Case Report

Primary Burkitt Lymphoma of the Fourth Ventricle in an Immunocompetent Young Patient

Abdulrahman Alabdulsalam, 1 Syed Z. A. Zaidi, 2 Imran Tailor, 2 Yasser Orz, 3 and Sadeq Al-Dandan 4

1 Department of Pathology, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh 14611, Saudi Arabia
2 Department of Adult Hematology/BMT, CCC, King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh 11525, Saudi Arabia
3 Department of Adult Neurosurgery, NNI, King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh 11525, Saudi Arabia
4 Department of Pathology, King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh 11525, Saudi Arabia

Correspondence should be addressed to Abdulrahman Alabdulsalam; dr.abdurrahman@hotmail.com

Received 29 May 2014; Revised 17 August 2014; Accepted 17 August 2014; Published 31 August 2014

Academic Editor: Piero Tosi

Copyright © 2014 Abdulrahman Alabdulsalam et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Primary Burkitt lymphoma of the central nervous system (CNS) is rare, with only few cases reported in the literature. An 18 year-old immunocompetent male presented with multiple cranial nerves palsies and was found to have a mass predominantly in the 4th ventricle of the brain. Tumor was surgically removed and showed morphological and immunohistochemical features consistent with Burkitt lymphoma. The patient responded very well to anthracycline based chemotherapy with high dose methotrexate (HD MTX) and intrathecal (IT) chemotherapy delivered by Ommaya reservoir. Primary Burkitt lymphoma of the CNS is a rare entity that poses differential diagnostic challenge with other small round blue cell tumors.

1. Introduction

Burkitt lymphoma is high-grade B-cell lymphoma of germinal center origin, and it has rarely been reported as a primary brain neoplasm [1]. We present a case of a primary Burkitt lymphoma of the brain predominantly involving the 4th ventricle in an immunocompetent adult. The patient was primarily treated by surgical debulking (as it was initially suspected to be medulloblastoma) followed by chemotherapy and intraventricular chemotherapy through Ommaya reservoir resulting in complete resolution of the tumor.

2. Case Presentation

An 18-year-old male, not known to have any medical illness, was admitted to Aseer Central Hospital, Abha, Saudi Arabia, with a history of progressive ataxia for 4 weeks. He also had double vision, facial asymmetry, tinnitus, and dysphagia during the last 2 weeks prior to presentation. On examination, the patient was alert, conscious, and oriented, and his vital signs were stable. He was found to have bilateral palsies of the fourth cranial nerve, as well as palsies of the left 7th, 9th, and 10th cranial nerves, in addition to mild cerebellar ataxia. His CT scan of the brain revealed a posterior fossa mass. The patient was transferred to King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh, for further investigation and management. He had performance status of 2 on Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) scale. A magnetic resonance imaging of the brain (Figure 1) was done and showed a homogeneously enhancing, well-demarcated subependymal tumor outlining the fourth ventricle, occluding its lumen, and extending down into the foramen of Magendie. It measured 3 × 3 × 3.5 cm and it had mass effect, but no true invasion of the brainstem was noted. Moderate peritumoral edema was seen within the neighboring brainstem and the left cerebellum. Similar, however, smaller lesions were noted; the first one was in the floor of the third ventricle, anterior to the aqueduct, which measured 12 × 6 mm, and the other was seen in spinal intradural extramedullary location filling in the lateral recess of the C4 level on the right side. Blood tests
Figure 1: T1-weighted, gadolinium-enhanced axial magnetic resonance image, showing a well-demarcated intensely enhancing subependymal lesion occluding the lumen of the fourth ventricle and causing moderate peritumoral edema.

Figure 2: T1-weighted, immediate postoperative, gadolinium-enhanced axial magnetic resonance image, showing gross total resection with small enhancing changes along the posterior aspect of the surgical resection cavity.

including CBC differential count, U&E, LFT, and uric acid were normal. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) was also normal (206 U/L). Serological tests results for hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV were unremarkable. Quantitative immunoglobulins were also normal. Lymphocyte subset analysis revealed normal absolute CD4 positive T-helper cells (1.73 × 10^9/L). Blood film review did not show any abnormal cells. The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) cells count showed RBC 526/cumm and WBC 1/cumm. CSF cytology examination did not reveal any abnormal cell. CSF protein was not high (0.1 G/L).

