## Lymphoma

435 medicine teamwork

[Important | Notes | Extra | Editing file ]

## <u>lecture objectives:</u>

- Not given
- The doctor was pretty straightforward about the required things so I tried my best to only include and highlight those important things to save you time



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References: Doctors' Slides+Notes

## Just to make your life easier

هالصفحة تقدرون تتجاهلونها في حال تحسون انكم فنانين و متمكنين من الليمفوما، من حسن حظ إلي ما يدرون وش سالفة المحاضرة إني مسكت المحاضرة و أنا بعد ما أدري وش سالفتها والله، كثر خيري أعرف انه شي له علاقة بالليمفوسايتس عموماً أصدقائي إلي ماتدرون وش السالفة بهالصفحة بحاول أقولكم ايش طلعت السالفة ببساطة و أعطيكم فكرة بسيطة تسهل عليكم فهم المحاضرة و يصير محتوى المحاضرة خفيف و لطيف و أصلاً كل المحاضرة سكيب و الدكتور الله يسعده دين و دنيا ما يبغى إلا كم معلومة نعرفها ركزوا عليها و احفظوها و بعدها دوروا لكم محاضرة صدقية تذاكرونها؛ الأشياء إلي بالرمادي هي تفاصيل حطها الدكتور بالسلايدات ما أدري صراحة لأي غرض بس قال بنفسه إنه ما يبغانا نعرفها إلي حاس عنده رغبة يتخصص هيماتولوجي و يبدأ يجهز للرزينسي من الحين يذاكرها الله يفتح عليه

What does lymphoma mean?

Lymphoma is cancer that begins in infection-fighting cells of the immune system, called lymphocytes. These cells are in the lymph nodes, spleen, thymus, bone marrow, and other parts of the body. When you have lymphoma, lymphocytes change and grow out of control.

الله يجيرنا هالسرطان يصيب الليموفوسايتس الي هي نوع من الخلايا البيضاء الي منها أنواع مختلفة مثلاً نوع البي الي تطلع لنا أجسام مضادة و تقاتل البكتيريا و الجراثيم و كل العيال الأشرار وجها لوجه ، ونوع التي الي هي الأم الي تربي عيالها لما يخرجون عن السطيرة و تجلدهم (أم عنيفة حبتين) فيعني تمسك خلايا الجسم إلي خربها الفايرس أو البكتيريا أو السرطان و تقضي عليهم ، فعندنا بالليمفوما أنواع كثيبييرة حطها الدكتور بداية المحاضرة و كثرتها تسد النفس طبعاً مايبغانا نعرفها فما حطيتها المهم كل نوع يصيب نوع معين من الخلايا الليمفاوية وله بروقنوسيس و أسلوب و ماركرز و أشياء مختلفة، مهم نعرف إن فالليمفوما تتكاثر الخلايا في الغدد الليمفاوية في الليمف نودز مو بالدم زي اللوكيميا فلما نشخص ناخذ خزعة من الغدة اللميافوية المهام كل توسيس محدودة جداً يدوب biopsy مو نحلل الدم، دفعتي العزيزة لا تفشلونا قلنا تروكت لو خذينا نيدل (خزعة بالإبرة) حتطلع لك معلومات محدودة جداً يدوب تقولك الخلايا طبيعية أو لا بدون أي تفصيل و تقولك فيه إنفكشن أو لا فأنا علمتكم من الحين نوع الخزعة إلى نبغاها Tru-cut

مبدئياً ايش انواع الليمفوماز؟ بتسمعون كثير بهودجكين و نون هودجكين ليمفوماز؛ يعني احنا عندنا أنواع كثير من الليمفوماز لكن في حال كان عندنا شكل معين من الخلايا نسميها هودجكين على اسم الرجال الي اكتشفها ، اذا مافيه هذي الخلايا تصير نون هودجكين

