

Incidental Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma Diagnosed Following Robotic-Assisted Laparoscopic Prostatectomy for Prostate Cancer

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Key Words

Prostate Cancer • Robotic assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy • Lymphoma

Abstract

We report a case of prostatic lymphoma of the Waldenström's macroglobulinemia subtype in a 64-year-old gentleman who underwent a robotic-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy following lower urinary tract symptoms and high grade adenocarcinoma on transperineal prostate biopsy's. Histopathological and immunohistochemistry analysis at the time of surgery was consistent with a CD5-negative small B-cell lymphoma. To our knowledge this is the first reported prostatic lymphoma identified following robotic-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy and the first documented case of lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma involving prostate. Lymphoma of the prostate is an uncommon entity in surgical practice and their diagnosis often poses considerable difficulty as they often mimic carcinoma. We discuss this rare diagnosis and review the literature for current considerations and prognosis.

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Published by S. Karger AG, Basel

Introduction

Adenocarcinoma of the prostate is still the most common histological subtype accounting for > 90% of cases, with lymphoma of the prostate accounting for < 1% [1].

The most common subtype of lymphoma appears to be diffuse large B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). Currently, radical prostatectomy is considered the gold standard for local treatment of organ-confined prostate cancer. Nodal involvement can be challenging to detect prior to lymph node dissection as it is frequently microscopic and therefore undetectable using existing imaging modalities. Consequently lymph node involvement is often neglected only to be discovered post-operatively by histopathological examination of the resected specimen.

Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (Waldenström macroglobulinemia) is an exceptionally rare B-cell disorder secondary to the accumulation of clonally related lymphoplasmacytic cells in the bone marrow, with an incidence of 3 cases per million yearly.

We report a 64-year-old gentleman who presented with lower urinary tract symptoms and to our knowledge is the first documented diagnosis of prostatic lymphoma following robotic-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy.

Case Presentation

A 64-year-old gentleman was referred to the urology department with obstructive lower urinary tract symptoms namely nocturia, increased daytime frequency and urgency with a PSA of 11.06 ng/ml (normal 0–4 ng/ml). Review of his systems was negative and there was no family history of prostate cancer. On examination he had a soft abdomen and digital rectal exam demonstrated a 40 ml benign feeling prostate. An initial laboratory test revealed a hemoglobin of 102 g/dl (normal 13.5–17.5 g/dl), WBC of 7.0 $10^9/l$ (normal 3.5–10.5 $\times 10^9/l$), platelet count of 253 $\times 10^9/l$ (nor-

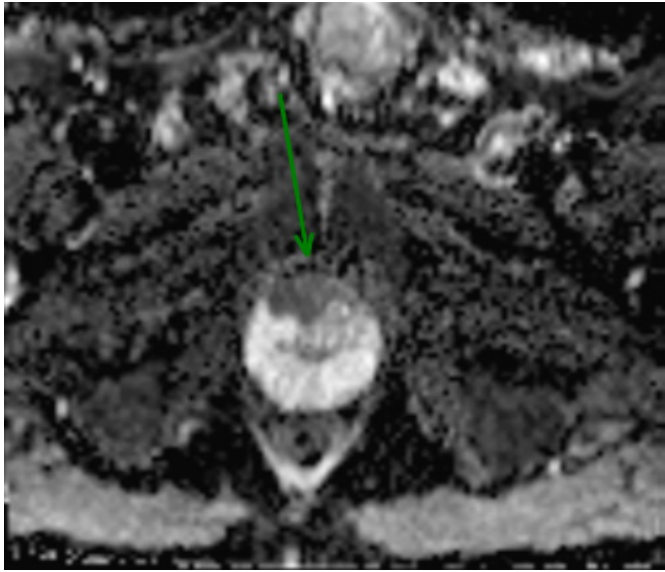


Fig. 1. MRI prostate demonstrating a 25 × 13 mm area of ill-defined T2 hypointense change in the anterior gland apex with a PI-RADS score 5/5.

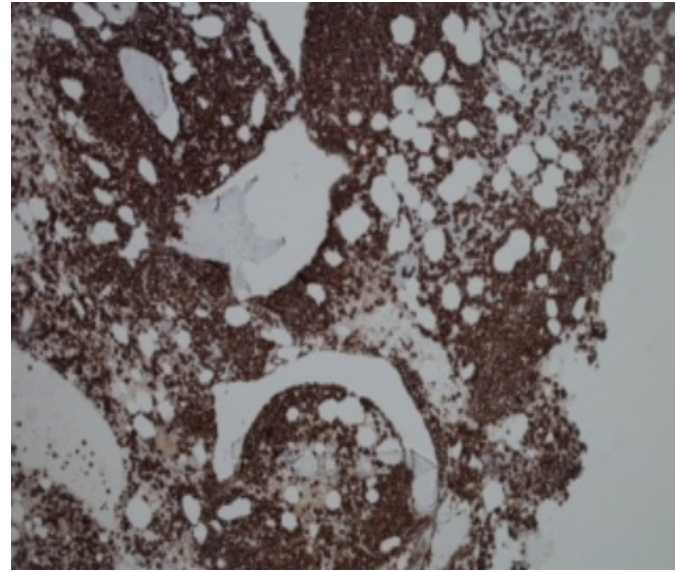


Fig. 2. CD 20 positive lymphoid cells.

mal $150\text{--}450 \times 10^9/l$). Subsequent pre-biopsy MRI demonstrated a 25 × 13 mm area of ill-defined T2 hyperintense change in the anterior gland apex with a PI-RADS score 5/5 (fig. 1). Transperineal biopsy of the prostate confirmed the presence of Gleason 3 + 4 = 7 adenocarcinoma of the prostate in 7/26 cores with a maximum core involvement of 90%. A bone scan was negative for metastatic bone disease. He therefore underwent a robotic-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy (bilateral wide local excision plus bladder neck preservation plus pelvic lymph node dissection).

