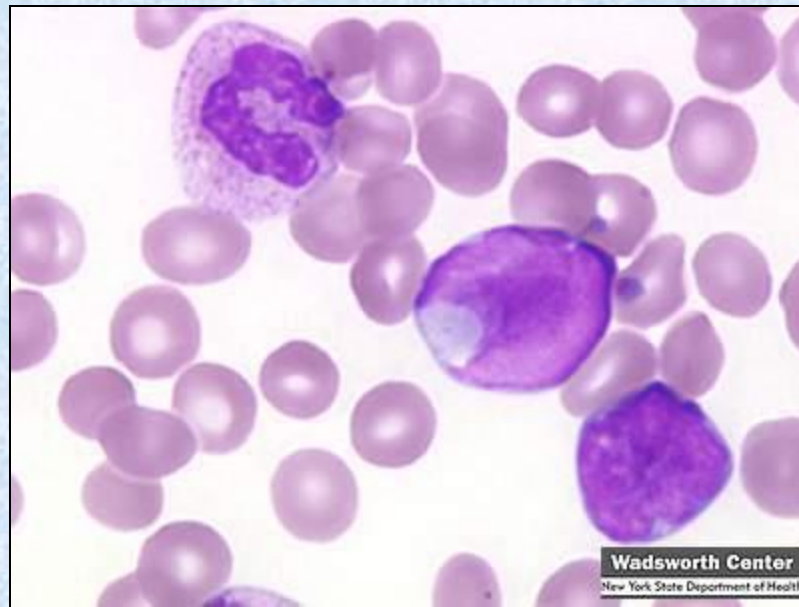
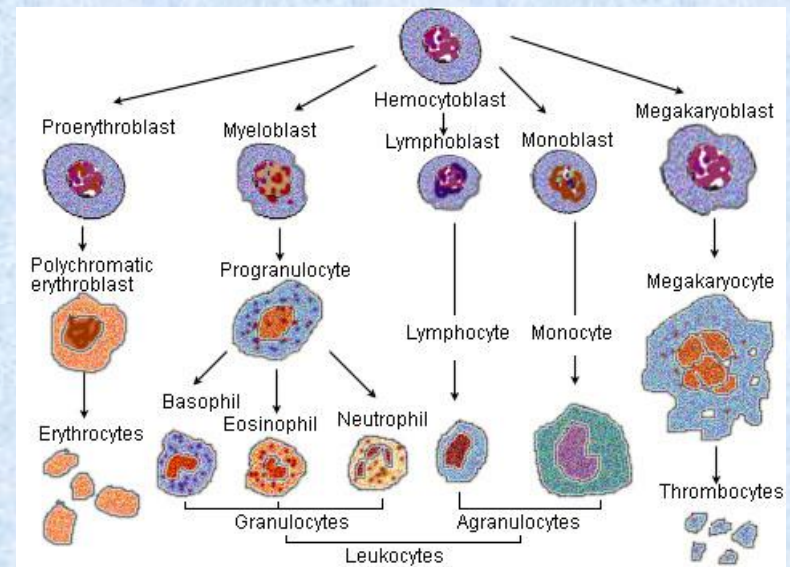


Lymphoblast



lymphoblast



A lymphocyte that has gotten larger after being stimulated by an antigen.

Lymphoblast also refers to an immature cell that can develop into a mature lymphocyte.

- Lymphoblasts are **12-20 μm** in diameter with a round to oval nucleus, sometimes eccentric in location.
- The nucleus to cytoplasm ratio is about **4:1**.
- the periphery of both the nucleus and the cell may be irregular in outline.
- The cytoplasm is usually agranular and deeply to moderately basophilic.

Lymphoblastic Lymphoma

- This is a high grade lymphoma which arise from precursors of B or T-cells.
- The vast majority (90%) are of immature T-cell lineage.
- Most of these cases occur in children and adolescents.

Characterization

- **B-lymphoblastic lymphoma**

Usually CD20 negative
CD19 and CD43 positive
CD79a +

- **T-lymphoblastic lymphoma**

Usually CD3+ but some are negative
Usually CD43+ and CD45RO-

- In contrast to the more common lymphoblastic lymphoma of T-cell lineage, B-LB can be an extranodal disease, with a propensity to involve skin and bone
- B lymphoblastic lymphomas have a better prognosis with a high remission rate, especially for early stage disease