Pretty easy right? So If we took a biopsy from an affected lymph node and saw the **reed-sternberg** cells we say it's hodgkin lymphoma, BUT commonly we do not see this type of cells so usually patients have the non-hodgkin type of lymphoma (<u>click here to see the reed-sternberg cells</u>)

• In general (usually) the Hodgkin lymphoma comes in lymph nodes whereas the non-hodgkin comes in lymphatics of organs (Gastric and Nasopharyngeal)

الليمفوما في السعودية بشكل عام رقم 2 فهي شي مهم لازم يكون عندك أساس و فهم مبدئي فيها فلازم تعرفون محاضرتنا و تتذكرون أهم عرض في الليمفوما الpainless lymphadenopathy يعني يجيك المريض عنده انتفاخ بليمف نود تضغط عليها مايحس بشي عادي مرة؛ هنا تبدأ تشك و تقول الله يستر \*طبعاً تقول بينك وبين نفسك ما تخرش المريض المسيكين\*

The patient might have B symptoms which include: fever, night sweat and weight loss هذي تقريباً أهم معلومة بالمحاضرة يجيك المريض فيه ليمفوما هذي كوم و عنده عرض من هالأعراض كوم ثاني فأعراض البي هذي مهمة مهمة لو عرض واحد يكفي فتقعد تتأكد مليون بالمية إن المريض ماعنده حرارة أكثر من 38 و لا تعرق شديد بالليل تعرق يخليه كأنه طالع من مسبح يجبره يغير ملابسه و لا فقدان لعشرة بالمية من وزن جسمه المعتاد في خلال ستة أشهر لو عرض واحد بس معناته المريض يحتاج علاج قوي و مضاعف فمهم مرة هالموضوع

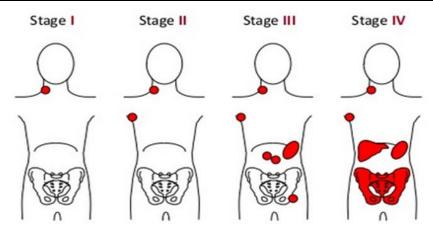
### **WHO Classification of Hematological Neoplasms**

- Myeloid
- Lymphoid (B cell neoplasms , T cell neoplasms, Hodgkin's lymphoma) هذي محاضرتنا
- Histiocytic
- Mast cell

الليمفوما ممكن تكون بأي مكان و طبعاً على حسب المكان بتكون الأعراض هالجدول فيه أمثلة على الأعراض لمختلف الأماكن المحتملة كذا بس القروها و الفهموا الأعراض منطقية مرة بالنسبة للموقع

Lymphoma site	Typical presenting symptoms
CNS lymphoma	Headache, altered mental status, and focal neurologic findings
Waldeyer's ring (ring of lymphoid tonsillar tissue in the oropharynx)	Sinusitis and earaches
Mediastinal lymphoma	Cough, SOB, chest pain, and hemoptysis
Abdominal lymphomas	Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and back pain

Lymphoma - staging system (Ann Arbor system)  "you won't be asked to stage in the exam JUST go through it"		
l.	Single lymph node region (or lymphoid structure) eg. supraclavicular and neck lymph nodes	
II.	2 or more lymph node regions eg. supraclavicular and infraclavicular lymph nodes	
III.	Lymph node regions on both sides of diaphragm	
IV.	Extensive extranodal disease (more extensive than 'E') positive bone marrow → stage IV	



A: absence of B symptoms

B: fever, night sweats, weight loss

Lymphoma - staging system subscripts (you have to know this)			
А	Asymptomatic		
B REQUIRES MORE AGGRESSIVE TREATMENT	<ul> <li>Fever: &gt; 38°, recurrent تطلع و تنزل</li> <li>Night sweats: drenching کانه کان بمسبح, recurrent</li> <li>Weight loss: &gt; 10% body wt in 6 months</li> <li>بدون دایت one symptom is enough to consider it a 'B'</li> </ul>		
Х	<ul> <li>Bulky disease: متى نعتبره بلكي؟ لازم تتطبق عليه المواصفات</li> <li>mediastinal: &gt; 10cm, or &gt; 1/3 internal transverse diameter at T5/6 on PA CXR كثر من الثلث chest أكثر من الثلث</li> <li>Non-mediastinal: &gt; 5-6 cm لو بمكان ثاني يكفي لو أكثر من خمسة</li> </ul>		
E	Limited <u>extranodal</u> extension from adjacent nodal site يعني وصل لمكان برا النود		

هالجدول مهم و بایخ ما یبی له بس یعنی اعرفوه زین بکل تفاصیله الدکتور حرص علیه کثیر.

