Ovarian Torsion as an Unusual Presentation of Primary Bilateral Ovarian Lymphoma

Abstract
Primary ovarian involvement by Burkitt’s lymphoma is rare and accounts for 0.5% of non-Hodgkin lymphoma and 1.5% of ovarian tumors. We herein describe a very rare case of primary bilateral ovarian lymphoma in a 14-year-old presenting as ovarian torsion.

Keywords: Burkitt, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, ovarian lymphoma, torsion

Introduction
Burkitt’s lymphoma (BL) is a highly aggressive form of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) that occurs in children and young adults. While secondary ovarian involvement is common with reported incidence as high as 26%, the primary ovarian lymphoma is rare with an incidence of 0.5% of NHL and 1.5% of ovarian tumors.[1,2] This is due to the absence of lymphoid tissue within the ovary.[3] The presentation of ovarian lymphoma is often nonspecific with patients often presenting with ovarian mass and chronic symptoms such as pelvic pain, abnormal vaginal bleeding, bowel, and bladder symptoms. Here, we report a very rare case of primary bilateral ovarian lymphoma presenting as ovarian torsion.

Case Report
A 14-year-old girl presented to the emergency room for the evaluation of right lower quadrant abdominal pain. She reported few episodes of similar pain in the past but noted this to be more intense. She denied fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, dyspnea, chest pain, dysuria, and gastrointestinal symptoms. Patient also reported irregular menstrual cycles for which she was using oral contraceptive medication. Her last menstrual cycle was 2 months back. She denied any sexual activity and her past medical history was otherwise unremarkable. The general systemic examination was normal. On vaginal examination, a small firm and tender mass was felt in the right adnexa. Routine hematological and biochemical investigations were normal.

An ovarian torsion was suspected, but transvaginal ultrasound performed in the emergency room demonstrated enlargement of both the ovaries. The ovaries were hypoechoic without posterior acoustic enhancement. Doppler examination revealed decreased flow in the ovaries [Figure 1a]. A computer tomography (CT) scan of the abdomen revealed solid masses replacing both the ovaries with decreased attenuation of the right ovarian mass [Figure 1b]. An enlarged left para aortic lymph node was also present. There was no free fluid in the abdominal cavity. A presumptive diagnosis of bilateral ovarian neoplasm with possible torsion of the right ovary was made. The patient was consented for an emergent exploratory laparotomy. However, it was deferred as the patient started showing symptomatic improvement. A surgical exploration was planned following further staging investigations.

The patient was transferred to the gynecological oncology service for further work-up of a suspected ovarian neoplasm. A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the pelvis demonstrated bilateral ovarian masses abutting the uterine fundus, which were hypointense on T1-weighted image and hyperintense on T2-weighted image. The lesions demonstrated heterogenous enhancement and diffusion restriction [Figure 2]. A whole body positron emission tomography–CT was performed for staging revealed uptake in...
both ovaries and left paraaortic lymph node [Figure 3]. No additional site of disease was identified. Further investigation showed only CA-125 to be mildly elevated among the tumor markers that were checked.

The patient underwent a diagnostic laparoscopy with pelvic washings, adhesiolysis, and right ovarian and peritoneal biopsy. The postoperative course was complicated by pelvic abscess and wound infection [Figure 4a and b]. This was managed by percutaneous drainage of the abscess by interventional radiology along with antibiotics [Figure 4c and d]. She recovered well to a stable condition. Her pathology came back positive for high-grade B cell lymphoma (BCL) with identification of MYC gene rearrangement in the absence of the BCL2 and BCL6 gene rearrangements, consistent with immune profile of Burkitt lymphoma. Bone marrow and peripheral blood examination were negative for lymphoma. No malignant cell was detected in cerebrospinal fluid.

The patient was treated according to the ANHL1131 trial protocol using COP-R regimen comprising of cyclophosphamide, oncovin, prednisone with rituximab. The tumor reduced significantly in size over the next 2-months. The patient is on 3 months follow-up, which is uneventful.

**Discussion**

BL was first described by Dr. Parsons in children of Africa.[4] BL is a highly undifferentiated B-cell NHL that shows an extremely rapid growth rate with a doubling time as short as 24 h.[5] BL mainly affects children but...
Primary bilateral ovarian lymphoma is rare. The criteria for diagnosing primary ovarian lymphoma as defined by Fox and Langley include (a) the disease to be limited to the ovary, (b) no evidence of disease in peripheral blood and bone marrow, and (c) a gap of few months before extraovarian deposits should appear, if any. However, if there is involvement of an adjacent organ or draining lymph node in the absence of systemic disease, the lymphoma is still regarded as primary ovarian lymphoma, as in our case. The ovarian involvement can be unilateral or bilateral. Most patients present with a constellation of nonspecific symptoms including abdominal or pelvic pain, abnormal vaginal bleeding, nausea, vomiting, bowel obstruction, and abdominal mass with a rapid growth. Although because of increased weight of the ovaries and hypervascularity, there is tendency for partial torsion but only few cases are reported in literature where ovarian torsion was the presenting symptom. The ovarian lymphoma can present like the other common tumors with ascites, omental deposits, pleural effusion, bone marrow, and CNS involvement. The distinction of primary ovarian lymphoma from the more common ovarian malignancies such as epithelial tumors or metastasis is important since the treatment and prognosis differs.

There are no specific imaging characteristics that can differentiate ovarian lymphoma from other ovarian neoplasms. Transvaginal ultrasound may depict the enlargement of ovaries. Cystic appearance without posterior acoustic enhancement is suggestive but nonspecific. Preoperative CT and MRI are helpful for staging and surgical planning and delineating the involvement of other adjacent structures. Absence of generalized lymphadenopathy was helpful in excluding secondary lymphoma. Positron-emission CT is especially useful for determining the extent of involvement before therapy and for assessment of response after therapy.

The definite diagnostic workup of BL consists of histopathology and immunochemistry. Frozen section alone is insufficient for a definitive diagnosis. Mainstay of treatment of ovarian lymphoma is chemotherapy. The role of surgical debulking is controversial with surgery recommended only for acute emergencies. Prognosis depends on the extent of involvement and histological subtype. Overall, the survival rate varies from 50% to 70% with complete remission seen in 75%–90% cases.

Conclusion

Primary ovarian lymphoma needs to be considered in the differential diagnosis of solid ovarian masses, especially in a young patient. Bilateral ovarian lymphoma presenting with signs and symptoms mimicking ovarian torsion is extremely rare.

Financial support and sponsorship
Nil.

Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts of interest.

References