The patient underwent suboccipital craniotomy and transvermian approach for tumor removal where a gross total resection of the intraventricular lesion was achieved with a curative intent except lesions in third ventricle and cervical spinal cord (Figure 2). The frozen section showed a round blue cell tumor, initially favoring medulloblastoma.

On microscopic examination of the permanent and additional sections, the tumor showed sheets of medium-sized discohesive cells displaying high nucleus to cytoplasm ratio and brisk mitotic activity. Lots of apoptotic bodies as well as tangible body macrophages were seen, giving rise to “starry sky” appearance (Figure 3). Some cells demonstrated squared-off borders, reminiscent of molding (Figure 4); however, no neuropil or salt and pepper nuclear chromatin pattern were seen. There were no eccentric nuclei or eosinophilic cytoplasmic globules to suggest atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor (ATRT). Immunohistochemical staining showed the tumor cells to be positive for CD45, CD20, CD79, CD10, and Bcl-6 (Figure 5). Tumor cells were negative for Bcl-2, CD3, CD30, TdT, and Cyclin D1. The Ki67 labeling index was more than 99% (Figure 6). In situ hybridization for Epstein-Barr virus-encoded RNA (EBER) was negative. The negative reaction to synaptophysin and GFAP argued against medulloblastoma and glioma, respectively. The positive INI and negative Cam5.2 and SMA ruled out ATRT. Cytogenetic study confirmed t(8:14) by FISH technique performed on a paraffin embedded tissue section as all of the scored nuclei revealed IGH/CMYC rearrangement signals. CT scans of neck, chest, and abdomen; whole body PET scan MRI studies; and bone marrow biopsy (including FISH analysis for c-myc gene rearrangements) did not show any sign of extracranial...
lymphoma; hence, our final diagnosis was primary Burkitt lymphoma of the CNS.

The patient was then treated with chemotherapy and is being followed up by multidisciplinary teams. He was offered R-CHOP with HD MTX (3 gram/m²) chemotherapy regimen every 21 days (HD MTX typically being offered on day 10 of 21-day cycle) and triple intrathecal chemotherapy injections (TITs) containing methotrexate, cytarabine, and hydrocortisone through Ommaya reservoir. The patient completed 6 cycles of R-CHOP+HD MTX and 9 injections of TITs. In view of his poor performance status and lack of enough data on appropriate treatment regimen in the literature, the team decided to choose this regimen. It was planned to offer whole brain radiotherapy (WBRT) at the end as consolidation. Two months after the chemotherapy, an MRI of brain showed a good response to the therapy with near complete resolution of the postsurgical residual tumor in the posterior fossa and brainstem, complete resolution of the posterior third ventricle focus, and a near complete resolution of the C3-C4 intradural extramedullary focus. At the end of treatment he developed leukencephalopathy changes on follow-up MRI albeit he had remarkable improvement in his tumor with no evidence of further recurrence. Consequently, the planned WBRT was not given and the chemotherapy treatment was hence stopped and he underwent extensive rehabilitative physiotherapy.

On the last followup of the patient (18 months after the surgery), he was able to walk independently with a cane but still had multiple neurological deficits of the cranial nerves, including residual facial palsy, altered taste sensation, residual dysarthria, and a mild gait ataxia, although he is independent with daily activities. He also had multiple Botox injection in bilateral spastic medial rectus muscle to reduce the double vision in addition to eyelid surgeries for bilateral Bell’s palsy. However, no evidence of recurrence of the lymphoma has been noted.

3. Discussion

We report a case of primary Burkitt lymphoma of the brain in an immunocompetent adult patient of 18 years of age. The main bulk of the tumor was in the fourth ventricle. Burkitt lymphoma is known to involve the CNS as part of systemic disease; however, to our knowledge; there are only 20 reported cases as primary Burkitt lymphoma of the central nervous system (Table 1) [1–19]. Only five cases of Burkitt lymphoma presented as posterior fossa masses [4, 6, 7, 15, 18].

