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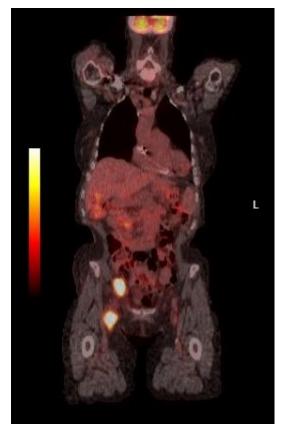
#### Case 2

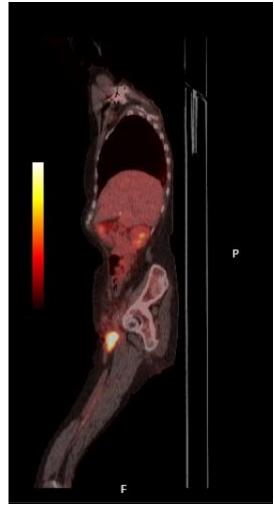
- 81 years old female with PMH of A-fib & hypertension:
- Clinical:
  - Presented with growing lump in her right groin, associated with profound fatigue and 25 lbs unintentional weight loss over last 12 months.
- Labs:
  - CBC, CMP, Coags, LDH, ANA, RF, CCP, TSH, SPEP/IFE/FLC/IgG/IgA/IgM unremarkable
  - ESR 37, CRP 1.9 mg/dL, IL6 10.3 pg/mL (nml <5)</li>
- PET Scan
  - Bilateral iliac, pelvic and inguinal LAD (4.5 cm) with SUV max 13.75 in R iliac.
- Procedure:
  - Right inguinal lymph node excisional biopsy
  - With an outside institution diagnosis of possible Castleman Disease.



