

**Time:** 2:06:00 PM - 2:12:00 PM

**Presenter:** Andrew Kesselman, MD

**Title of Abstract:** **Lymphoma, Leukemia and Look-a-like Lesions: Abdominal Imaging Manifestations of Hematologic Malignancies and their Mimickers**

**Institution:** SUNY Downstate

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**Modality:** Multi

**Organ System:** Multi

**Scientific and/or Clinical Significance?** The clinical significance of this educational poster is that it will review the abdominal imaging manifestations of hematologic malignancies and present mimicking lesions.

**Relationship to existing work** This work expands on classic presentations of abdominal leukemia and lymphoma, while providing unique case review.

**Purpose:** 1. To highlight the abdominal imaging characteristics of Leukemia and Lymphoma in solid and hollow viscous organs. 2. Review specific cases with emphasis on Major Teaching Points. 3. Demonstrate unique conditions which may mimic leukemia and lymphoma. **Content Organization:** Background/Epidemiology: - Leukemia, lymphoma, and other hematologic malignancies together accounted for about 9.4% of cancer related deaths in 2012, with an even higher percentage in children. - Extranodal involvement more common in immunosuppressed patients and suggests advanced disease. Imaging Characteristics: - Review the appearance of abdominal leukemia and lymphoma on CT, MR and NM scans. - Demonstrate pertinent findings such as lymphadenopathy, GI tract involvement (gastric most common), bone involvement, organomegaly, uni- or multifocal masses. Differential diagnosis: - Hepatic, splenic and GI opportunistic infections and tuberculosis, benign lymphoproliferative disorders and sarcoidosis. Case Review: - Highlighted Cases: Adult T cell lymphoma with solid organ and bony involvement, B-cell lymphoma with extensive peritoneal encasement on CT and PET, AML with typhlitis, Burkitt's lymphoma with gastric and gallbladder involvement, Hodgkin's lymphoma with splenic nodules. - Mimickers: Intra-abdominal Tuberculosis, Sarcoidosis with varying solid organ involvement, Candidiasis with extensive abscesses, Castleman's disease. **Major Teaching Points:** 1. Abdominal Leukemia and Lymphoma are a heterogeneous group of hematologic malignancies of lymphoid or myeloid origin with both nodal and extranodal clinical and radiological manifestations. 2. Lymph node enlargement is the most common finding, although the most non-specific sign of abdominal involvement. Extranodal involvement can be seen throughout the solid and hollow viscous organs with classic and bizarre imaging appearances. 3. Various mimicking lesions mirror the radiologic characteristics of abdominal lymphoma and leukemia ranging from tuberculosis, opportunistic infections, sarcoidosis and benign lymphoproliferative disorders.