

Additional file 1

Figure S1A-E.pdf

Diagnostic image examinations of the patient case

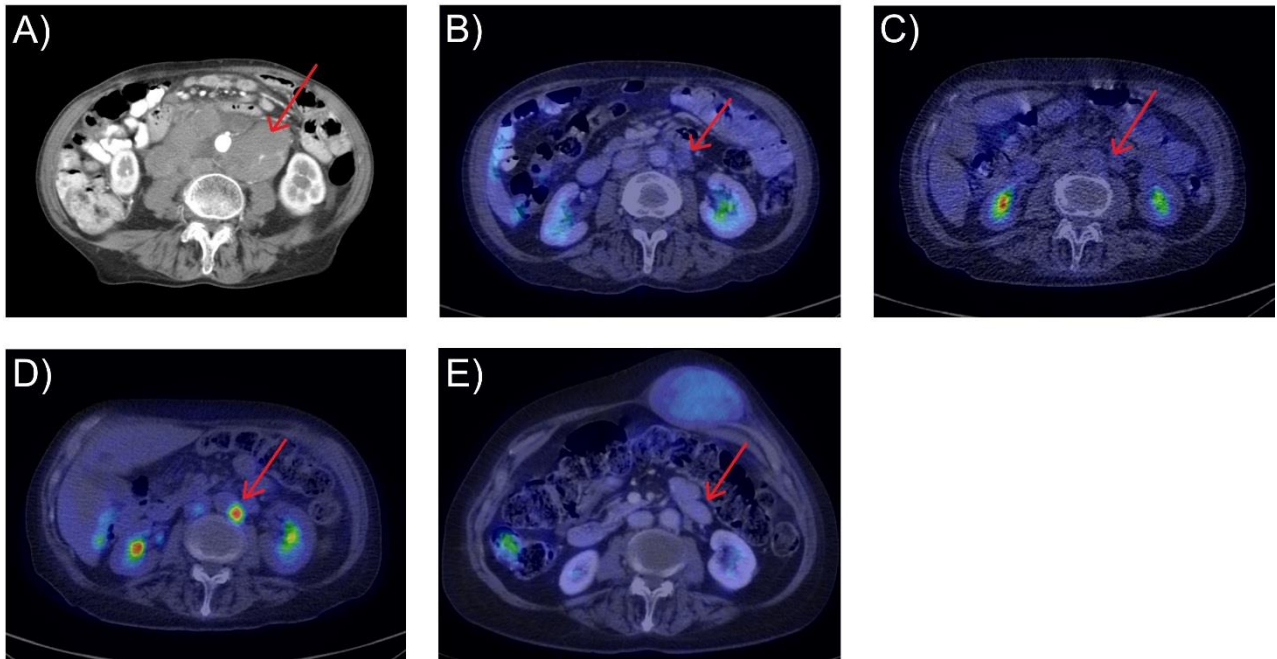


Figure Legend: **A)** The computed tomography (CT) from the primary lymphoma diagnosis showed retroperitoneal bulk tumor and bilateral hydronephrosis (July 2007). **B)** A PET/CT was performed after six cycles of R-CHOP and identified a large abdominal residual tumor without FDG (January 2008). **C)** A routine scan was performed after three months of follow-up and confirmed continuous remission (March 2008). **D)** A control scan was performed six months after therapy showing FDG accumulation in the retroperitoneal residual tumor as well as a palpable cervical tumor (July 2008). After four cycles of rituximab and continuous chlorambucil treatment (total 6 months) a status scan was performed and showed a marked reduction of FDG-uptake in the abdominal bulk tumor (November 2008 - data not shown), and repeated as illustrated in **E)** consistent with continuous complete remission (July 2010) according to the revised response criteria for malignant lymphoma. The superficial process at abdomen in **E)** was a benign lipoma.