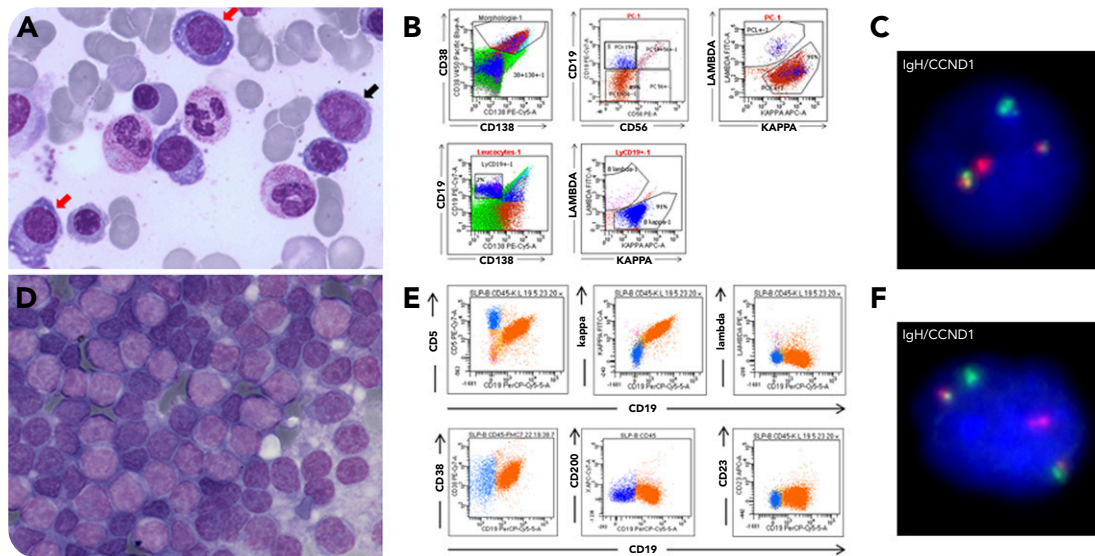


## One translocation for 2 lymphoid neoplasms

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During the diagnostic workup of a 72-year-old man with anemia (83 g/L) with increased free  $\kappa$  light chain (140 mg/L), a bone marrow smear revealed infiltration by 25% of plasma cells (panel A, red arrows; original magnification  $\times 60$ , May-Grünwald-Giemsa stain) together with rare atypical lymphoid cells (panel A, black arrow). Flow cytometry revealed, by fluorescent in situ hybridization, monotypic  $\kappa$  light chain-restricted plasma cells (CD38<sup>+</sup>, CD56<sup>+</sup>, CD19<sup>-</sup>) (panel B) that harbor the t(11;14)(q13;q32) translocation on sorted CD138 cells (panel C); atypical lymphoid cells also had  $\kappa$  monotype (panel B). Given the spontaneous improvement of the anemia, a watch-and-wait strategy was adopted. During the first year of follow-up, a splenomegaly developed, with moderate uptake (standardized uptake value, 5.63) on positron emission tomography, and splenectomy

was performed. The spleen was infiltrated by small B cells (panel D; original magnification  $\times 40$ , May-Grünwald-Giemsa stain) with the immunological profile of mantle cell lymphoma (CD5<sup>+</sup>, CD23<sup>-</sup>, CD200<sup>-</sup>,  $\kappa$  monotype) (panel E), which was confirmed by histology and the detection of the t(11;14)(q13;q32) translocation (panel F). No treatment was initiated.

This case illustrates the synchronous association of a mantle cell lymphoma and a myeloma expressing the same light chain and exhibiting the same t(11;14) translocation, suggesting a common origin of these 2 components from the same B-cell clone. Molecular analysis for the immunoglobulin heavy chain rearrangement could confirm the common origin, as previously described in literature.