

DOI: 10.5152/TurkThoracJ.2019.305

[Abstract:0487] PP-115 [Accepted: Poster Presentation] [Thoracic Surgery]

A Case of Pediatric EBV (+) Large B- Cell Parenchymal Lymphoma

Serdar Onat¹, Funda Öz Begtaş¹, Cihan Akgul Ozman², Hüseyin Büyükbayram³, Nurettin Okur⁴, İlyas Konuş¹, Refik Ülkü¹

¹Department of Thoracic Surgery, Dicle University School of Medicine, Diyarbakır, Turkey

²Department of Radiology, Dicle University School of Medicine, Diyarbakır, Turkey

³Department of Pathology, Dicle University School of Medicine, Diyarbakır, Turkey

⁴Clinic of Pediatric Oncology, Children State Hospital, Diyarbakır, Turkey

Primary pulmonary lymphoma detected less than 0.3% of all lung neoplasms and less than 0.5% of all lymphomas. Primary pulmonary lymphoma is mostly detected in adults aged 60 years. It is rare in childhood. In this study, we present a 6-year-old patient with primary pulmonary lymphoma. In the thorax CT, the lesion was interpreted as ruptured hydatid cyst or lung abscess. The patient was referred from the external center to our clinic to be operated with a preliminary diagnosis of hydatid cyst. Peroperative no germinative membrane was observed and wedge resection was performed on the suspected image. The pathology result was EBV (+) Large B Cell Lymphoma. Then the patient was referred to the oncology clinic of the child. Lymphoma, seen as a mass without lymph node involvement, is rarely found in childhood. Post-diagnosis chemotherapy is the main treatment.

Keywords: Lymphoma, pediatric, lung mass