



Primary Hypothalamic Lymphoma in an Adult Male: A Case Report and Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Primary central nervous system lymphoma is a well-known entity. However, the hypothalamus is a rare location, especially in adults. Few cases of secondary lymphomas have been reported. We report a case of primary hypothalamic lymphoma in an adult male with normal pituitary functions. Lymphoma should be considered as one of the differential diagnosis of lesions involving the hypothalamic/third ventricular area.

Primary central nervous system (CNS) lymphomas form 0.85–2.0% of all primary brain tumors.¹ The most common location of primary CNS lymphomas is the periventricular area.² The hypothalamus is one of the rare locations of lymphoma in adults. Other lesions that can involve the hypothalamus are chordoid glioma, pituitary mass, metastasis, and meningioma.³

CASE REPORT

A 50-year-old male reported with complaints of memory disturbances and irritability of three weeks duration. His family had noticed that his short-term memory was grossly impaired. There was no associated history of headache, vomiting, fever, seizures, urine incontinence, or gait disturbance. His medical history was insignificant. On examination, he was irritable and confused. Assessment of his higher mental functions could not be done. There was no cranial nerve involvement or motor deficit.

Complete blood, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and radiological evaluation were performed. Serum electrolytes revealed hypernatremia (sodium 155 mEq/dL), which was corrected. His remaining electrolytes, blood sugar, kidney, and liver function tests were normal. His hemoglobin level was 9.6 g/dL, and leucocyte count was 7600/mm³. Lumbar CSF had 56 mg/dL proteins, 49 mg/dL sugar, and

8% lymphocytes. Serology test for tuberculosis with the polymerase chain reaction method and adenosine deaminase (ADA) activity were negative. Computed tomography (CT) scan of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis did not reveal any abnormality. His screening for anterior and posterior pituitary hormones was normal. Before subjecting the patient to a surgical procedure, a routine HIV-screening test was done, which was negative. Brain imaging revealed an enhancing suprasellar mass with areas of restricted diffusion within the mass [Figure 1 and 2].

A stereotactic tissue biopsy from the lesion showed features of large B-cell lymphoma. Histopathological examination showed a uniform population of large lymphoid cells. The cells had scanty cytoplasm and were arranged in a typical angiocentric pattern. Immunohistochemistry showed the tumor cells positive for leukocyte common antigen (LCA), and B-cell markers CD20 and CD19 [Figure 3]. Based on these histological and immunohistochemical features, a diagnosis of a diffuse primary large B-cell lymphoma was made. He was referred to a medical oncologist for further management. The patient was given six cycles of an intravenous high-dose methotrexate-based regimen (methotrexate 3.5 gm/m², vincristine 2 mg/m², procarbazine 100 mg/m², and cytarabine 100 mg/m² (post-radiation)) followed by consolidation therapy of one cycle of whole-brain radiotherapy (40 Gy to the whole brain, 2 Gy/day × 20 days). The patient

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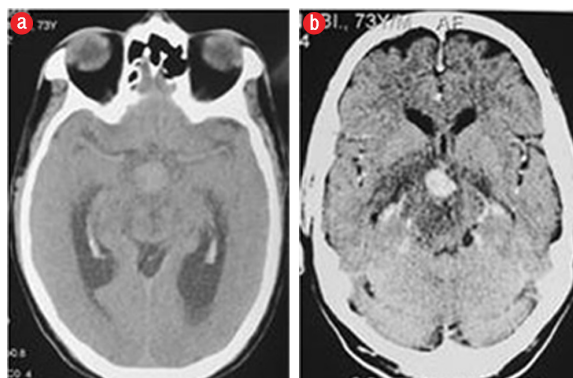


Figure 1: (a) Non-contrast computed tomography (CT) of the head showing a hyperdense suprasellar mass. (b) Contrast-enhanced CT showed uniform enhancement of the mass.

was put on methylprednisolone 60 mg/day to reduce cerebral edema. After commencement of treatment and as edema subsided there was a significant improvement in his cognition and headache. At three-month follow-up, he was doing well and repeat scans showed noticeable regression of the lesion.

