Case	R-CHOP R-ICE/BEAM	1	CR	3 wk*	8 m	Ongoing	None

* After MATRix.

Conflicts of interest

None.

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