Histopathological Examination

A bilateral, multifocal microacinar type of prostatic adenocarcinoma was identified with a dominant tumor nodule of 33 mm at the anterior gland. The distal apical margin was negative for tumor involvement and no extra prostatic disease was identified. The lymph nodes showed effacement of the normal architecture by a diffuse infiltrate of small lymphoid cells. Seminal vesicles of the prostate gland demonstrated a patchy infiltrate by a monotonous population of small B-cells showing similar morphological features to those noted in the lymph node. A final Gleason score of 3 + 4 = 7 and stage of pT2c N0 MX is found. It was also necessary for further evaluation by immunohistochemistry.

Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining showed the lymphoid infiltrate was positive for CD20 (fig. 2), CD79a and Bcl2. Staining for light chains showed kappa restricted expression. Negative staining for CD3, CD5, CD23, cyclin D1, CD10, Bcl6, CD21, TdT and CD138 is found. Staining for MIB-1 demonstrated a very low proliferation fraction (< 5%). Overall the features were those of a CD5-negative small B-cell lymphoma.

Bone Marrow Trepine Examination

A good core of hypercellular bone marrow (90% cellularity) showed a predominantly paratrabecular infiltrate of small lymphocytes together with plasmacytoid and plasma cells. The lymphocytes were CD79+, CD20+, Bcl2+, but negative for CD5, CD23 and CD10. The admixed plasma cells were CD138+ with kappa light chain restriction but negative for CD56. There was little trilineage hemopoietic reserve. The features were those of lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma extensively involving the bone marrow.

Molecular Studies

Molecular studies confirmed the presence of MYD88 mutation.

Further Management

Final diagnosis was Gleason 7 adenocarcinoma of the prostate with an incidental additional diagnosis of CD5 negative B-cell lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (Waldenström's macroglobulinemia) identified in the prostate. This gentleman was subsequently commenced on rituximab and bendamustine.

Discussion

Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (Waldenström macroglobulinemia) is a lymphoproliferative disorder belonging to the NHL category characterized by proliferating lymphoplasmacytic components of bone marrow and the presence of monoclonal immunoglobulins (IgM). It is a

rare disease accounting for < 2% of NHL [2]. Clinical presentation is frequently heterogeneous while signs and symptoms of organ infiltration can be demonstrated. Despite its indolent course, prompt treatment is necessary to avoid organ impairment.

Its discreet pathology means that incidental findings of NHL are not often recognized at the time of radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer. Lymphoma of the prostate is an uncommon entity in surgical practice. They have been demonstrated to account for < 1% of prostatic disease. Early studies by Terris et al. [1] reported 1,092 prostatectomies of which only 0.8% of cases demonstrated a lymphoma. They concluded that the management of the majority of incidental hematological malignancies can be expectant with only aggressive lymphoma subtypes needing radical therapy.

Larger studies by Weir et al. [3] which looked at 6,143 patients revealed lymphocytic lymphoma in 0.3% of specimens. One patient presented with submandibular swelling and elevated WBC with the other patients all presenting with no overt features of lymphoma. Moreover similar to in our case, imaging studies failed to demonstrate any disease in the pelvis and the characteristic features which are often typical of a lymphoma were not seen in the majority of cases. The important point to elaborate on here is that lymphoma can be easily missed if careful attention is not given.

Numerous case reports and series have reported good prognosis following the incidental diagnosis of hematological malignancies following radical prostatectomy. Di

Meglio et al. [4] reported after 30 months there was no evidence of either lymphoma recurrence or of prostate cancer progression (undetectable serum PSA) in a patient diagnosed with stage IV lymphoma after chemotherapy treatment (EBVD regimen). Although uncommon, early detection of lymphoma after radical prostatectomy will allow optimal management.

In a more recent case report by Drinis et al. [5], they describe an incidental NHL diagnosed after radical prostatectomy for a prostate adenocarcinoma. Lymphadenectomy at the time revealed a low grade lymphoma. Five year follow-up demonstrated no disease progression for both his lymphoma and prostate adenocarcinoma.

Conclusion

Although rare, prostatic lymphoma can present much like a typical adenocarcinoma of the prostate. The literature suggests that lymphoma involving the prostate generally has a good prognosis yet management following radical prostatectomy varies with each subtype. This is certainly the first case of lymphoma involving the prostate both at our hospital in over 1,150 robotic prostatectomies now performed and in the literature. Moreover, to our knowledge this is the first documented case of lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma involving prostate.

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