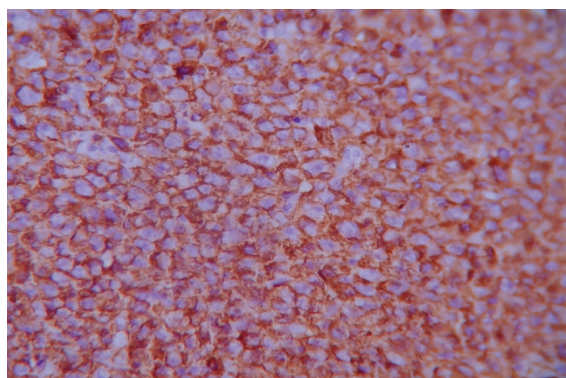


Figure 3: Photomicrograph showing CD20 positive lymphoma cells, magnification = 40 ×.

DISCUSSION

Primary CNS lymphoma is a rare malignant primary CNS neoplasm comprising 0.85–2.0% of all primary brain tumors and 0.2–2.0% of malignant lymphomas.¹ The incidence of primary CNS lymphomas is increasing relative to gliomas and meningiomas probably due to increasing number of transplant and patients with acquired

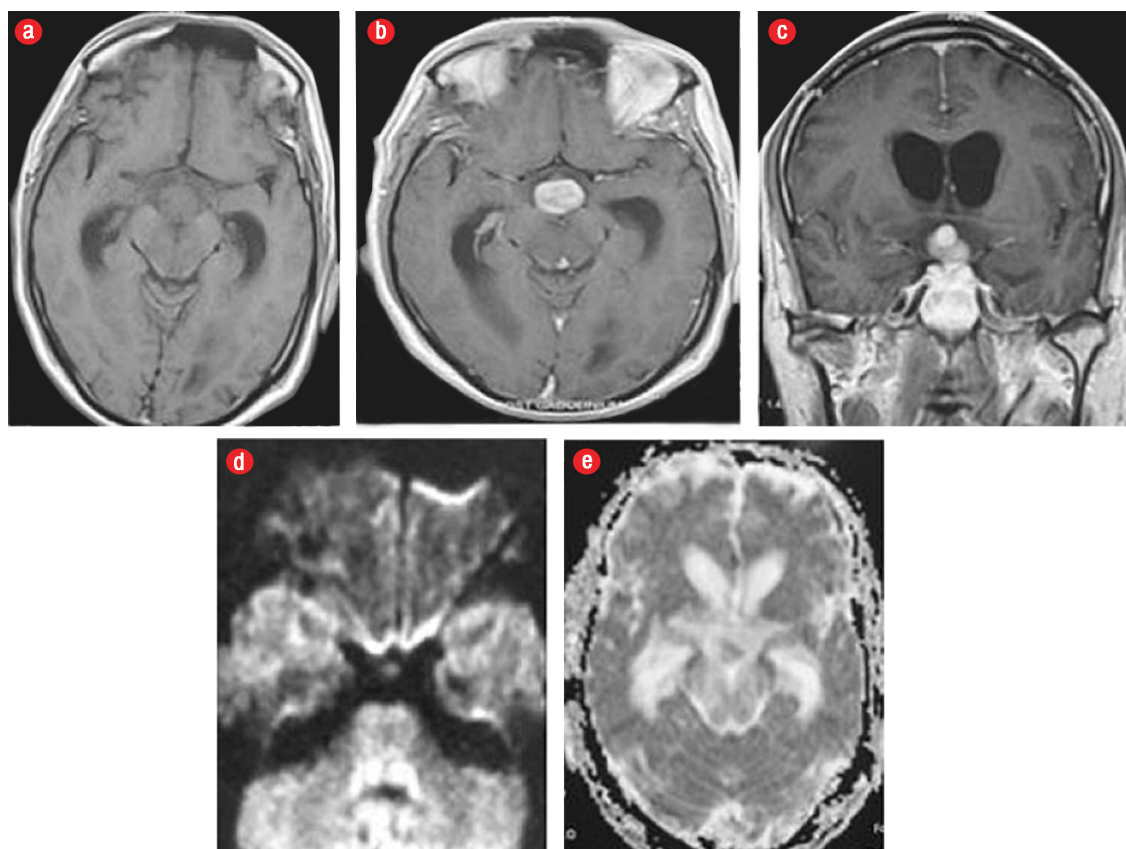


Figure 2: Non-contrast T1-weighted axial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain showed an (a) isointense suprasellar mass, (b) post-contrast axial and (c) coronal view of MRI showed solid enhancing lesion in suprasellar region (hypothalamic area). (d) Diffusion-weighted images and (e) apparent diffusion coefficient images showing area of restricted diffusion within the mass.