## **Clinical Features of lymphoma:**

- · Lymphadenopathy: Painless, firm, mobile, not warm, not red
- B-symptoms: less common in non-Hodgkin than in Hodgkin
- Hepatosplenomegaly
- abdominal pain or fullness
- Recurrent infections
- Symptoms of anemia or thrombocytopenia (due to bone marrow involvement)
- Superior vena cava obstruction
- Respiratory involvement
- Bone pain, skin lesions

#### **Essential staging investigations**

- Biopsy pathology review
  - biopsy types:
  - Fine needle biopsy → good for leukemia
  - P Tru-cut biopsy → best initial diagnostic test for lymphoma
- History B symptoms, Performance status
- Physical Exam nodes, liver, spleen, oropharynx
- CBC (normal in most cases)
- creatinine, liver function tests, LDH<sup>1</sup>, calcium
- Bone marrow aspiration & biopsy
- CT neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis

lactate dehydrogenase; elevated due to the cell destruction and tumor turnover

#### **Additional staging investigations**

- تعرفون عنهم أكثر تحت PET or 67Ga scan
- CT / MRI of head & neck
- Cytology of effusions, ascites
- Endoscopy, Endoscopic U/S (Both for gastric lymphoma)
- MRI CNS, bone, head & neck presentation
- HIV (at some point HIV causes painless lymphadenopathy)
- CSF cytology testis, paranasal sinus, peri-orbital, paravertebral, CNS, epidural, stage IV with bone marrow involvement (you choose the test based on the symptoms of the patient)

#### Doctor's notes: How to approach lymphadenopathy?

If a patient presents with a lymph node enlargement, what are the steps that you should follow?

1- Take history: Let's say the most common which is in the neck; Always think of non-malignant causes but ask Is it painful? if yes > suggestive of infection

يقولك كانت صغيرة بعدين كبرت بعدين صغرت بعدين رجعت تكبر هذا انفكشن غالباً لأن التيومر عمره مايصغر بدون علاج

Other causes might be: chronic inflammation, connective tissue disease like SLE, drug induced, or malignancy 3- Examination. 4- If the history and examination were not clear and there's a painless lump,

- CBC (if WBCs are high  $\rightarrow$  suspect infection, if low  $\rightarrow$  suspect immunosuppression),
- creatinine, LFTs, etc..

what should the work up be?

- CT scan (start by the suspected region)
- (tru-cut) biopsy 5- If you suspect infection, do NOT perform biopsy or CT scan; Give antibiotics and wait. If it persists more than 4 weeks → perform biopsy and CT scan

## PET scan and 67Ga scan:

- PET scan is a very sensitive modality (detects 90% of cases)
- Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) is a tracer used with PET and has high affinity to malignant cells
- PET scan can be +ve in the following conditions: malignancy, infection, & high glucose level; thus it should NOT be used if you're suspecting infection or if the pt. has ↑ glucose as it might mislead you.
   In other words, NEVER perform it until you're sure it's a malignancy.
- PET scan should be performed from the beginning if you're sure that patient has lymphoma.
- PET scan is used for follow up to check recurrences of the disease. If PET ain't available Gallium scan can be used but it should be performed before treatment. If gallium was +ve before treatment of the diagnosed lymphoma it can be used for follow up, if not, it can't be used.