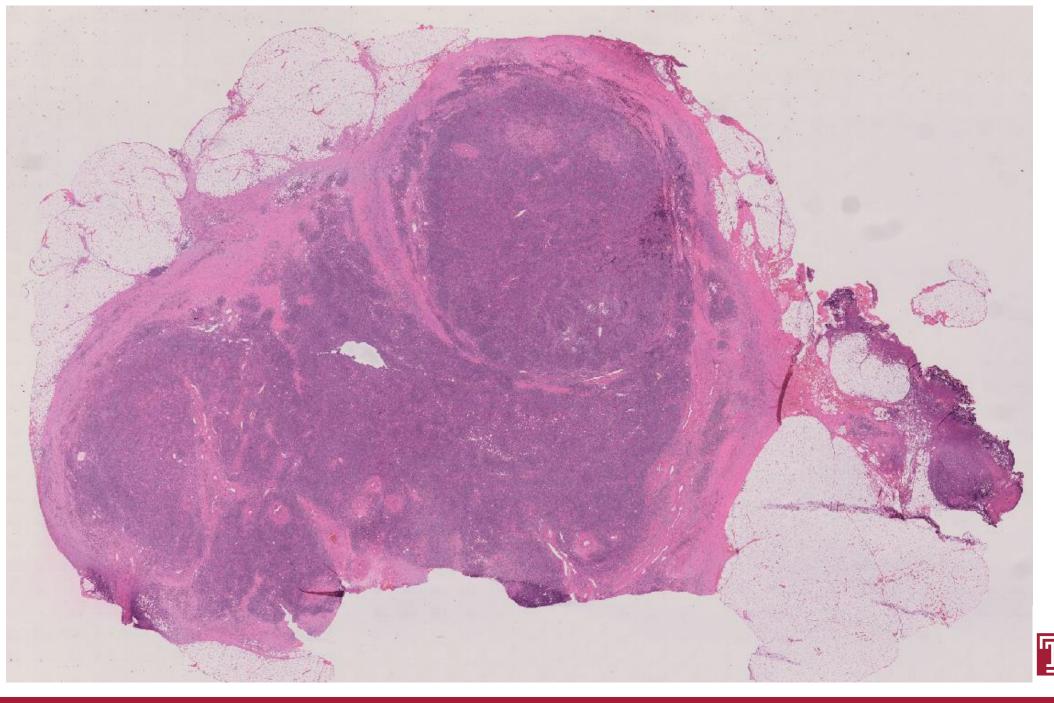




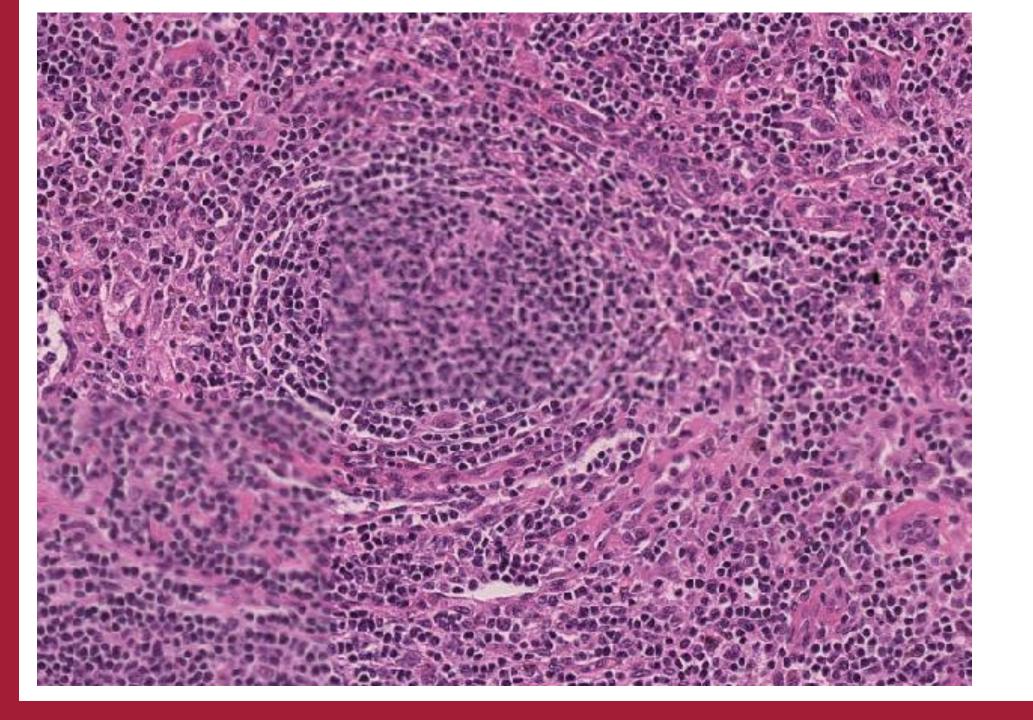




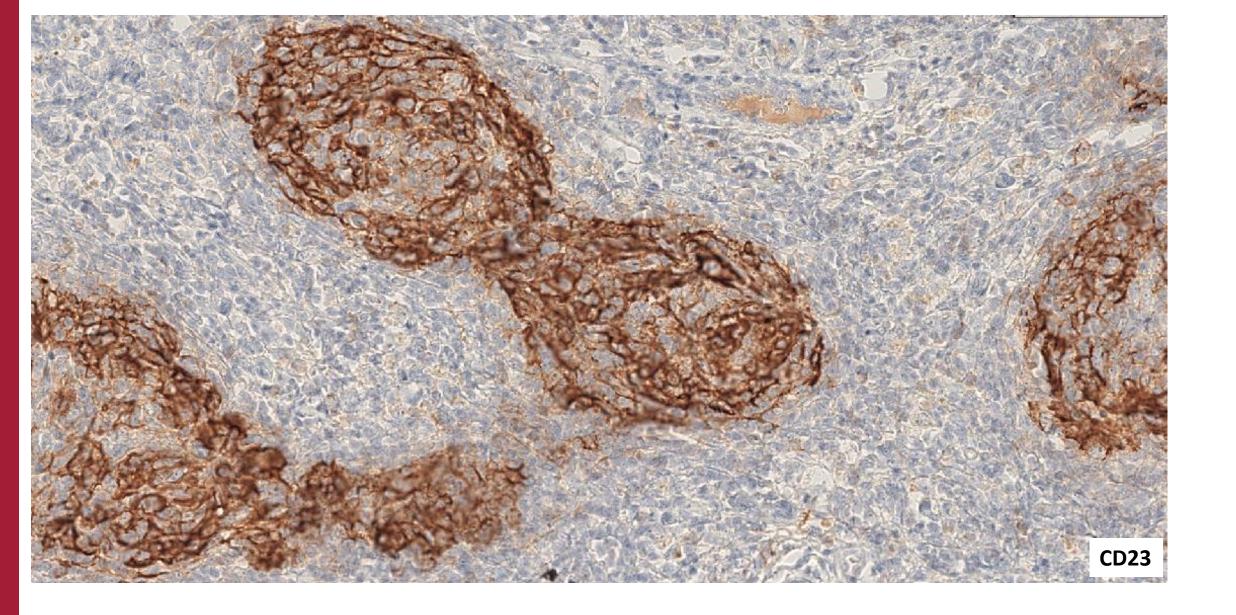




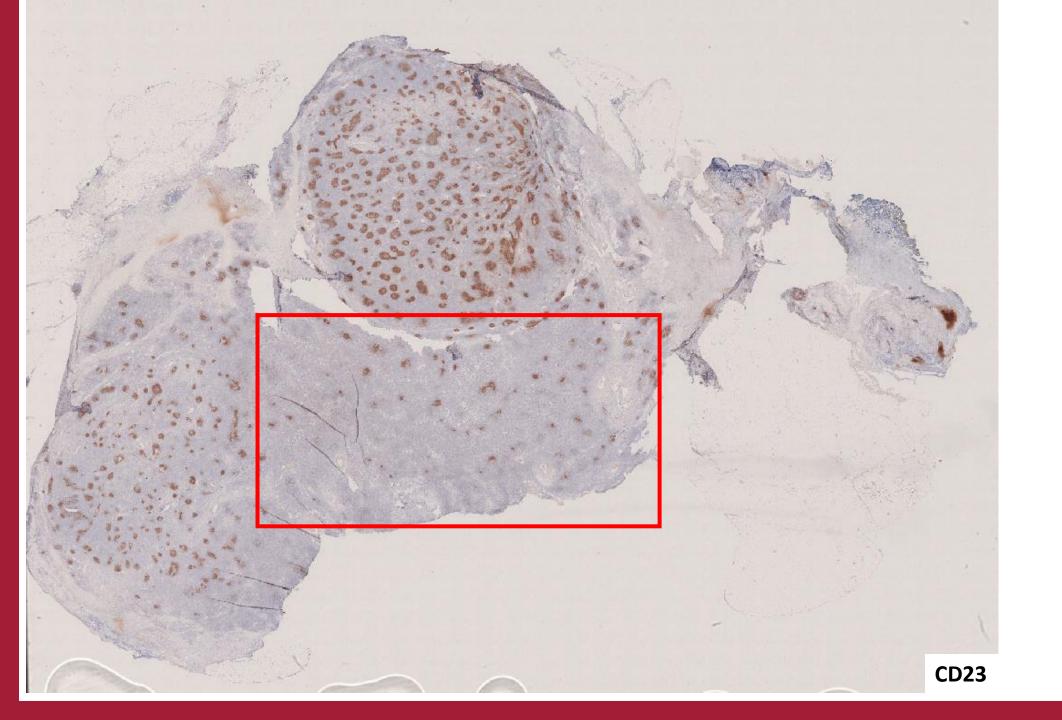




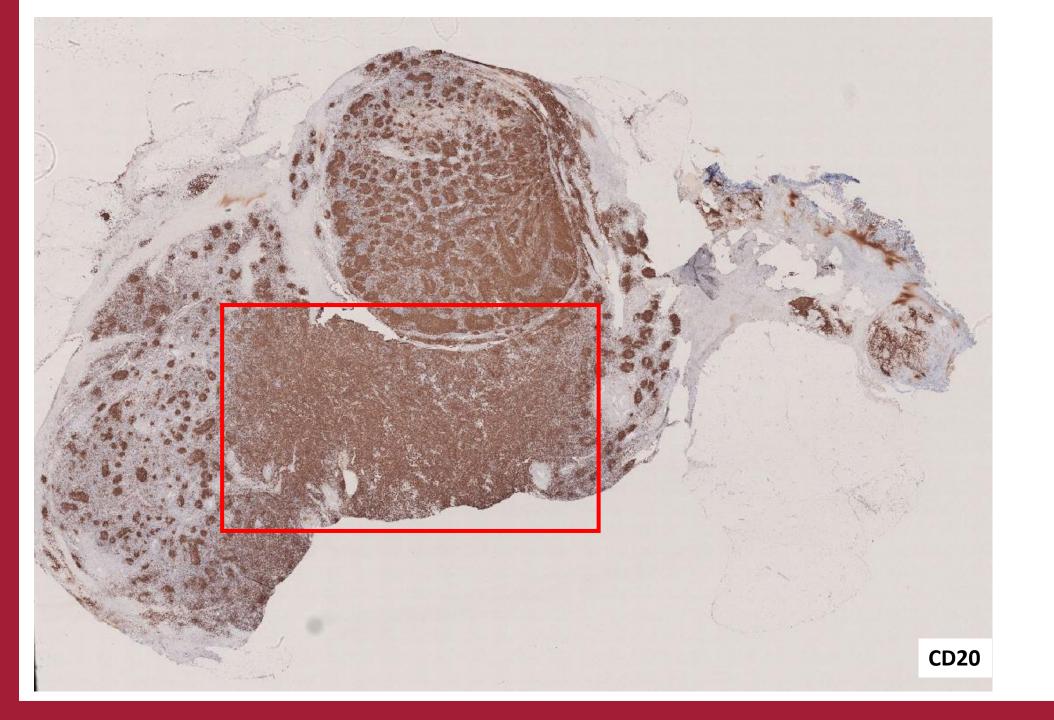




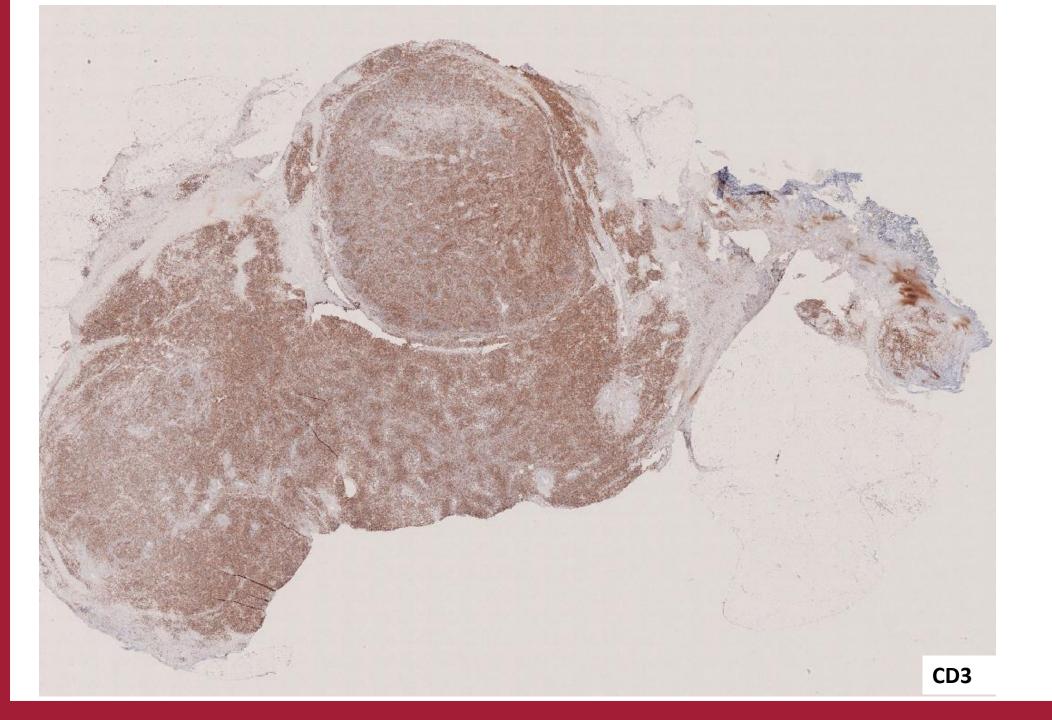




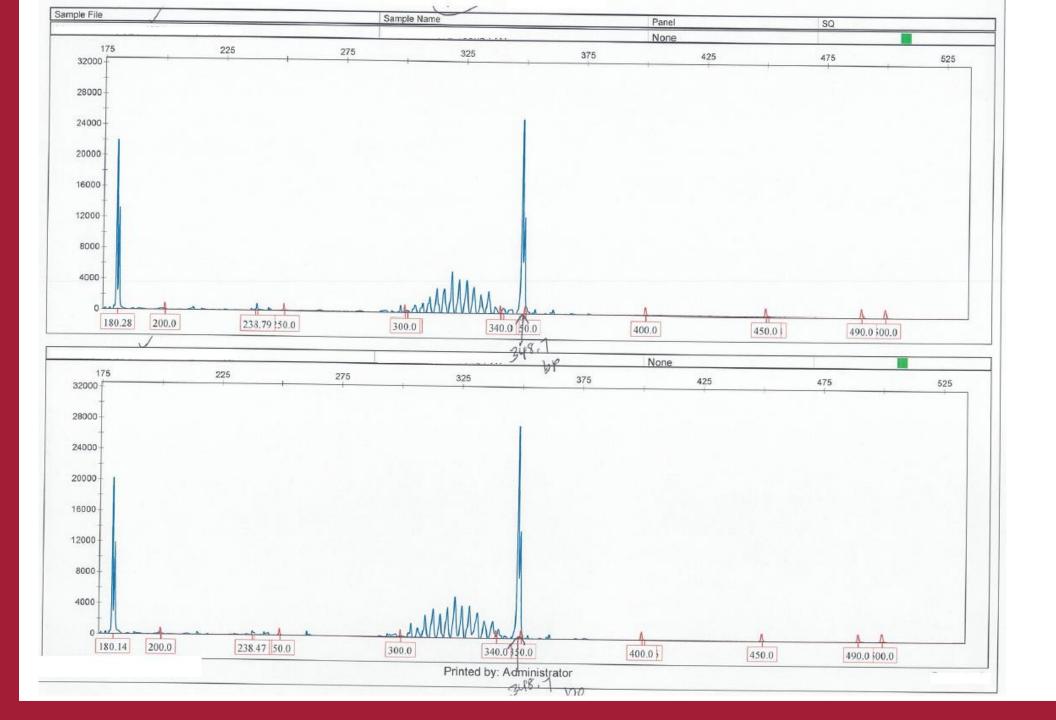














## Additional studies; Results

Immunohistochemistry	Large B-cells are CD20+, CD79a+, BCL6+ (40%, weak), BCL2+, MUM1+, CD10-, CD45+, CD15-, CD30-, CD138-, CyclinD1- and Ki67 (Focal 70%) Scattered T-cells CD3+, CD5+ Follicular dendritic cells: CD23+				
Chromosomal Micro Array	No abnormal findings				
FISH	Positive for gain of a MYC fusion signal and gain of a BCL6 fusion signal				
Clonal IGH gene rearrangement	Positive				
Next Generation Sequencing / Comprehensive Cancer Profile	Gene	Protein Change	cDNA Change	VAF	Tier
	BRAF	p.Lys601Glu	c.1801A>G	6.3%	Tier 2
	KMT2D	p.Trp1591*	c.4773G>A	6.3%	Tier 2
	EGFR	p.Pro228Arg	c.683C>G	49.3%	Tier 3



Case 2: Diagnosis

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with Castleman-like features.



## OUTLINE

- Overview of Castleman Disease
- Lymphomas with Castleman-like changes.
- Literature review and case reports

