

¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT image of NK/T cell lymphoma in the sacroiliac joint

Abstract

NK/T cell lymphoma in the sacroiliac joint is very rare. We report fluorine-18-fluorodeoxyglucose (¹⁸F-FDG) positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) findings of NK/T cell lymphoma in the sacroiliac joint in a 48-year-old man. On ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT image, it manifested a soft tissue mass with adjacent bone destruction in the sacroiliac joint, which had intense ¹⁸F-FDG uptake. The final pathology supported a diagnosis of NK/T cell lymphoma. Our case added the knowledge of another rare site of NK/T cell lymphoma, which should be regarded as a differential diagnosis for sacroiliac joint mass with intense ¹⁸F-FDG uptake.

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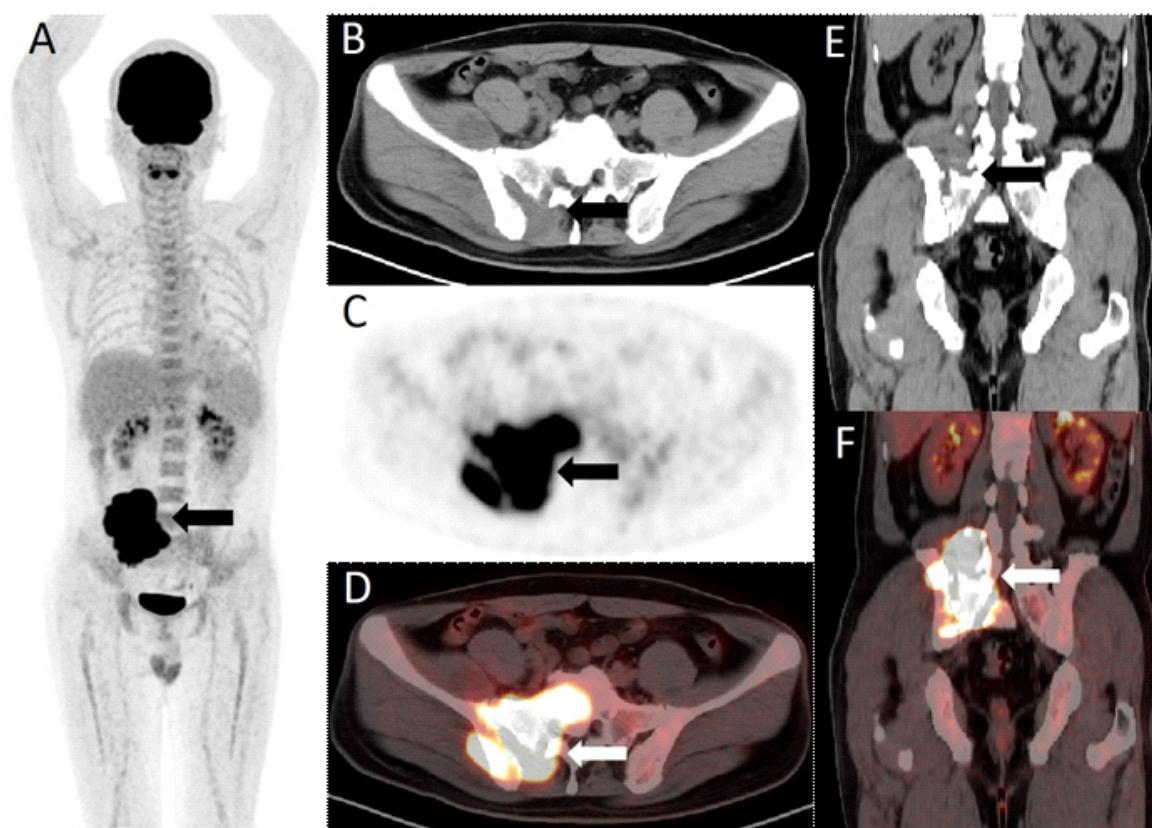


Figure 1. A 48-year-old man came to our hospital for the complaint of right lumbosacral pain for three months. The blood examination had no obvious abnormalities. Pelvic CT showed a mass in the sacroiliac joint with adjacent bone destruction. A malignancy was suspected. Thus, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT was performed for staging. Maximum intensity projection (MIP) image indicated an ¹⁸F-FDG-avid lesion in the sacroiliac joint area. The axial CT (B), PET (C), and fused images (D) and coronal CT (E), and fused images (F) showed a soft tissue mass with adjacent bone destruction in the sacroiliac joint, which had intense ¹⁸F-FDG uptake with a maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax) of 29.77. Then, this patient underwent biopsy. The final pathology supported a diagnosis of NK/T cell lymphoma. NK/T cell lymphoma mainly occurs in nasal cavity and adjacent areas. Rare sites include vagina [1], vocal cord [2], skin [3], breast [4], adrenal [5]. However, NK/T cell lymphoma in the sacroiliac joint is very rare. Li et al. (2020) [6] and Xu et al. (2020) [7] reported a case of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma in the sacrum presenting as osteolytic bone destruction with intense ¹⁸F-FDG uptake. Similar image appearance should be differentiated from plasmacytoma [8], Kaposi form hemangioendothelioma [9], chordoma [10], giant cell tumor [11]. Our case added the knowledge of another rare site of NK/T cell lymphoma, which should be regarded as a differential diagnosis for sacroiliac joint mass with intense ¹⁸F-FDG uptake.

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