



HAL
open science

Mature CD8 + T-cell clonal expansion in the oral cavity and digestive tract: a severe lymphoid malignancy that mimics Crohn's disease

Paul Coppo, Bettina Fabiani, Christophe Marzac, Harry Sokol

► To cite this version:

Paul Coppo, Bettina Fabiani, Christophe Marzac, Harry Sokol. Mature CD8 + T-cell clonal expansion in the oral cavity and digestive tract: a severe lymphoid malignancy that mimics Crohn's disease. *Clinical Case Reports*, 2016, 10.1002/ccr3.668 . hal-01380574

HAL Id: hal-01380574

<https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-01380574>

Submitted on 13 Oct 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives 4.0 International License

CASE REPORT

Mature CD8⁺ T-cell clonal expansion in the oral cavity and digestive tract: a severe lymphoid malignancy that mimics Crohn's disease

Paul Coppo^{1,2,3,4}, Bettina Fabiani⁵, Christophe Marzac⁶ & Harry Sokol^{3,7}

¹Service d'Hématologie, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, AP-HP, Paris, France

²Centre de Référence des Microangiopathies Thrombotiques, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, AP-HP, Paris, France

³UPMC Univ Paris 06, Paris, France

⁴Inserm U1170, Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France

⁵Service d'Anatomopathologie, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, AP-HP, Paris, France

⁶Laboratoire d'Hématologie et d'Immunologie, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, AP-HP, Paris, France

⁷Service de Gastro-Entérologie, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, AP-HP, Paris, France

Correspondence

Paul Coppo, Centre de Référence des Microangiopathies Thrombotiques, Service d'Hématologie, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, 184 rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris, 75012 Paris, France. Tel: +33 1 49 28 26 21; Fax: +33 1 49 28 33 75; E-mail: paul.coppo@aphp.fr

Funding Information

No sources of funding were declared for this study.

Received: 15 September 2015; Revised: 30 May 2016; Accepted: 31 July 2016

doi: 10.1002/ccr3.668

Introduction

Mature digestive CD8⁺ T-cell lymphomas are rare entities of variable severity (from indolent to aggressive and destructive disease) [1–3]. Despite their severity, their prognosis may be favorable if adapted treatment is provided [1]. We report here an unusual case of severe mature CD8⁺ T-cell lymphoma with digestive infiltration that mimicked Crohn's disease, but with favorable outcome upon oral treatment with cyclophosphamide.

Case History

A 37-year-old male with a history of pancolitis consistent with Crohn's disease was successively treated with azathioprine and antitumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha

Key Clinical Message

In patients with atypical Crohn's disease features, including severe oral ulcerations and resistance to standard treatment, the possibility of a mature clonal CD8⁺ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder should be investigated. Clinicians should be aware of this differential diagnosis because CD8⁺ T-cell lymphoma prognosis can be remarkably favorable upon oral treatment with cyclophosphamide.

Keywords

Crohn's disease, cyclophosphamide, digestive lymphoma, peripheral T-cell lymphoma.

antibodies (adalimumab and infliximab) with limited results. After 8 years of follow-up, he developed persistent buccal ulcerations. Examination of the oral cavity highlighted the presence of palatal and mucosal ulcerations with fibrin deposits, gingivitis, periodontitis, osteolysis, and total destruction of the uvula (Fig. 1A). The patient was treated with mesalamine, methotrexate, and ustekinumab (anti-interleukin 12 antibody), without long-lasting effects. Diarrhea and oral ulcerations progressively worsened, leading to a weight loss of 8 kg. Multiple ulcerations, consistent with pancolitis, were found mainly in the right colon and cecum by endoscopic exploration of the digestive tract. Histopathological analysis of the palatal ulcerations showed a diffuse mucosal lymphoid infiltration made of small- to medium-sized lymphoid cells (Fig. 1B) with large cytoplasm. At the ulcer surface,