Central nervous system (CNS) involvement of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) occurs as a primary or secondary disease. Primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) accounts for 3% of all newly diagnosed brain tumors and 2–3% of all cases of NHL. Surveillance, epidemiology, and end results (SEER) database indicates that the incidence of this tumor may be rising among patients 65 years of age and older [20]. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma accounts for 90% of PCNSL, followed by T-cell lymphomas and mucosa associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma [8]. The etiology of PCNSL is not fully understood and the lymphomagenesis is largely undefined. Significant risk factors for PCNSL include acquired or congenital immunodeficiency states. PCNSL is also an AIDS-defining condition associated with a very low CD4 T-cell count (<50 cells/mL) [21]. The association between AIDS-related PCNSL and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) expression in the tumor is near 100%. By contrast, EBV is rarely detected in PCNSL of immunocompetent patients, suggesting a different pathogenesis in each group [22].

Among immunocompetent patients, PCNSL has a median age at diagnosis of 56 years and a male-to-female ratio of 1.2–1.7:1. In newly diagnosed PCNSL, lesions are solitary in 65% and multifocal in 35% [22]. Our patient was relatively younger, immunocompetent, had a large mass in posterior fossa in addition to smaller foci, and did not harbor EBV in the tumor. All of these features argue in favor of sporadic form of Burkitt lymphoma.

Prognosis of PCNSL is poor with rapid progression if left untreated. The international extranodal lymphoma study group (IELSG) described 5 poor prognostic parameters in PCNSL: (1) age older than 60 years; (2) ECOG performance status 1; (3) elevated LDH; (4) high CSF protein concentration; and (5) tumor location within the deep regions of the brain (periventricular, basal ganglia, brainstem, and/or cerebellum). The 2-year overall survival rates for patients with
Table 1: Reported cases of primary Burkitt lymphoma in central nervous system.

| Case number | Author                        | Year  | Age | Gender | Location                                      | Previous status/immunity                                      |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1           | Valsamis et al. [1]           | 1976  | 3 m | Male   | Both temporal tips and partial temporal area  | Positive serology for EBV                                     |
| 2           | Gigormini et al. [2]          | 1981  | 11 y| Male   | Temporooccipital area                         | Excised astrocytoma, 6 months before presentation with Burkitt lymphoma |
| 3           | Kobayashi et al. [3]          | 1984  | 55 y| Female | Right temporoparietal area                    | Not available                                                 |
| 4           | Hegedus [4]                   | 1984  | 50 y| Female | Brainstem and cerebellum                      | Nothing significant/competent                                 |
| 5           | Tekkok et al. [5]             | 1991  | 5 y | Male   | Frontobasal parasellar area                   | Nothing significant/competent                                 |
| 6           | Toren et al. [6]              | 1994  | 6 y | Female | ? Midbrain                                    | Nothing significant/competent                                 |
| 7           | Späth-Schwalbe et al. [7]     | 1999  | 40 y| Male   | Cerebellum and pons                            | Nothing significant/competent                                 |
| 8           | Monabati et al. [8]           | 2002  | 49 y| Female | Right parietal lobe                            | Iron deficiency anemia/competent                               |
| 9           | Shehu [9]                     | 2003  | 8 y | Male   | Left temporal area and right lateral orbit    | Not available                                                 |
| 10          | Gobbato et al. [10]           | 2006  | 38 y| Male   | Right frontotemporoparietal subdural area     | AIDS                                                         |
| 11          | Abel et al. [11]              | 2006  | 50 y| Male   | Central thalamus and right thalamus           | Not available                                                 |
| 12          | Kozáková et al. [12]          | 2008  | 60 y| Female | Sellar (pituitary)                            | Nothing significant/competent                                 |
| 13          | Takasu et al. [13]            | 2010  | 71 y| Male   | Hypothalamic third ventricle                  | Known case of inactive TB/competent                            |
| 14          | Gu et al. [14]                | 2010  | 75 y| Female | Third and left lateral ventricles             | Resolved cerebral infarction/competent                         |
| 15          | Lim et al. [15]               | 2011  | 43 y| Female | Medulla oblongata                             | Not available                                                 |
| 16          | Jiang et al. [16]             | 2011  | 14 y| Male   | Right lateral ventricle                      | Nothing significant/competent                                 |
| 17          | Akhaddar et al. [17]          | 2012  | 13 y| Female | Right infratemporal area                     | Nothing significant/competent                                 |
| 18          | Yoon et al. [18]              | 2012  | 10 y| Male   | Suprasellar, cerebellum, 3rd ventricle       | Not available                                                 |
| 19          | Yoon et al. [18]              | 2012  | 32 m| Male   | Sellar area, extend to orbit/sphenoid         | Not available                                                 |
| 20          | Jiang et al. [19]             | 2012  | 69 y| Male   | Right temporal and occipital lobes, cervical spine, and cauda equina | Nothing significant/competent                                 |

