



In a 46-year old male patient with mantle cell lymphoma (blastoid variant), there is a homogeneous high signal in the sacrum as well as both iliac bones on the b50 DWI image (a). The signal remains high (and even increases) on the b1000 image (b), and consequently, there is a low signal on the ADC map, indicating diffusion restriction (c). On the T1W image (d), the bone marrow is iso-/hypointense relative to the adjacent skeletal

muscle, indicating replacement of the fatty bone marrow. The above MRI findings are suggestive of diffuse bone marrow infiltration by the lymphoma, which is confirmed by bone marrow biopsy: H&E (e) staining reveals pronounced nodular infiltration, thereby occupying large areas of the marrow spaces; the infiltration is highlighted in the CAE (f) stain, which demarcates residual regular myeloid cells. Giemsa stain (g) shows typical folded and indented nuclei of lesional cells, with numerous large pleomorphic cells with prominent nucleoli. The cells express both CD20 (h), and CyclinD1 (i, j).