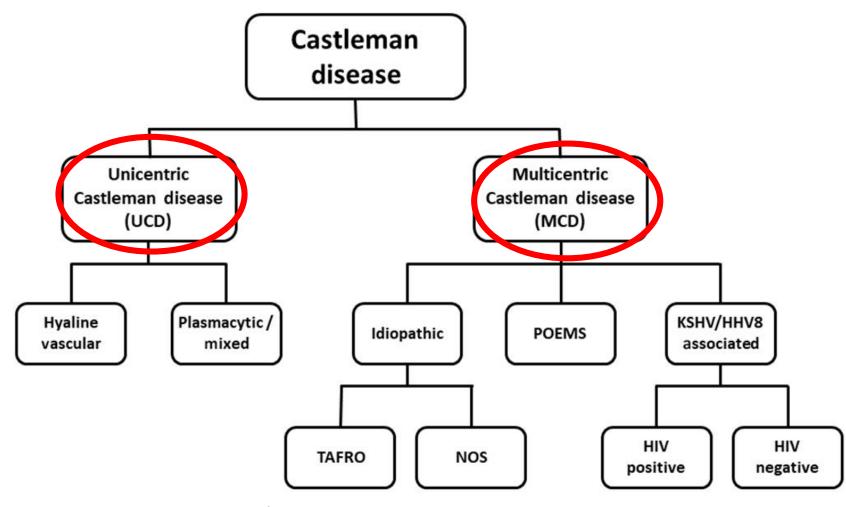


#### Castleman Disease Overview

- Definition & Classification
  - Castleman disease (CD) is a group of heterogenous lymphoproliferative disorders
  - Characterized by lymph node enlargement and characteristic histopathological features.



#### Castleman Disease Overview



Ref: WHO Classification 5<sup>th</sup> edition



#### Castleman Disease Overview

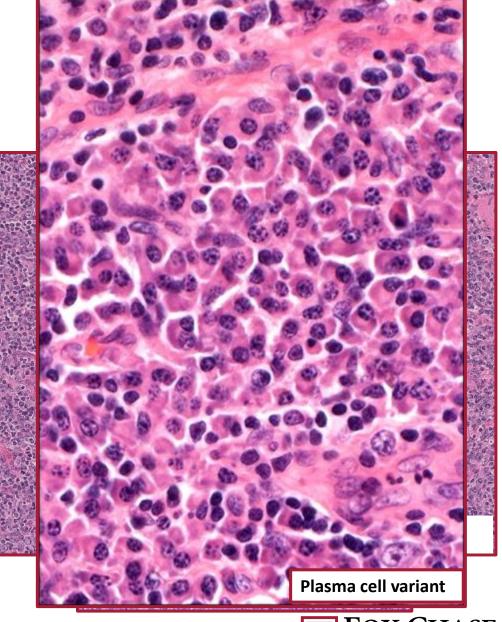
#### Clinical Presentation

- UCD: Localized to a single lymph node station; often asymptomatic, discovered incidentally.
- MCD: Systemic symptoms (fever, weight loss, night sweats), generalized lymphadenopathy, possible organomegaly.
- Association with HHV-8: Particularly in immunocompromised (e.g., HIV).
- **IL-6 Dysregulation**: Drives inflammatory symptoms, especially in iMCD and HHV-8[1].



## Castleman Disease – Histopathology & Key Features

- Major Histologic Variants
  - Hyaline Vascular (HV) Variant (most common in UCD)
    - "Onion-skin": Mantle zone hyperplasia with concentric layering of lymphocytes.
    - "Lollipop" sign: Germinal centers atrophic follicles with hyalinized vessels.
    - "Twinning": two germinal centers appear within a single follicle.
  - Plasma Cell (PC) Variant (commonly seen in MCD)
    - Expanded interfollicular regions with sheets of plasma cells.
    - Follicles may be less regressed; not as hyalinized.
  - **Mixed Variant**: Features of both HV and PC patterns.





### Castleman Disease – Histopathology & Key Features

- Immunophenotype & Ancillary Studies
  - Immunostain for B-cell in follicles and T cells in the interfollicular areas.
  - HHV-8 testing (e.g., LANA-1 staining) in suspected MCD-HHV8.
  - Serum IL-6 can be elevated in iMCD.
  - Germline mutations of NCOA4 and TRAF [1]



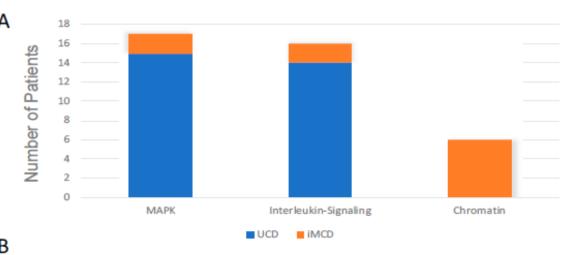
### Castleman Disease – Histopathology & Key Features

- Immunophene
  - Immunostair

HHV-8 testin

• Serum IL-6 ca

• Germline mu



licular areas.

