Teaching NeuroImages: Primary dural mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma

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Figure 1 Brain MRI

(A) Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery coronal MRI reveals abnormal hyperintensities involving the cerebellum and adjacent dura mater. (B) Coronal, (C) axial, and (D) sagittal postcontrast T1-weighted MRI demonstrate multifocal extra-axial masses, abnormal thickening, and enhancement of the cerebral dura mater, especially in cerebral falx and tentorium of cerebellum. Mechanical compression of the cerebellum with mild surrounding edema was also noted.

A 39-year-old previously healthy woman presented with intractable progressive headache and blurred vision over 1 month. Neurologic examination had normal results. Brain neuroimaging showed multiple extra-axial masses and diffuse smooth and nodular thickening and enhancement of the dura of the posterior fossa (figure 1). Pathologic findings of the dura were diagnostic of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma with plasma cell differentiation (figure 2). No evidence of systemic disease was found. One-year follow-up after radiotherapy, her symptoms had improved markedly.

Dural-based MALT lymphoma is an extremely rare and low-grade B-cell subtype of non-Hodgkin lymphomas, which is easily confused with meningioma.^{1,2}

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Jiangying Chen: study design, data collection, drafting and revising the manuscript. Zhenwen Yan: study design, drafting and revising the manuscript. Hong Zeng: data collection, analysis of histopathology images during manuscript revision. Hui Li: data collection, analysis of histopathology images during manuscript revision. Anjia Han: data collection, analysis of histopathology images and critical comments during manuscript revision. Jiangying Chen and Zhenwen Yan made equal contribution to this article.

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Figure 2 Histopathologic images

(A) Hematoxylin & eosin staining (magnification 400 $\times$) shows tumor cells composed of small lymphocytic infiltrate with plasma cell differentiation. (B) Immunohistochemistry staining (magnification 200 $\times$) reveals positive tumor cells for kappa light chain restriction.

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DISCLOSURE

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

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