Castleman Disease, A Rare Lymphoproliferative Disorder

Authors
Tarkeshwar Kumar¹, Arjun Agarwal²*, Cheena Garg³, Kamlesh Taori⁴
¹Junior Resident, MD Medicine, Rohilkhand Medical College, Bareilly
²Assistant Professor, Mch Oncosurgery, Rohilkhand Medical College, Bareilly
³Assistant Professor, MD Pathology, Rohilkhand Medical College, Bareilly
⁴Junior Resident, MD Medicine, Rohilkhand Medical College, Bareilly
*Corresponding Author
Arjun Agarwal

Introduction
Castleman disease (CD) consist of 3 immunological disorder which occurs in all age group peoples and having a similar microscopic lymph node appearance. The 3 types include Unicentric CD, HHV-8 associated Multicentric CD and HHV-8 negative Multicentric CD.
Incidence: 6500-7700 new cases every year in United States.

Case Report
We hereby report a case of 48 years old male, presented with complains of pain abdomen, persistent loose stools for 1 year, Swelling over right inguinal region. On examination, pulse rate was 76/min and blood pressure was 120/80mmHg. He had pallor, pedal edema with right cervical, right inguinal and bilateral axillary lymphadenopathy. He also had a hard tender lump at epigastric region extending up to right hypochondrium not moving with respiration.
On investigation, haemoglobin was 9.8gm%, TLC was 4860/cumm and platelet count was 3.17 lac/cumm. Liver enzymes were within normal limits, ALP was 114 and serum albumin being 2.7 gm/dl. KFT was within normal limit, with sodium- 133mmol/dl, serum potassium- 4.1mmol/dl and serum calcium being 7.1mg/dl.
ESR was 53mm and CRP was 24mg/dl.
USG reveals mildly edematous bowel loop, hepatomegaly and B/L pleural effusion.
CECT Abdomen revealed minimal ascitis with inflammation of mesentric omental fat planes with multiple L.N. in B/L para aortic region measuring up to 16 x 11mm
Colonoscopy revealed normal study
Histopathological biopsy from right inguinal region revealed non-malignant lymphoproliferative disorder.
Discussion

AA type amyloidsis is associated with castleman syndrome.\textsuperscript{1} Castleman disease is common among children with paraneoplastic pemphigus\textsuperscript{3}. Follicular dendritic cell neoplasm may be associated with 10-20\% of cases\textsuperscript{2}. Multicentric castleman disease can be caused by Kaposi sarcoma associated human herpes virus 8 infection\textsuperscript{4}. Castleman disease is a lymphoproliferative disorder of B cells.\textsuperscript{5} Differential diagnosis of Castleman disease is Tuberculous Lymphadenitis.\textsuperscript{6}

Bibliography