V8.

Pathways	UCD	iMCD
MAPK pathway	FAS, PDGFRB, FGFR3, NF1,	PTPRR, ERBB2, FAS, STK3,
	IL6ST, HRAS, KRAS, NRAS,	TGFBR2
	ERBB4, JAK3, BRAF and	
	TGFBR2	
Interleukin signaling	PDGFRB, FGFR3, NF1, PIM1,	ERBB2, JAK2, PTPN6
pathway	PTPN6, IL6ST, JAK1, HRAS,	
	KRAS, NRAS, JAK2, AKT1,	
	ERBB4, JAK3	
Chromatin remodeling	none	SETD1A, ASH1L, DOT1L,
		JAK2, KMT2E, DNMT3A



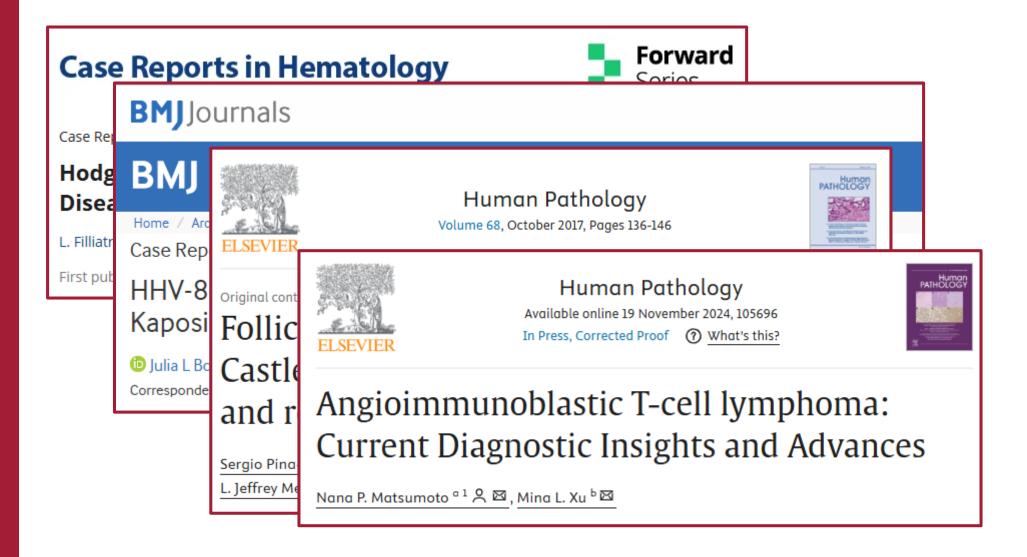
#### Castleman-like Lymphoma Changes – Context & Overview

- Definition & Clinical Context
  - "Castleman-like" changes refer to lymph node architecture resembling Castleman disease but associated with a lymphoma or lymphoproliferative disorder.
  - Found in various malignant settings, e.g.:
    - Hodgkin lymphoma (particularly nodular sclerosis type)
    - Peripheral T-cell lymphomas
    - T-cell/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma
    - Can occur in the same node as or adjacent to neoplastic foci.
  - Often related to local cytokine production (e.g., IL-6), similar to Castleman disease [1-3].
- 1. Alex Reza Gholiha, Peter Hollander, Ingrid Glimelius, Gustaf Hedstrom, Daniel Molin, Henrik Hjalgrim, Karin E. Smedby, Jamileh Hashemi, Rose-Marie Amini, Gunilla Enblad; Revisiting IL-6 expression in the tumor microenvironment of classical Hodgkin lymphoma. Blood Adv 2021; 5 (6): 1671–1681.

