

## Primary Gastric Lymphoma Types and Pathological Pattern: A Tertiary Hospital Experience

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Primary gastric lymphoma (PGL) is the commonest form of extranodal lymphomas of the gastrointestinal tract. The majority are B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas. The most common type is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) followed by marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT). The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence, classification and pathological pattern of primary gastric lymphoma in comparison with other gastric malignancies and to compare the results with that observed worldwide.

**Methods:** A retrospective cohort study of PGL diagnosed at King Abdulaziz Medical City, National Guard Health Affairs, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia between the years 2013 and 2018. Data will be presented as mean + standard deviation for continuous variables, and frequencies (percentages) for categorical variables.

**Results:** PGL represents 30% of all gastric malignancies with mean age of 64.2 years and slight male predominance. DLBCL is the commonest type (72.2%) followed by MALT lymphoma (14%), anaplastic large cell lymphoma (5%), peripheral T-cell lymphoma, NOS (3%), mantle cell lymphoma (3%) and plasmacytoma/myeloma (3%). 86.7% show association with gastritis, however, H. pylori is observed in 23.5% of PGL with majority being with DLBCL and only 1 case of MALT lymphoma.

**Conclusion:** PGL is the second commonest malignancy of the stomach where most of the cases are DLBCL followed by MALT lymphoma. There is no difference observed in relation to age and sex compared with those observed in the literature. Further analysis is recommended to evaluate the association with H. pylori in our population.

**Keywords:** Primary gastric lymphoma, MALT lymphoma, Stomach

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