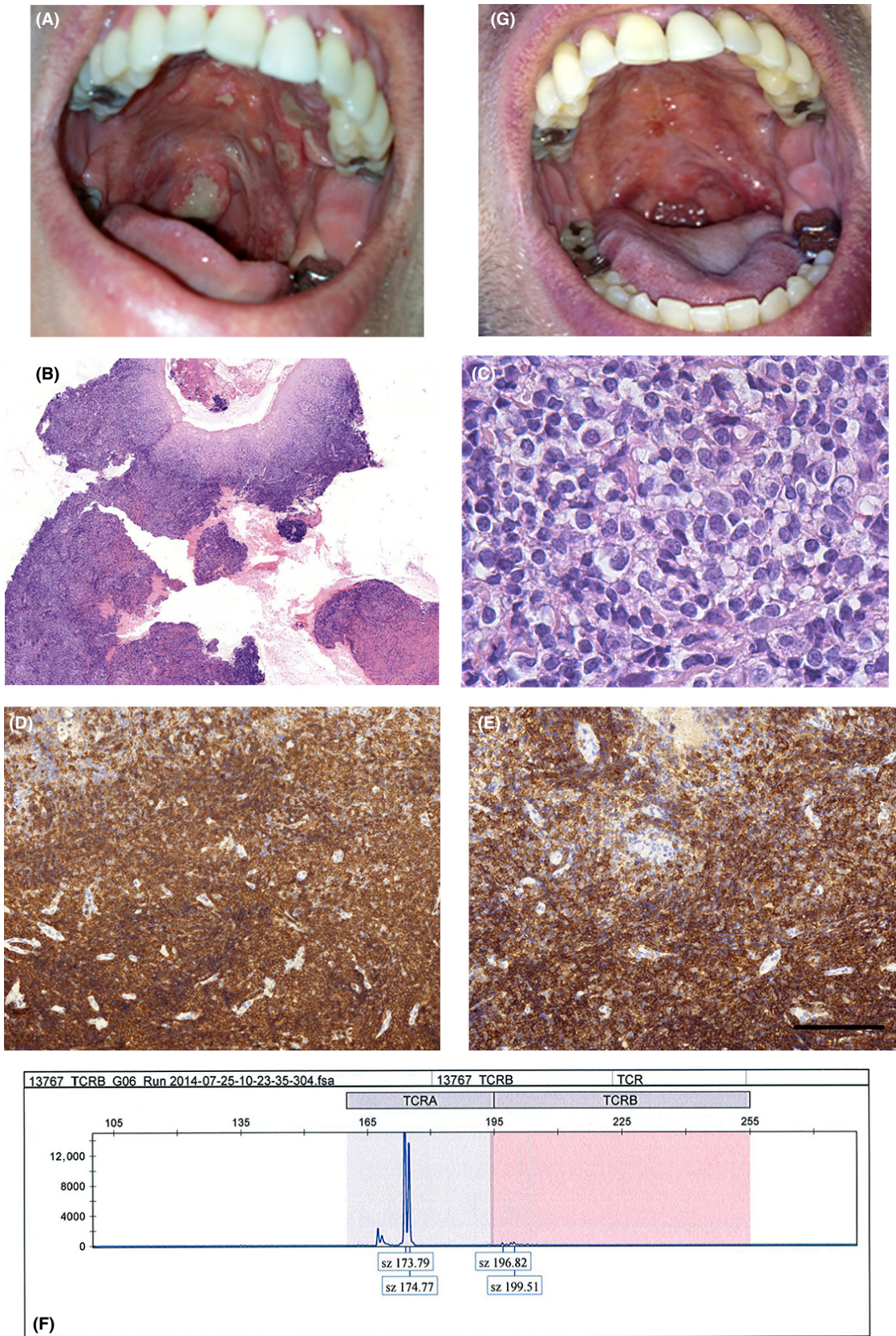


Figure 1. Oral cavity at diagnosis (A). Palate biopsy: dense lymphoid infiltrate beneath the normal epithelium and ulcerations with large amount of necrosis within the lymphoid infiltrate (hematoxylin–eosin [HE] staining; scale bar 700 μ) (B). Detail of the infiltrate: small- to medium-sized lymphoid cells (HE staining; scale bar 60 μ) (C). Immunohistochemistry: lymphoid cells were positive for CD3 (D) and CD8 (E) (scale bar 150 μ). T-cell receptor- γ locus rearrangement analysis of colon lymphoid cells showing that the CD8⁺ T-cell expansion was clonal (F). Oral cavity after oral treatment with 150 mg cyclophosphamide per day (G).

necrosis and leukocytes were observed (Fig. 1C). These cells expressed the CD3 (Fig. 1D), CD8 (Fig. 1E), CD2, CD5, and CD7 antigens. Conversely, they were negative for CD56, Epstein–Barr-encoded small RNAs (EBERs), and CD30. The proliferation index, assessed by Ki67 staining, was low to moderate (not shown). These findings were consistent with a mature CD8⁺ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder. Review of historical colonic biopsies showed the same lymphoid mucosal infiltration with superficial ulcerations without crypt distortion and absence of granuloma. Clonal CD8⁺ T-cell expansion was assessed by T-cell receptor- γ locus rearrangement analysis and was detected in lymphoid cells from the oral cavity and colon (Fig. 1F), but not in blood. A computerized tomodensitometry of thorax and abdomen found no additional organ involvement. No somatic *STAT3* exon 21 mutation was detected in this lymphoproliferative malignancy with expansion of mature and CD8⁺ lymphoid cells [4].

Treatment and Outcome

On the basis of the diagnosis of mature CD8⁺ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder, oral treatment with 150 mg cyclophosphamide per day was started. Diarrhea rapidly disappeared and oral ulcerations improved. After 4 months, the patient had already recovered his baseline weight and the oral cavity lesions had completely healed (Fig. 1G). After 8 months, he is still in remission with normal physical activity.

Discussion

We report a very unusual case of mature CD8⁺ T-cell lymphoma with digestive infiltration that mimics Crohn's

disease. Literature reports on this malignancy are very rare and treatment remains unknown. Our finding suggests that in patients with atypical features of Crohn's disease, including severe oral ulcerations, and who are refractory to standard treatment, the alternative diagnosis of clonal CD8⁺ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder should be considered. Its prognosis can be remarkably favorable upon oral treatment with cyclophosphamide, as observed for our patient. Clinicians should therefore be aware of this possible differential diagnosis.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

References

1. Malamut, G., B. Meresse, S. Kaltenbach, C. Derrioux, V. Verkarre, E. Macintyre, et al. 2014. Small intestinal CD4 + T-cell lymphoma is a heterogenous entity with common pathology features. *Clin. Gastroenterol. Hepatol.* 12:599–608. e1.
2. Leventaki, V., J. T. Jr Manning, R. Luthra, P. Mehta, Y. Oki, JE. Romaguera, et al. 2014. Indolent peripheral T-cell lymphoma involving the gastrointestinal tract. *Hum. Pathol.* 45:421–426.
3. Perry, A. M., R. A. Warnke, Q. Hu, P. Gaulard, C. Copie-Bergman, S. Alkan, et al. 2013. Indolent T-cell lymphoproliferative disease of the gastrointestinal tract. *Blood* 122:3599–3606.
4. Koskela, H. L., S. Eldfors, P. Ellonen, AJ. van Adrichem, H. Kuusanmäki, EI. Andersson, et al. 2012. Somatic *STAT3* mutations in large granular lymphocytic leukemia. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 366:1905–1913.