Fibrin-Associated Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

National Cancer Institute

Source

An unusual form of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma associated with chronic inflammation. It is not mass-forming and does not directly produce symptoms, but it is discovered incidentally on histological examination of surgical pathology specimens, excised for various pathologies other than lymphoma. The specimens typically contain fibrinous materials. Single and small aggregates of large lymphoma cells are found in only small foci within the fibrinous or amorphous material. EBV is positive, with type III latency. The clinical outcome is highly favorable, even with surgical excision alone. (WHO 2017)