0 to 1, 2 to 3, or 4 to 5 of these adverse risk factors are 80%, 48%, or 15%, respectively [23]. Our patient had 2 risk factors (performance status of 2 and tumor location) implying a probability of 48% for two-year overall survival.

All therapeutic modalities except high-dose methotrexate (HD-MTX) are subject to controversy, especially whole brain radiotherapy (WBRT) and intrathecal chemotherapy. There is a consistent recommendation among review articles and international guidelines, including those of the US National Comprehensive Cancer Network, is that planned resections of PCNSL should be discouraged [24]. This is based on the evidence that aggressive surgery may increase the risk of postoperative neurologic deficit and provides no impact on survival compared with biopsy alone [25, 26].

Recent investigators are challenging this paradigm. According to their study, when controlled for the number of lesions, aggressive resection of PCNSL correlated with better progression-free survival with the regimen studied [24, 27]. A recent retrospective study of the German PCNSL Study Group-1 (GPSG-1) trial, a large randomized phase III study...
comprising of 526 patients with PCNSL, the progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) were significantly shorter in biopsied patients compared with patients with subtotal or gross total resections. This difference in outcome was not due to age or Karnofsky performance status (KPS) [24]. Accordingly, in individualized cases (well-circumscribed tumors with significant mass effect, in which tumor debulking is deemed feasible with low risk of neurological deficit) aggressive surgical resections may provide significant clinical benefit including immediate relief of mass effect, facilitating the rapid tapering of glucocorticoids, and intuitively eliminating the cell populations with drug resistance potential [22].

Interestingly, unpublished observations of our clinical colleagues (Syed Z. A. Zaidi and Imran Tailor) at King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh, also suggest that Burkitt Lymphoma patients who reached our institution after (so-called erroneous) surgical debulking of tumor in other organs, for example, hemicolectomy for huge masses involving colon, have showed excellent outcome after relatively less intensive chemotherapy using modified Vanderbilt chemotherapy + rituximab protocol.

Unfortunately, the highest level of evidence for chemotherapy treatment of PCNL comes from phase 2 clinical trials. The likely reason is the rarity of this illness and poor performance status in the majority of patients. As mentioned earlier, the majority tend to be diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; very little is known about natural history, treatment, and prognosis of primary CNS Burkitt lymphoma [8]. Systemic Burkitt lymphoma differs from other aggressive lymphomas as it is treated by intense chemotherapy regimens akin to acute lymphoblastic leukemias such as Hyper-CVAD regimen or is treated by intense chemotherapy regimens akin to acute lymphoblastic leukemia using modified Vanderbilt chemotherapy + rituximab protocol.

In the literature, the patients with primary CNS Burkitt lymphoma are treated with HD MTX based regimen [15, 29]. This distinct biology and poor performance status of patient made us choose RCHOP with HD MTX and further 9 cycles of triple IT chemotherapy through Ommaya reservoir. IT chemotherapy is generally not recommended when HD MTX is used; however, we did give intraventricular chemotherapy as this patient had ventricular lesions [30]. When HD MTX with high-dose cytarabine (HD ARA C) was used along with whole brain radiotherapy in an international multicentric phase 2 randomized trial comprising of 79 patients with PCNL (including one case of Burkitt lymphoma), it was found that patients who received HD MTX and HD ARA C with WBRT had better response than those who received HD MTX and WBRT, although toxicity was increased in former. In HD MTX/HD ARA C/WBRT arm complete remission rates and overall response rates were 46% and 69%, respectively, compared to 18% and 40% in HD MTX/WBRT arm [29].

