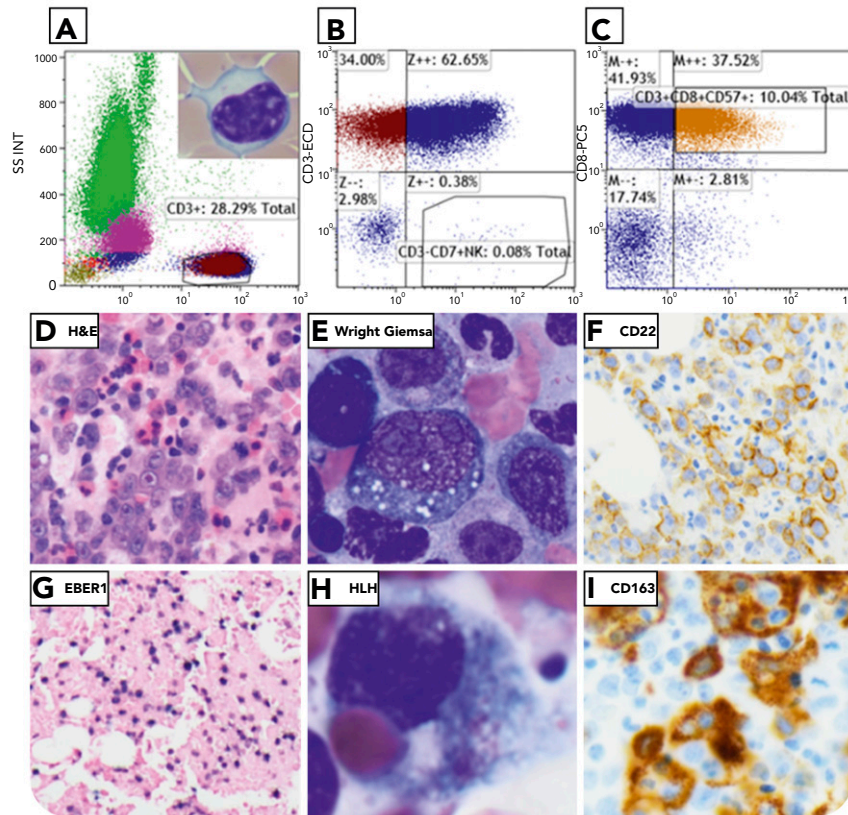


Immune dysregulation: EBV⁺ DLBCL and HLH in a patient with T-LGL

Yougen Zhan and Julie Teruya-Feldstein, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai



An 80-year-old man with a 20-year history of T-cell large granular lymphocytic leukemia (T-LGL), receiving low-dose neutropen for neutropenia, presented with new-onset fever, pancytopenia, and tachycardia. Flow cytometry of the peripheral blood showed aberrant clonal T cells (6% to 8% of total lymphocytes; panels A-C), CD3⁺, CD8⁺, CD7⁻, CD4⁻, CD57⁺ (panel A inset LGL, 100× objective), supporting T-LGL. Bone marrow (BM) biopsy (panel D, 40× objective) and smear (panel E, 100× objective) showed large pleomorphic cells with prominent nucleoli and cytoplasmic vacuoles CD22⁺ (panel F), PAX5⁺, CD79A⁺, MUM1⁺, CD30⁺, and CD10⁻ (not shown). T-LGL cells were persistent in the BM, CD3⁺, CD8⁺, and CD57⁺. EBV1 in situ hybridization-positive cells (panel G) supported Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (EBV⁺ DLBCL), non-germinal

center type. Interphase fluorescence in situ hybridization was negative for BCL2, BCL6, and MYC rearrangements. Hemophagocytosis (HLH) was seen on BM smear (panel H, 100× objective), highlighted by CD163 (panel I) on biopsy. Ferritin was 27 519 ng/mL (reference, 30-400 ng/mL); aspartate aminotransferase, 59 U/L (reference, 1-35 U/L); lactate dehydrogenase, 1041 U/L (reference, 100-200 U/L); and fibrinogen, 99 mg/dL (reference, 175-450 mg/dL), supporting HLH.

T-LGL is a rare chronic clonal mature T-cell neoplasm, commonly coexisting with clonal B-cell processes. In this patient, EBV⁺ DLBCL most likely caused secondary HLH, an ultimate cytokine storm, and immune dysregulation. The patient died soon after.



For additional images, visit the ASH Image Bank, a reference and teaching tool that is continually updated with new atlas and case study images. For more information, visit <http://imagebank.hematology.org>.