MEDIASTINAL LIPOSARCOMA IN A PATIENT INFECTED WITH THE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

To the Editor:

Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the subsequent destruction of T4-positive helper cells are associated with the development of infection with opportunistic pathogens and with the development of various malignancies [4]. Patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are also at higher risk for Kaposi's sarcoma and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas [2]. It has been asserted that the increased incidence of these malignancies is associated with alterations in the immune system [3]: If the immune system is truly a factor in protection against malignancy, then HIV-infected patients may be at greater risk for other forms of cancer as well. Liposarcoma is usually a malignancy of later life; it is rarely found as a primary tumor in younger persons. In the light of this tumor's location in a relatively young person, we suggest that there may be an association of liposarcoma with HIV infection.

Note: The opinions and assertions contained herein are the private ones of the authors and are not to be construed as official or reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.

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LYMPHOMA PRESENTING AS ACUTE RENAL FAILURE

To the Editor:

The development of acute renal failure in patients with lymphoma is a common clinical problem. Acute renal failure in these patients is usually the consequence of obstruction to urine flow, toxic effects of chemotherapeutic agents or antibiotics, acute urate nephropathy or the tumor lysis syndrome, and/or associated disease processes such as sepsis, hypercalcemia, and amyloidosis [1]. However, acute renal failure due to lymphomatous infiltration of the kidneys has been described infrequently. The following brief report outlines the course of a patient in whom the primary clinical presentation of disease was acute renal failure secondary to lymphomatous infiltration of the kidneys. The case highlights the value of renal biopsy in

Mediastinal liposarcoma in a patient infected with the human immunodeficiency virus

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