  doi: https://doi.org/10.1182/bloodadvances.2020003664
- 2. Bao C, Gu J, Huang X, You L, Zhou Z, Jin J. Cytokine profiles in patients with newly diagnosed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: IL-6 and IL-10 levels are associated with adverse clinical features and poor outcomes. Cytokine. 2023 Sep;169:156289. doi: 10.1016/j.cyto.2023.156289. Epub 2023 Jul 13. PMID: 37453327.
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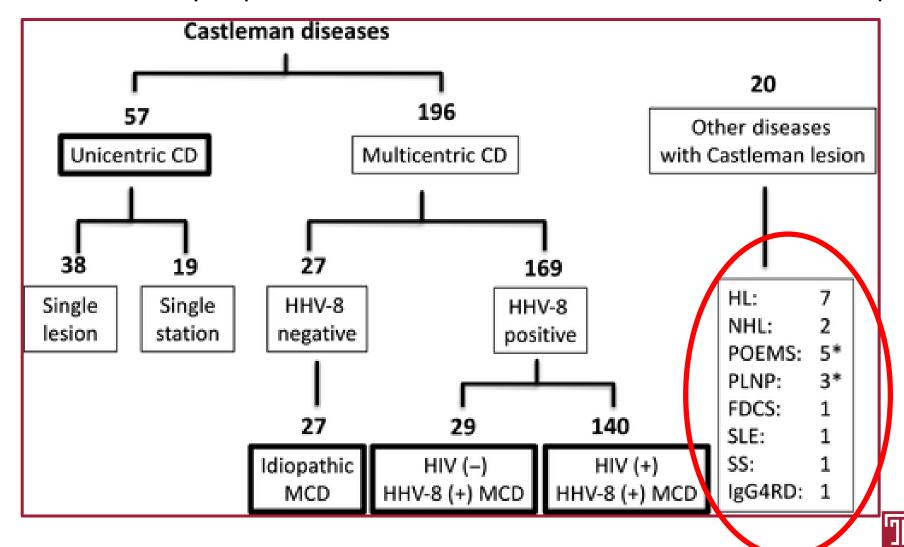


#### Castleman Like lymphomas literature review and case reports





#### Castleman Like lymphomas literature review and case reports



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# Summary of case reports for Castleman Like lymphomas case reports

#### References

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High incidence of Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus-related non-Hodgkin lymphoma in patients with HIV infection and multicentric Castleman disease. Oksenhendler E, et. al. Blood. 2002 Apr 1;99(7):2331-6. doi: 10.1182/blood.v99.7.2331. PMID: 11895764.

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**Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma: Current Diagnostic Insights and Advances.** Matsumoto NP, Xu ML. Hum Pathol. 2024 Nov 19:105696. doi: 10.1016/j.humpath.2024.105696. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 39571692.

The full spectrum of Castleman disease: 273 patients studied over 20 years. Oksenhendler E, et. al. Br J Haematol. 2018 Jan;180(2):206-216. doi: 10.1111/bjh.15019. Epub 2017 Nov 16. PMID: 29143319.



### Distinguishing Castleman-like Changes from Castleman Disease

- Histopathological Pitfalls
  - **Focal vs. Diffuse**: In true Castleman disease, changes are typically diffuse and dominate the lymph node architecture. "Castleman-like" foci may be patchy or overshadowed by neoplastic areas.
  - Cytologic Atypia: Lymphomas will show cytologically atypical lymphoid populations or Reed-Sternberg cells (in Hodgkin lymphoma).
  - **Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma**: May show aberrant T-cell immunophenotype, clonality, or infiltration pattern that is not typical of Castleman disease.



### Distinguishing Castleman-like Changes from Castleman Disease

#### Diagnostic Approach

• Thorough Node Sampling: Evaluate multiple areas to assess distribution of Castleman-like features vs. neoplastic infiltration.

#### Immunophenotypic & Molecular Studies:

- B-cell clonality (e.g., IgH rearrangements).
- T-cell receptor gene rearrangements (in suspected T-cell lymphoma).
- HHV-8 LANA-1 staining if MCD-HHV8 is in the differential.

#### Correlation with Clinical & Laboratory Findings:

Systemic "B" symptoms, organomegaly, abnormal labs (LDH, CBC, etc.).



## Conclusion

Castleman disease is a diagnosis of exclusion

 Must rule out other entities with Castleman-like features including lymphomas

Potential topic of investigation and collaboration



## Thank you!

Multi-Institutional Hematopathology Case Presentation

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