Abstract: Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection has been implicated in the development of hepatocellular and hematopoietic malignancies. We describe a patient with chronic hepatitis B who developed hepatosplenic \( \gamma \delta \) T-cell lymphoma. A 45-year-old woman presented with marked hepatosplenomegaly and hepatic failure during the course of chronic hepatitis B. Peripheral blood examination revealed 57\% abnormal lymphoid cells which expressed the \( \gamma \delta \) T-cell receptor. The cytogenetic analysis of tumor cells showed an abnormal karyotype; 47, XX, -13, +2mar in all 20 metaphases examined. A clonal rearrangement of the T-cell receptor genes was demonstrated by Southern blot analysis, showing monoclonal expansion of tumor cells. A liver biopsy specimen showed fibrosis of the portal areas and sinusoidal infiltration of tumor cells. HBV infection was documented by the presence of IgG anti-HBc and anti-HBs antibodies in serum. Although HBV-DNA was not detected in tumor cells by polymerase chain reaction analysis, there is a possibility that proliferation of \( \gamma \delta \) T cells in response to HBV infection played a role in the pathogenesis of hepatosplenic \( \gamma \delta \) T-cell lymphoma. J. Med. Invest. 44: 215-217, 1998

Key Words: hepatosplenic lymphoma, \( \gamma \delta \) T-cell, hepatitis B virus, chronic hepatitis, hepatosplenomegaly
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HBV-related hepatosplenic lymphoma

![Figure A](imageA.png)

![Figure B](imageB.png)