السالفة يا شبيبة عندنا نوعين سكانز البيت و القاليوم؛ البيت رهيبييببب مرة و غالباً يلقط المرض يعني نسبة حساسيته و دقته عالية جداً مقارنة بالقاليوم بس المشكلة انه مو دايم موجود و عموماً بالإثتين فيه احتمالية انه مايناسب المريض يعني غير قادر على اكتشاف الليمفوما الي بالمريض خصوصاً القاليوم السينستيفتي 70% و السبيسفستي 70% فضروري ضروري قبل نبدأ علاج لازم نستخدم الجهاز الي نبيه ونشيك لو كان كويس و ماشي مع المريض نعتمده في المراجعات بعد العلاج عشان نتأكد ان العلاج كان فعال و كل شي راح لكن لو ما شيكنا قبل العلاج ممكن أصلاً الجهاز مو ماشي مع المريض و يكون العلاج مو عال بشكل كلي و يكون عنده بقايا من الليمفوما و الجهاز يطلع نتيجة سلبية ففائدة البيت و القاليوم في المراجعة المريض كل شوي عنده بقايا من المراجعة المناساً نشخص بالخزعة بس لازم قبل العلاج نسوي سكان عشان نعتمده بالفولو اب مو نقعد ناخذ خزعة من المريض كل شوي

## NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

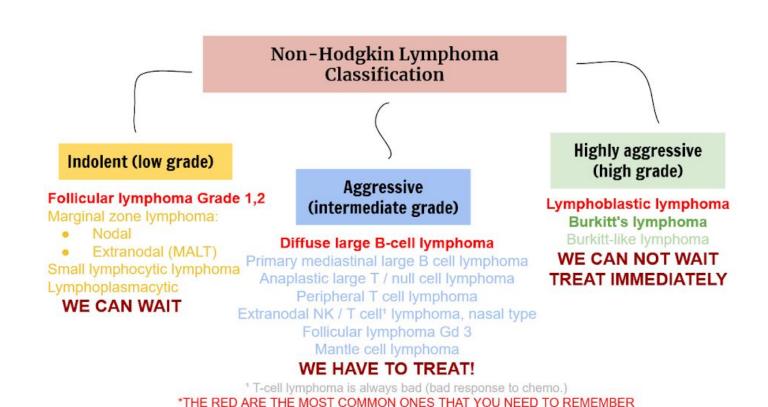
#### **General Characteristics:**

- NHL is a diverse group of solid tumors which occurs with the malignant transformation and growth of B or T lymphocytes or their precursors in the lymphatic system.
- The course of the disease and its **prognosis** are determined by:
  - The type of lymphocyte involved
  - Level of differentiation
- B-cell lymphomas are more common than T-cell lymphomas
- Overall incidence increases with age
- NHL and Chronic lymphocytic leukemia are extremely similar, but NHL is a solid mass and CLL is "liquid". زي ما قلت لكم بالبداية اللوكيميا بإلمانية اللومانية بالغدد الليمفاوية بالغدد الليمفاوية



#### **Risk factors:**

- Infections: HIV, Certain viruses (eg. EBV, HTLV-1 (Human T-lymphotropic virus)), H.pylori gastritis (risk of 1ry associated gastric lymphoma)
- Immunity: Immunosuppression (eg. organ transplant recipients), Autoimmune disease (eg. Hashimoto thyroiditis or Sjögren syndrome → risk of MALT "Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue")
- Genetic factors



#### **Important NHL Types:**

Follicular Lymphoma (MOST COMMON INDOLENT):

Grade (number of large cells): نشوف كم عدد الخلايا السرطانية تحت المجهر Grade 1 ightarrow 0-5 cells/hpf (high power field) Grade 2 ightarrow 6-15 cells/hpf Grade 3 ightarrow > 15 cells Little clinical difference between Grades 1 & 2, No difference in treatment of Grades 1 and 2 Very slow growing but it's chronic

NB: grade 1 and 2 are indolent while grade 3 is aggressive

Most patients have disseminated disease at diagnosis: Lymph nodes, spleen, bone marrow, < 20 % Stage I at diagnosis.

- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma DLBCL (MOST COMMON AGGRESSIVE)
- Extranodal Lymphoma: (MALT LYMPHOMA): Most low grade lymphomas at Stomach, Lung, Ocular adnexa, Thyroid, Salivary glands are MALT type.
   Most localized (Stage I, II). History of chronic antigen stimulation Autoimmune disease e.g. Sjogren's, Hashimoto's and H. pylori infection
- Gastric MALT Lymphoma = ½ of gastric lymphomas

  associated with: chronic gastritis, helicobacter pylori infection

  First line of treatment for gastric MALT lymphoma is antibiotics BUT if it recurred very quickly we have to give local therapy (radiation) and if it's bulky (chemotherapy)
- Testis Lymphoma (the doctor didn't talk about it; read it just in case) usually aggressive histology, elderly patients, less tolerant of chemo, high risk relapse and so they need aggressive Tx. High risk of: extranodal relapse, contralateral testis relapse > 40% by 15yrs, CNS relapse > 30% 10yr actuarial risk. Tx: All pts will have ( Orchidectomy "diagnostic & therapeutic", CHOP-R x 6, Scrotal radiation 30 Gy / 15, reduces risk testis recurrence to < 10%), Stage 2 (involved field nodal RT), Stage 3,4 (CNS chemoprophylaxis, intrathecal MTX)</p>

## Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma International Prognostic Index (IPI): معم

Risk factors (APpLES)		
<b>A</b> ge	> 60	
Performance status (PS)	ECOG <sup>1</sup> > 2	
LDH (Lactate dehydrogenase)	> normal	
Extranodal	> 1 site	
<b>S</b> tage	3, 4	

<sup>1</sup> ECOG (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group) is a scale used to assess how a patient's disease is progressing, assess how the disease affects the daily living abilities of the patient, and determine appropriate treatment and prognosis (i.e. performance status)

Interpretation	Number of risk factors	5 year overall survival(OS) لا تسحبون على الأرقام شايفتكم
Low risk	0-1	75%
Low - intermediate	2	51%
High - intermediate	3	43%
High risk	4-5	26%

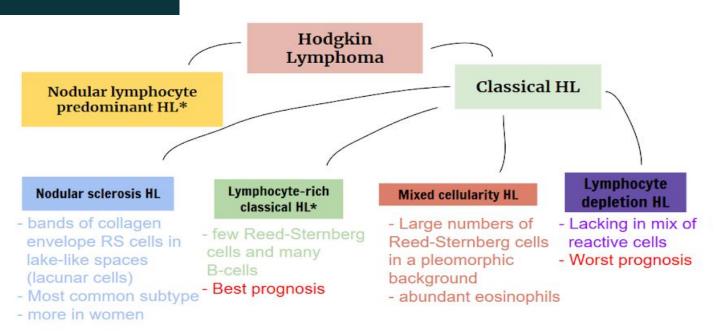
#### **NHL Treatment:**

- Indolent forms of NHL are not curable but have high 5-year survival rate
- Intermediate and high grade NHLs may be curable with aggressive treatments
- Extranodal lymphoma gets the same treatment as nodal lymphoma EXCEPT: gastric, MALT, testis, CNS, skin
- Lymphoma is NEVER treated by surgery unless it causing obstruction
- Local disease (stage Ia): small dose/course of chemotherapy followed by local radiation
- Advanced disease (stage II, III and IV, any "B" symptoms): chemotherapy without radiation (combined with CHOP and rituximab) C = cyclophosphamide, H = adriamycin (doxorubicin or "hydroxydaunorubicin"), O = vincristine (oncovin), P = prednisone
- Gastric MALT lymphoma is treated with antibiotics (clarithromycin and amoxicillin)
- MALT lymphoma in other sites (not gastric) is treated like any other NHL

