

<b>P10D3</b>	
Title	Gastrointestinal Lymphoma in Sudanese Patients
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Aim	To study histological patterns and presenting features of extra-nodal lymphoma of the gastrointestinal tract in Sudanese patients.
Materials & Methods	A prospective study on cases referred to histopathology department, Radio-Isotope Centre, Khartoum which is the main Centre for cancer management in Sudan from January 2008 to December 2012 . The confirmed cases of lymphoma were classified according to the WHO classification of neoplastic diseases of the haematopoietic lymphoid tissue following immunostaining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue blocks with the following panel of antibodies: LCA, CD3, CD5, CD10, CD20, CD23, bcl2, cyclinD1,MUM1,CD15,CD30 and Ki67
Result	Extra-nodal non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) of the gastrointestinal tract represented 19.3% of the 294 patients. It constituted more than half of patients with extra-nodal NHL (70%). The clinical presentation mainly is abdominal mass which reflect the late presentation of the disease .The histological pattern and the site of involvement are quite different between adults and children. In children, the mean age was 5.9 (range 2-12y).Almost all were Burkitt's lymphoma (96%).The most common site of involvement was the large intestine (80%) and the stomach never affected. In adults the mean age was 44.8 years (range 21-65). Again the large intestine was the commonest affected site, followed by stomach and small intestine. The histological distribution showed predominance of diffuse large B-cell NHL then MALT lymphoma. None of our cases was Hodgkin's lymphoma or T-cell NHL.
Conclusion	Gastrointestinal lymphoma is common extra-nodal NHL. Awareness should be raised for early detection taken into account the different pattern between adults and children.