Our reported case of primary CNS Burkitt lymphoma in an immunocompetent adult posed unique diagnostic and therapeutic challenges including choice for optimal chemotherapy regimen and role of surgical debulking. This case has many other peculiar rarities including very young age and involvement of posterior fossa and fourth ventricle. The patient is alive and independent with daily activities and is in complete remission for the last 18 months, although he has some residual neurological deficits including facial weakness, dysarthria, and mild ataxia.

This case report should stimulate thoughts for larger studies to explore the impact of debulking surgeries in lymphoma patients, especially in primary CNS lymphomas, and also define optimal chemotherapy regimens not only in PCNSL but also in primary CNS Burkitt lymphoma.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

References

[1] M. P. Valsamis, P. H. Levine, I. Rapin, M. Santorineou, and K. Shulman, “Primary intracranial Burkitt lymphoma in an infant,” Cancer, vol. 37, no. 3, pp. 1500–1507, 1976.
[2] D. Gigormini, J. Peiffer, and T. Tzanos, “Occurrence of a primary Burkitt-type lymphoma of the central nervous system in an astrocytoma patient. A case report,” Acta Neuropathologica, vol. 54, no. 2, pp. 165–167, 1981.
[3] H. Kobayashi, T. Sano, K. Ii, and K. Hizawa, “Primary Burkitt-type lymphoma of the central nervous system,” Acta Neuropathologica, vol. 64, no. 1, pp. 12–14, 1984.
[4] K. Hegedus, “Burkitt-type lymphoma and reticulum-cell sarcoma. An unusual mixed form of two intracranial primary malignant lymphomas,” Surgical Neurology, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 23–29, 1984.
[5] I. H. Tekkok, K. Tahta, A. Erbengi, M. Buyukpamukcu, S. Rua- can, and M. Topcu, “Primary intracranial extradural Burkitt-type lymphoma,” Child’s Nervous System, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 172–174, 1991.
[6] A. Toren, M. Mandel, E. Shahar et al., “Primary central nervous system Burkitt’s lymphoma presenting as Guillain- Barre syndrome,” Medical and Pediatric Oncology, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 372–375, 1994.
[7] E. Späth-Schwalbe, I. Genvresse, H. Stein et al., “Highly malignant primary Burkitt-type B-cell lymphoma,” Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, vol. 124, no. 15, pp. 451–455, 1999.
[8] A. Monabati, S. M. Rakei, P. V. Kumar, M. Taghipoor, and A. Rahimi, “Primary Burkitt lymphoma of the brain in an immunocompetent patient: case report,” Journal of Neurosurgery, vol. 96, no. 6, pp. 1127–1129, 2002.
[9] B. B. Shehu, “Primary central nervous system Burkitt’s lymphoma presenting with proptosis,” Annals of Tropical Pediatrics, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 319–320, 2003.
[10] P. L. Gobbato, A. D. A. Pereira Filho, G. de David et al., “Primary meningeal Burkitt-type lymphoma presenting as the first clinical manifestation of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome,” Revista Neurologica, vol. 49, no. 5, pp. 375–380, 2001.
[11] P. L. Gobbato, A. D. A. Pereira Filho, G. de David et al., “Primary meningeal Burkitt-type lymphoma presenting as the first clinical manifestation of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome,” Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria, vol. 64, no. 2, pp. 511–515, 2006.
[12] T. W. Abel, M. A. Thompson, J. Kim et al., “Primary central nervous system Burkitt lymphoma: report of a case confirmed with identification of (18;14) by fish,” Brain Pathology, vol. 16, supplement 1, pp. 96–97, 2006.
[13] T. W. Abel, M. A. Thompson, J. Kim et al., “Primary central nervous system Burkitt lymphoma: report of a case confirmed with identification of (18;14) by fish,” Brain Pathology, vol. 16, supplement 1, pp. 96–97, 2006.
[14] T. W. Abel, M. A. Thompson, J. Kim et al., “Primary central nervous system Burkitt lymphoma: report of a case confirmed with identification of (18;14) by fish,” Brain Pathology, vol. 16, supplement 1, pp. 96–97, 2006.
[13] M. Takasu, S. Takeshita, N. Tanitame et al., “Primary hypothamalic third ventricular Burkitt’s lymphoma: a case report with emphasis on differential diagnosis,” *The British Journal of Radiology*, vol. 83, no. 986, pp. e43–e47, 2010.