Table 1: Case reporting of central nervous system lymphoma located in the hypothalamic and/or third ventricular region.

Author/ year/ No. of cases	Investigations/ radiological findings	Histopathology	Clinical profile	Treatment/outcome
Patrick et al. ⁶ 1989 1 case (30/f)	Lesions in the thalamus, cerebellum, cingulate gyri, and hypothalamus. Cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) total protein (1060 mg/L).	Fusiform cells of histiocytic type - cerebral lymphoma.	Thirst, secondary amenorrhoea, cranial diabetes insipidus, paraesthesia lower limbs, unsteady gait, ataxic, spasticity, hyperreflexia.	Intranasal desmopressin acetate nasal spray. Steroids. Died after 26 months.
Chourmouzi et al. ⁷ 2005 1 case	Computed tomography (CT) head revealed 3 cm lobulated suprasellar-hypothalamic mass.	Round B-cell lymphoma.	Insidious onset global pituitary failure/hypopituitarism.	Surgery only. Improved.
Bolanowski et al. ⁸ 2006 1 case (55/m)	Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-optic chiasm infiltration, third ventricle compression, pituitary gland normal. Hypothyroidism, secondary adrenal insufficiency, hypogonadism, hyperprolactinemia.	<i>Lymphoma malignum lymphocytic diffusum</i> type B II A. Renal tissue showed diffuse malignant lymphomas with regional lymphonodulitis.	Lymph node enlargement, bitemporal hemianopsia, diabetes insipidus (DI) with hypopituitarism (weakness, hypotension, dry skin, constipation, and impotence). Bilateral kidney mass, hydrothorax, hydro retroperitoneum.	Seven cycles of cyclophosphamide encovin (vincristine) prednisone (COP) (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone). Intraspinal 12 cycles-(cytarabine, Mtx, prednisone). Radiotherapy-36 Gy/20. dihydroxyanthracenedione-intraleurally. Died.
Rudnik et al. ⁹ 2007 1 case (37/m)	MRI-intrasellar mass (5 × 4 cm), wide sella, enclosing hypothalamic infundibulum, optic chiasm, cavernous, and sphenoid sinus, elevated III ventricle.	Pituitary gland tissue with Large B-cell malignant lymphoma.	Headaches, worsening visual acuity/ bilateral blurred vision, bilateral visual field defects, and bilateral optic nerve atrophy.	Endoscopic surgery chemotherapy- cyclophosphamide hydroxydaunomycin (doxorubicin) oncovin(vincristine) prednisone (CHOP) (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, adriamycin, prednisone). Whole-brain radiotherapy (RT)-40 Gy. Improved.
Akhaddar et al. ¹⁰ 2009 1 case (30/F)	CT/ brain MRI-36 mm hypothalamic mass, suprasellar extension and optic chiasm infiltration.	Malignant large B-cell lymphoma (CD20+).	Headaches, fever, dizziness, worsening vision, polydipsia, polyuria, dehydration.	Refused adjuvant treatment. Died.
Biasiotta et al. ¹¹ 2010 1 case (67/m)	Mass lesion in hypothalamus.	Malignant large B-cell lymphoma.	Difficulty in speech, disorientation, memory loss, seizures and DI, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) - 30 years.	methotrexate therapy. Died.
Coulter et al. ¹² 2010 1 case (63/m)	MRI-hypothalamic mass posterior to optic chiasm, floor of III ventricle, extension to infundibulum, Meckel's cave.	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.	Syncope, night sweats, anorexia, postural hypotension, allodynia affecting trigeminal nerve. Panhypopituitarism.	Not mentioned.
Takasu et al. ¹³ 2010 1 case (71/m)	2.8 cm, hypo-hyper intense mass in hypothalamus, third ventricle. CSF culture, staining negative.	Burkitt's lymphoma.	General fatigue, disoriented, weakness of right arm, DI.	Endoscopic biopsy, whole-brain RT of 43 Gy-24 sessions + boosters of 12 Gy (10).
Chan et al. ¹⁴ 2010 1 case (50/f)	2.0–1.8 cm suprasellar hypothalamic mass. Abdominal CT-bulky adenopathy in mesentery, external iliac nodes, mediastinum, Retroperitoneum.	Brain biopsy & mesenteric node-diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.	Night sweats and weight loss, personality changes, ate and drank ad libitum.	CHOP chemotherapy, Craniotomy - biopsy. Desmopressin for DI, For central nervous system (CNS)- high-dose methotrexate ifosfamide, carboplatin, etoposide.

