2019. This sample includes 1 case of follicular lymphoma, 2 cases of large T-cell lymphoma, and 10 cases of large B-cell lymphoma.

**Results** All the patients were women and aged between 17–89 years (average age: 52.6 years). The mean symptom was a breast lump, only one patient consulted for inflammatory signs in the breast. The average clinical size of the tumor was 7.2 cm, with a maximum of 15 cm.

Mammography showed an oval mass with circumscribed margins in the majority of cases. Ultrasound showed in most of the cases a hypoechoic irregular mass or multilobulated mass with irregular margin and hypervascular on color Doppler. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed in only three patients and showed a spiculated lesion with polycyclic limits. 8 patients underwent surgery. In our study lymphoma involved 10 cases of large B-cell lymphoma, one case of follicular lymphoma, and two cases of large T-cell lymphoma. 11 patients had localized stages (I + II) at diagnosis, and 2 patients had the disseminated stage (stage III) of primary breast lymphoma. Seven patients underwent chemotherapy treatment alone, and five had chemotherapy with radiotherapy. The median follow-up of our patients was 53 months, ranging from 1 to 177 months. Overall survival was 71% at 3 years and 51% at 5 years.

**Conclusion** In a small cohort of HGSOC patients there is no plasticity of somatic BRCA-status after few cycles of standard chemotherapy. These results need to be confirmed in a larger sample-size and compared with those obtained after long biological treatments.