

FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA

↳ WHO classification of Lymphoid Neoplasm

I) Precursor B-cell Neoplasm

↳ B-ALL (B-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia/Lymphoma)

II) Peripheral B-cell Neoplasm

↳ CLL/SLL (Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma)

→ B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia

→ Mantle cell lymphoma

→ Marginal zone lymphoma

→ Burkitt lymphoma

→ Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

→ hairy cell leukemia

→ Follicular lymphoma

III) Precursor T-cell Neoplasm

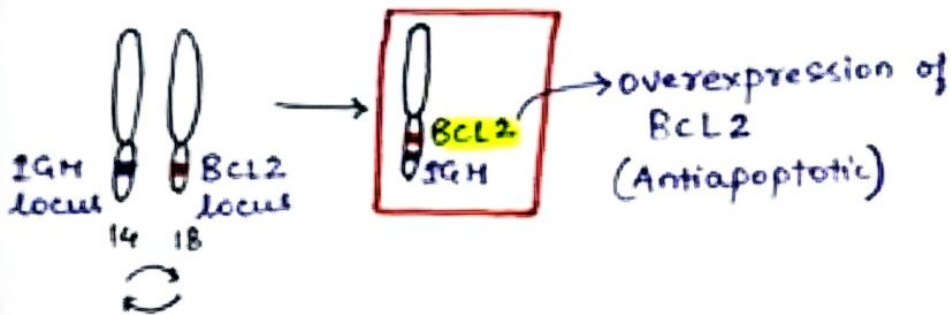
↳ T-ALL (T-cell Acute Lymphoblastic leukemia/Lymphoma)

FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA

- m.c. indolent NHL in world.

Patho :-

(1) t(14;18)



(2) Mutation in KMT2D gene

↳ Histone methyltransferase*
↓
Epigenetic abnormalities
(change in histone pattern)

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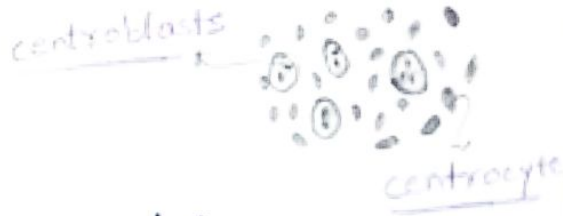
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Morpho:-

* Involved LN = Nodular / Nodular + Diffuse growth pattern

- * LN
 - centrocytes =
 - Small cells
 - Irregular/cleaved nuclear contours
 - Scant cytoplasm
 - centroblasts =
 - Large cells
 - Several nucleoli
 - ↑ cytoplasm



* Bone marrow = Paratrabecular lymphoid aggregates

Immunophenotyping:-

CD19+, CD20+, BCL2+

C/F:-

• painless, generalised Lymphadenopathy

Follicular Lymphoma transform → DLBCL
(30-50% cases)