



## **A 4 year retrospective study of 141 cases of Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma in AL-Mouwasat University Hospital classified according to the 2008 WHO classification**

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**Abstract :** The distribution of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma(NHL) subtypes varies in the different geographical locations according to World Health Organization(WHO) classification and there is no accurate epidemiologic study of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. The aim of the study was to: determine the different types of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma in all groups and finds its relation to sex and lymph node involvement and analyze the anatomic distribution (nodal and extranodal) of NHL. This is a retrospective descriptive study of 141 cases of nodal and extranodal NHL retrieved from archives(cords) of all patients diagnosed with NHL at department of pathology of AL-Mouwasat University Hospital during the period between 2013 and 2016. The diagnosis was assessed with immunohistochemical results, categorized and reclassified according to the WHO classification of lymphoid neoplasms( 2008 , 2016 in order). Out of 201 patients diagnosed with malignant lymphoma(ML),141 (70%) had NHL and 60 (30%) had Hodgkin Lymphoma, out of 141 patient who had NHL a male predominance was observed (92/141 ,65%). B-cell lymphoma were the most frequent type of NHL (119/141 ,84%).Diffuse large B cell lymphoma(DLBCL) was the most common pattern o Total of 141 cases (42%)were nodal and (58%)were extranodal. Cervical lymph nodes were the most common site s(29/59 ,49%) followed by axillary These data are in agreement with those reported in Yemen and Lebanon. The relative proportion of follicular in this study is much lesser than that reported in Lebanon . The relative proportion of DLBCL in this study is much higher than that reported in European and American , while proportion of CLL/SLL and plasma cell neoplasms is similar.

**Key words :** NHL, WHO classification of lymphoid neoplasms.

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