mucosa-associated

A 59-year-old woman with low-grade

(MALT) lymphoma of the colon was referred for follow-up endoscopy, which was performed with a colonoscope equipped with autofluorescence imaging (AFI) and narrow-band imaging (NBI) functions (Olympus Evis Lucera; CF FH260AZL/I). Several small flat lesions were seen during otherwise normal colonoscopy. The lesions were minimally elevated, slightly reddish, and less than 5 mm in diameter; the submucosal vascular pattern was blurred, but covering mucosa appeared glossy during white-

light imaging (**> Fig. 1**). The tenuous abnormal vascular pattern was enhanced in narrow-band imaging (**> Fig. 2, 3**) and autofluorescence imaging indicated a decreased autofluorescence signal from pathologic tissue (**> Fig. 4**). Non-Hodg-

kin's lymphoma tissue was revealed in

biopsy samples (Fig. 5) and a patholog-

lymphoid tissue

Trimodality imaging of colonic lymphoma

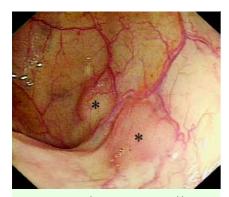


Fig. 1 Low-grade mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma of the colon (asterisks; white-light endoscopy).

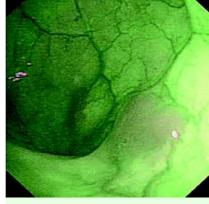


Fig. 4 Pale purple color of colonic lymphoma lesions under autofluorescence imaging (same view as in **Fig. 1**).



Fig. 2 Colonic lymphoma lesions enhanced by narrow-band imaging (the same view as in **Fig. 1**).

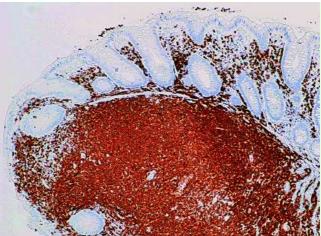


Fig. 5 Immunohistochemistry: infiltration of colonic submucosa and mucosa by small lymphoid cells of B-cell lymphoma (CD79-α staining).



Fig. 3 Abnormal vascular pattern of lymphoma lesion under magnifying endoscopy (narrow-band imaging).

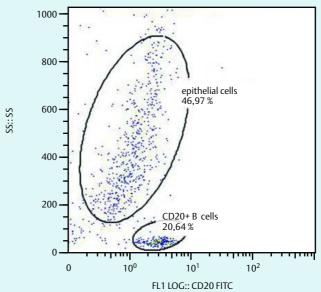


Fig. 6 Flow cytometry. Colon biopsy was mechanically disintegrated. The malignant B lymphocytes were identified as a population of CD20-positive B cells.

ic clone of B lymphocytes was detected in flow cytometry (**• Fig. 6**). To our knowledge this is the first report of trimodality imaging of colonic MALT lymphoma in the literature.

Primary colonic lymphoma is rare, but more thorough investigation might well lead to higher reported rates of gastrointestinal involvement [1]. Solitary or multiple protrusions are the most common pattern of MALT lymphoma in the colon [2]. Abnormal vessel pattern as a typical endoscopic feature of bowel lymphoma has been described previously by our group [3].

The term "trimodality imaging" refers to conventional white-light imaging assisted by narrow-band and autofluorescence imaging. Narrow-band imaging is able to enhance the visualization of tissue microvasculature, while autofluorescence imaging shows up reduced autofluorescence, and both these attributes can improve the detection of colonic neoplasia [4].

In conclusion, the dampened autofluorescence signal on autofluorescence imaging and abnormal vascular pattern on narrow-band imaging can represent important endoscopic features of lymphoma deposit in colonic mucosa. Trimodality imaging can thus facilitate the detection of this otherwise potentially discreet disease in the colon.

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▼

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