Table 1: Case reporting of central nervous system lymphoma located in the hypothalamic and/or third ventricular region. (-continued)

Author/ year/ No. of cases	Investigations/ radiological findings	Histopathology	Clinical profile	Treatment/outcome
Fadoukhair et al. ¹⁵ 2010 1 case (26/f)	CT-hyperdense mass in suprasellar region. MRI-enhancing suprasellar mass (9 × 6 mm), thickening of pituitary stalk.	Large B-cell lymphoma.	Infertility, amenorrhea and galactorrhea, weakness, headaches, nausea and vomiting, shaking chills, night sweats, weight loss, diplopia.	Prednisolone 60 mg/day. Stereotactic biopsy. Died.
Layden et al. ¹⁶ 2011, 1 case (50/m)	MRI-bilateral symmetric hypothalamic lesions extending to optic tracts and chiasma. CT chest-pericardial, pleural effusion. Panhypopituitarism and DI.	Large-cell lymphoma.	Chest pain, hallucinations, paranoia, polyuria, polydypsia, garbled and slurred speech, disorientation.	Brain biopsy-primary CNS B-cell lymphoma. Chemotherapy. Disease remission.
Schwengel et al. ¹⁷ 2011, 1 case (51/m)	Pineal, hypothalamic lesions. CT abdomen-splenic lesion.	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	Third nerve palsy, axillary large-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	Chemotherapy Died shortly.
Quigg et al. ¹⁸ 2011, 1 case (toddler)	Cytogenetic studies CSF-mixed-lineage leukemia gene rearrangement.	B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma.	Hyperphagia and obesity. Both improved.	Induction and consolidation chemotherapy.
Broussalis et al. ¹⁹ 2011 1 case (57/m)	MRI-hypothalamic lesion extending to mesencephalon, anterior commissure, mammillary bodies. MRI spectroscopy-depressed NAA and elevated choline peak. CT-mediastinal nodes (peribronchial).	Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma.	Olfactory hallucination, diplopia, frontal cephalgia, short-term memory dysfunction, lack of appetite, left ptosis, hyperthyreosis, depression. Polydypsia (10 lt), polyphagia, optical hallucinations, illusions.	Antidepressants, desmopressin acetate, L-thyroxine and dimethicone, hydrocortisone, and risperidone. Three cycles of cladribine.
Antic et al. ²⁰ 2012, 1 case (60/f)	Focal infiltration of hypothalamus and lateral ventricles, also L5-S1 mass.	Non-Hodgkins diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (L5-S1 mass).	Intense back, left leg pain, sleep disturbances, malaise, nausea/vomiting, central DI.	Intravenous (IV), intrathecal methotrexate. Improved.
Hen et al. 2012, 1 case (48/m)	Enhancing dumbbell lesion, 2.4 × 1.2 cm, involving hypothalamus and pituitary.	Diffuse large B-cell malignant lymphoma.	Headache, DI, normal vision. DI and headache resolved following therapy.	Transnasal-transsphenoidal Biopsy. Six cycles IV high-dose methotrexate-based regimens, one cycle whole-brain RT.
Papanastasiou et al. ²¹ 2012 1 case (60/f)	MRI-pituitary adenoma with inhomogeneous enhancement extending into suprasellar region, compressing the optic chiasm and invading left cavernous sinus, pons.	Chromophobe pituitary adenoma. Diffuse large B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.	Generalized muscle weakness, headache, right eyelid ptosis. Amenorrhea, vision impairment in right eye.	Craniotomy and RT. Optic nerve decompression. Radiotherapy 46 Gy. Sublabial transsphenoidal surgery-recurrence.
Malaise et al. ²² 2012, 1 case (57/m)	2.7 cm left thalamopeduncular lesion, mass effect on left lateral, third ventricles, hypothalamic and pituitary invasion.	Diffuse large B-cell primary cerebral lymphoma.	Confusion, urinary incontinence, polyuria, polydypsia, weight loss, ataxia, and paresis of oculomotor nerve III. Central hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and central hypothyroidism.	Corticosteroids, IV cytarabine, methotrexate, whole-brain RT (39 Gy), desmopressin 10 µg/2 days, intrathecal cytarabine. Improved.
Yang et al. ²³ 2013 2 cases (20/m, 26/m)	Pt 1, MRI-small nodular lesion under hypothalamus (tuber cinereum) caused by lymphoma. Pt 2-hypophyseal fossa small, high signals from posterior pituitary lost.	Pt 1-lymphatic plasma cell lymphoma Pt 2-Burkitt's ALL.	Both had DI. Body aches, high fever, weight loss, polyuria, polydypsia, proteinuria.	Patient 1-0.1 mg desmopressin acetate trade name DDAVP, CHOP. Cranial radiation. Patient 2-EPOCH-itoxantrone, cytarabine, and 100 mg/d thalidomide.

