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## Lymphohistiocytoid mesothelioma with a response to cisplatin plus pemetrexed: A case report



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## Abstract

We report the case of a patient with lymphohisticcytoid mesothelioma (LHM) with a response to systemic chemotherapy consisting of cisplatin and pemetrexed. A 72-year-old man was referred to our hospital because of abnormal shadows seen on chest X-rays. He had been exposed to asbestos at shipyards for 3 years. Computed tomography (CT) images of the chest showed multiple masses on the parietal pleura, diaphragm, and the interlobar pleura of the right. CT-guided percutaneous needle biopsy was performed and the biopsy specimen demonstrated fibrous thickening of the pleura with abundant lymphocyte infiltration. Immunohistochemical analyses revealed that the cells were positive for calretinin, WT-1, and CAM5.2, and negative for CEA, TTF-1, CK5/6, AE1/AE3, desmin, CD3, CD20, CD30, and CD68. Based on these findings, the diagnosis was confirmed as LHM. Systemic chemotherapy consisting of cisplatin (75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) and pemetrexed (500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) was delivered. After 6 courses of chemotherapy, multiple tumors had remarkably regressed, and the patient remains on maintenance treatment with pemetrexed. There are few reports of chemotherapy for LHM. The combination of cisplatin and pemetrexed could be a good treatment option for LHM. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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## 1. Introduction

Malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM) is an aggressive malignancy arising from the mesothelial cells lining the pleura [1] and is generally associated with a history of asbestos exposure [2]. Lymphohisticytoid mesothelioma (LHM) is a rare subtype of MPM and there are few reports on the efficacy of systemic chemotherapy for this subtype. We report the case of a patient with LHM who had a response to systemic chemotherapy consisting of cisplatin and pemetrexed.



Figure 1 Computed tomography images at diagnosis (A, B) and after the 6 cycles of systemic chemotherapy consisting of cisplatin and pemetrexed (C, D). Black arrows indicate the tumors on the pleura.



**Figure 2** Whole-body fluorine-18 2-fluoro-2-deoxy-p-glucose (FDG) positron emission tomography and CT images demonstrating abnormal FDG uptake (shown in red) in multiple masses on the pleura.

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