

Yoshioka et al. reported that tirabrutinib was administered via [nasogastric tubes](#) to treat an [elderly](#) patient with [primary central nervous system lymphoma](#) (PCNSL). The patient was a 76-year-old woman who underwent [endoscopic biopsy](#) of multiple [intracerebral masses](#), which resulted in the diagnosis of [diffuse large B-cell lymphoma](#). The patient was diagnosed with PCNSL and was started on an induction regimen of systemic [chemotherapy](#) with [rituximab](#) in combination with high-dose [methotrexate](#). However, after the second cycle of chemotherapy, the tumor grew rapidly, and the patient went into a [coma](#). As a result, the treatment was changed to nasogastric tube administration of tirabrutinib suspension. After 1 week of tirabrutinib administration, the patient's level of [consciousness](#) improved, and furthermore, after 2 weeks of tirabrutinib administration, the patient was able to take tirabrutinib orally. Although oral administration is the standard route of administration for tirabrutinib, this case study showed that the nasogastric tube administration of tirabrutinib suspension is a therapeutic option for patients with impaired consciousness or dysphagia <sup>1)</sup>

## 2016

A 49-year-old woman presented with a progressive frontal scalp swelling for one year. Incisional biopsy was performed and histological examination showed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma <sup>2)</sup>.

## 2015

A 42-year-old man was admitted for generalized epileptic seizures. CT and MRI examinations revealed a tumor in his right parietal-occipital lobe that was surrounded by edema and was enhancing after gadolinium administration. The patient underwent a navigation-assisted parieto-occipital craniotomy and posterior parietal transcortical approach for tumor biopsy which was not indicative of PCNSL tumor. The surgical team decided to remove the tumor on site. Histological analysis of the resected specimen showed primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. Combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy was applied to the patient, and at his last follow-up (16 months), he is tumor free. In this case as in several other studies during the last decade, the outcome after the surgical resection of a PCNSL tumor in combination to radiation and chemotherapy was unexpectedly good. The role of surgery probably should be reconsidered for single lesion PCNSL tumors <sup>3)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Yoshioka H, Okuda T, Nakao T, Fujita M, Takahashi JC. Experience with nasogastric tube administration of tirabrutinib in the treatment of an elderly patient with primary central nervous system lymphoma. *Int Cancer Conf J*. 2021 Jun 5;10(4):290-293. doi: 10.1007/s13691-021-00491-1. PMID: 34567940; PMCID: PMC8421486.

<sup>2)</sup>

Chan DY, Chan DT, Poon WS, Wong GK. Primary cranial vault lymphoma. *Br J Neurosurg*. 2016 Sep 13:1-2. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 27619411.

<sup>3)</sup>

Siasios I, Fotiadou A, Fotakopoulos G, Ioannou M, Anagnostopoulos V, Fountas K. Primary Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma of Central Nervous System: Is Still Surgery an Unorthodox Treatment? *J Clin Med Res*. 2015 Dec;7(12):1007-12. doi: 10.14740/jocmr2376w. Epub 2015 Oct 23. PubMed PMID: 26566417.

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Last update: **2021/09/27 15:50**