[14] Y. Gu, Y. Y. Hou, X. B. Zhang, and F. Hu, “Primary central nervous system Burkitt lymphoma as concomitant lesions in the third and the left ventricles: a case study and literature review,” *Journal of Neuro-Oncology*, vol. 99, no. 2, pp. 277–281, 2010.

[15] T. Lim, S. J. Kim, K. Kim et al., “Primary CNS lymphoma other than DLBCL: a descriptive analysis of clinical features and treatment outcomes,” *Annals of Hematology*, vol. 90, no. 12, pp. 1391–1398, 2011.

[16] M. Jiang, J. Zhu, Y. Guan, and L. Zou, “Primary central nervous system Burkitt lymphoma with non-immunoglobulin heavy chain translocation in right ventricle: Case report,” *Pediatric Hematology and Oncology*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 454–458, 2011.

[17] A. Akhaddar, M. Zalagh, H. Belqquir, and M. Boucetta, “Burkitt’s lymphoma: a rare cause of isolated trigeminal neuralgia in a child,” *Child’s Nervous System*, vol. 28, no. 7, pp. 1125–1126, 2012.

[18] J. H. Yoon, H. J. Kang, H. Kim et al., “Successful treatment of primary central nervous system lymphoma without irradiation in children: single center experience,” *Journal of Korean Medical Science*, vol. 27, no. 11, pp. 1378–1384, 2012.

[19] L. Jiang, Z. Li, L. E. Finn et al., “Primary central nervous system B cell lymphoma with features intermediate between diffuse large B cell lymphoma and burkitt lymphoma,” *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 72–76, 2012.

[20] J. L. Villano, M. Koshy, H. Shaikh, T. A. Dolecek, and B. J. McCarthy, “Age, gender, and racial differences in incidence and survival in primary CNS lymphoma,” *British Journal of Cancer*, vol. 105, no. 9, pp. 1414–1418, 2011.

[21] A. Cingolani, R. Gastaldi, L. Fassone et al., “Epstein-Barr virus infection is predictive of CNS involvement in systemic AIDS-related non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas,” *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, vol. 18, no. 19, pp. 3325–3330, 2000.

[22] J. L. Rubenstein, N. K. Gupta, G. N. Mannis, A. K. Lamarre, and P. Treseler, “How I treat CNS lymphomas,” *Blood*, vol. 122, no. 14, pp. 2318–2330, 2013.

[23] A. J. M. Ferreri, J. Blay, M. Reni et al., “Prognostic scoring system for primary CNS lymphomas: the International Extranodal Lymphoma Study Group experience,” *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 266–272, 2003.

[24] M. Weller, P. Martus, P. Roth, E. Thiel, and A. Korfel, “Surgery for primary CNS lymphoma? Challenging a paradigm,” *Neuro-Oncology*, vol. 14, no. 12, pp. 1481–1484, 2012.

[25] L. M. DeAngelis, J. Yahalom, M. H. Heinemann, C. Cirrincione, H. T. Thaler, and G. Krol, “Primary CNS lymphoma: combined treatment with chemotherapy and radiotherapy,” *Neurology*, vol. 40, no. 1, pp. 80–86, 1990.

[26] B. Bataille, V. Delwail, E. Menet et al., “Primary intracerebral malignant lymphoma: report of 248 cases,” *Journal of Neurosurgery*, vol. 92, no. 2, pp. 261–266, 2000.

[27] M. Bellinzona, F. Roser, H. Ostertag, R. M. Gaab, and M. Saini, “Surgical removal of primary central nervous system lymphomas (PCNSL) presenting as space occupying lesions: a series of 33 cases,” *European Journal of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 100–105, 2005.

[28] D. C. Linch, “Burkitt lymphoma in adults,” *British Journal of Haematology*, vol. 156, no. 6, pp. 693–703, 2012.

[29] A. J. Ferreri, M. Reni, M. Foppoli et al., “High-dose cytarabine plus high-dose methotrexate versus high-dose methotrexate alone in patients with primary CNS lymphoma: a randomised phase 2 trial,” *The Lancet*, vol. 374, no. 9700, pp. 1512–1520, 2009.

[30] A. J. M. Ferreri, “How I treat primary CNS lymphoma,” *Blood*, vol. 118, no. 3, pp. 510–522, 2011.