



TRENDS IN EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS AND BURKITT LYMPHOMA

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Abstract:

Burkitt's lymphoma is a rare form of malignant non-Hodgkin lymphoma mature B cells. In Europe and North America, representing about half of non-Hodgkin lymphomas in children and about 2% of those in adults. Indeed, two incidence peaks exist: the first is in childhood / adolescence / early adulthood and the second after 40 years.

Male individuals are preferentially affected. Patients infected with the HIV virus and that the antiviral therapy is not optimal are particularly susceptible to developing Burkitt's lymphoma. Two forms exist: one is called "endemic" (sub tropical Africa) and linked to the Epstein Barr Virus (EBV). Diagnosis is based on biopsy of a mass or puncture of an effusion or bone marrow revealing the presence of tumor cells. The staging is performed using imaging (mainly ultrasound and scanner). Differential diagnosis includes other forms of child abdominal tumors (such as Wilms' tumor and neuroblastoma. The management should be done in a specialized center in oncology



/ hematology. The treatment is based on chemotherapy which is some months but intensive. Our clinical observation reports the case of a girl aged 13 who presented with severe oral manifestations budding Burkitt lymphoma having evolved after 2 years of treatment.

Keywords: Epstein-Barr Virus, Burkitt Lymphoma, Children, Malignant Non Hodgkin Lymphoma

Biography:

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