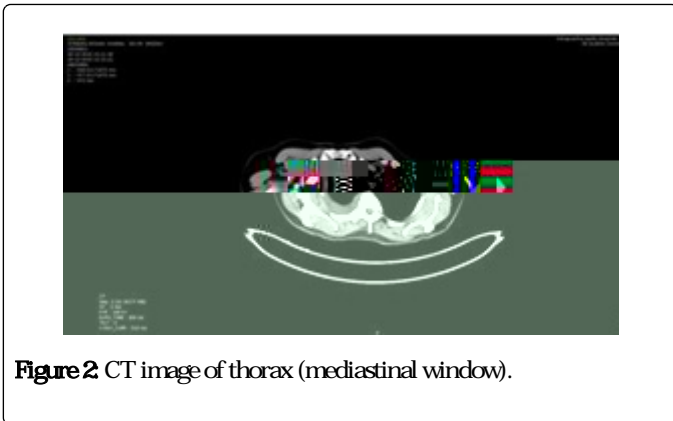


# Lymphoma Presenting Asymptomatic Pleural Effusion

Krittibus Samui<sup>1</sup>, Rajesh Chawla<sup>2</sup>, Dixit Kumar Thakur<sup>1</sup> and Nikhil Modi<sup>2</sup>

1



**Figure 2** CT image of thorax (mediastinal window).



**Figure 3** CT image of thorax (lung window).

## Discussion

Lymphoblastic lymphoma is one uncommon malignancy found in less than 2% of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma (T-LBL) belongs to almost 85-90% of all lymphoblastic lymphoma. Xin-Liang He et al. studied a patient of pleural effusion who was symptomatic. They had highlighted on diagnosis by thoracoscopy [3].

But in our patient, lymphoproliferative disorder was diagnosed on pleural fluid cytology followed by cervical lymph node excision biopsy.

Another thing they had found T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma which is commonest type of lymphoblastic lymphoma. But we found it B-cell type. But Vega F et al. study the involvement of pleura by lymphoma was common and it was mostly by B-cell type [4]. UG Vandana et al. studied on two patients of lymphoma who developed pleural effusion. But they had symptoms like fever, breathlessness. But our patient was completely asymptomatic [5].

Lymphadenopathy is the most common manifestation of lymphoma. Follicular lymphoma commonly presented with enlargement of the lymph nodes in the neck, arms, abdomen, or groin, along with fatigue, breathlessness, night sweats, and weight loss [6]. Our patient had no such symptoms.

## Conclusion

Asymptomatic pleural effusion in follicular B cell lymphoma is a rare finding. If clinical examination revealed unilateral pleural effusion and patient is still asymptomatic, always we have to investigate further. So early management may improve survival and may prevent