immunodeficiency syndrome.⁴ Primary CNS lymphomas usually present with signs of focal mass lesion in 61% of patients, neuropsychiatric signs in 43%, features of raised intracranial pressure in 33%, and seizures in 14% of patients.^{4,5} Seizures are less common than with other types of brain tumors probably because primary CNS lymphoma involves predominantly subcortical white matter rather than epileptogenic gray matter. The lesion is commonly located in the periventricular region, especially around the lateral ventricles. Other sites involved are the thalamus, basal ganglia, corpus callosum, cerebellum, and spine. CNS lymphoma presenting as a unique, solitary mass located in the hypothalamic, and/or third ventricular region is very unusual. Only a few cases have been reported [Table 1].⁶⁻²³

Our patient presented with memory disturbances and irritability because of the hypothalamic involvement. There were no raised intracranial pressure symptoms. Other lesions that involve the hypothalamus and third ventricular region include pituitary macroadenomas, craniopharyngiomas, meningiomas, metastases, optic and hypothalamic pilocytic astrocytomas, Rathke cleft cysts, hamartomas of the tuber cinereum, chordoid glioma, and granulomatous diseases such as sarcoid, tuberculosis, and eosinophilic granuloma.¹³

Pomper et al,³ reported that chordoid gliomas located in the region of the hypothalamus and anterior third ventricle are ovoid in shape and well circumscribed. They also reported that vasogenic edema seen in these gliomas might help to distinguish them from meningiomas.³ As tuberculosis is a very common entity in Asia, it was considered among the differential diagnosis in our patient. However, our patient's CSF was negative for markers of tuberculosis. Metastasis from a primary tumor can also sometimes involve the hypothalamic region, however, in our patient, preliminary screening for primary tumor by CT scan of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis was negative. The possibility of neurosarcoidosis, which often involves the meninges, cranial nerves, hypothalamus, and infundibular stalk should also be considered in such type of settings as it occasionally presents as a focal extra-axial or parenchymal mass.^{24,25}

CT scan shows lymphomas to be iso- to hyperdense lesions. This feature is because of their hypercellularity. Also, lymphomas are homogeneously enhancing lesions. Diffusion-weighted magnetic

resonance imaging (MRI) shows restricted diffusion because of the hypercellularity of the lesion.

The most common histopathological subtypes seen in the CNS are large B-cell lymphoma. The cells are LCA positive (a leukocyte marker) and CD20 positive. Treatment options for primary CNS lymphoma (PCNSL) include corticosteroids, chemotherapy, and radiation. Resection of PCNSL is not a viable treatment option except in those with brain herniation due to mass effect.^{25,26} Although PCNSL is a potentially curable brain tumor in an immunocompetent patient; the best treatment strategy has yet to be defined. Current treatment options include biopsy with corticosteroids, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy. Many PCNSLs respond to corticosteroid sensitively but will relapse rapidly when used alone. Whole-brain radiation therapy alone does not produce remissions but is usually combined with chemotherapy as consolidation therapy, but we should be aware of treatment-related neurotoxicity, especially in elderly patients. Our patient was finally diagnosed subsequent to biopsy. He responded well to the initial chemotherapy and subsequent whole-brain radiation therapy. Today, he is in complete resolution in terms of clinical appearance and MRI imaging.

CONCLUSION

Lymphoma should be included in the differential diagnosis of lesions involving the hypothalamic/third ventricular area. Imaging and stereotactic tissue biopsy are of immense help when establishing the diagnosis. Chemoradiotherapy is the treatment of choice.

Disclosure

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

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