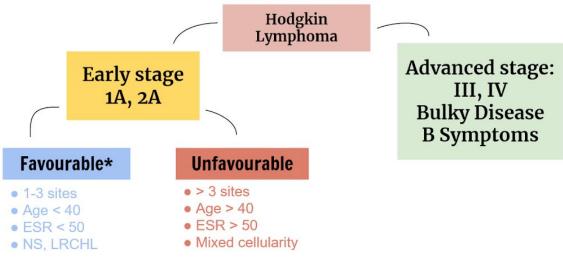
systemic treatment (chemotherapy and biological agent) Local treatment (Radiation); NOW how to treat? Indolent (you can observe/you can treat) the good news it's not lethal and it's slow, bad news it's chronic Aggressive: if it's stage I and it's very local you can start with chemo and then continue with Radiation But if it's stage II, III and VI you go with chemo all the way; AND only if it was bulky you have to give radiation even if the chemo melted everything for you still use Radiation to prevent recurrence or if it wasn't bulky but you used chemo and then scanned the patient and found a residual part eliminate it with radiation

## HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

#### **Classification: MEMORIZE**



Hodgkin lymphoma is the best cancer ever! لان الورم مو كله خلايا سرطانية فقط نسبة لا تزيد عن 15% عبارة عن عن خلايا سرطانية إلى هي خلايا الربيد-ستيرنبق و الباقي خلايا طبيعية So the best response among all malignant tumors is Hodgkin lymphoma and testicular seminoma



\*NCIC HD6 Study Criteria reflecting prognosis when treated with radiation only

#### **Hodgkin lymphoma treatment:**

- Stage IA, IIA → small dose/course of chemotherapy followed by local radiation
- Stage III, IV → Chemotherapy only (ABVD)

Stage	Prognosis	Treatment
Early stage HL	Very favourable  • Stage 1A NLPHL*  • Stage 1A high neck  NS, LRCHL	<ul> <li>IFRT 35 Gy / 20 *Nodular         Lymphocyte Predominant HL usually localized, peripheral nodal sites good prognosis, but some late relapses (&gt;10yr)     </li> </ul>
	Favourable	<ul><li>ABVD X 3 - 4</li><li>IFRT 30 Gy / 20</li></ul>
	Unfavourable	<ul> <li>ABVD X 4 - 6</li> <li>IFRT 30 Gy / 20</li> <li>NB: Overlap with favourable prognosis</li> </ul>
Advanced stage HL Stage 3, 4, B symptoms, bulky disease	<ul> <li>ABVD X 6 – 8*</li> <li>FRT</li> <li>sites of bulky disease</li> <li>sites of residual disease (35 Gy / 20)</li> <li>* ABVD until 2 cycles past maximum response</li> </ul>	

Other treatment options for favourable prognosis

• STNI (Mantle + Para-aortic nodes, spleen, 35 Gy/20):

historical gold standard, survival o CMT, used if CTx contraindicated, high risk late toxicity

- ABVD x 2 + IFRT
  - ABVD x 6

#### ABVD: IV Days 1, 15

- doxorubicin (Adriamycin)
- Bleomycin → causes lung fibrosis
- Vinblastine
- Dacarbazine

#### **Tumor Lysis Syndrome: (step-up)**

- This is a potential complication of chemotherapy seen in acute leukemia and high-grade NHL (Burkitt lymphoma patients receiving chemotherapy should be monitored)
- Rapid cell death with release of intracellular contents causes hyperkalemia, hyperphosphatemia and hyperuricemia
- Treat as medical emergency Don't wait

#### **Bone Marrow Transplant:**

غير مطالبين بهالشي و لا راح يجينا بالإختبار بس يعني معلومات حلو تعرفونها زبدة الكلام بشرحها تحت

A bone marrow transplant is a medical procedure performed to replace bone marrow that has been damaged or destroyed by disease, infection, or chemotherapy. This procedure involves transplanting blood stem cells, which travel to the bone marrow where they produce new blood cells and promote growth of new marrow.

#### **Autologous Transplant**

# Autologous transplant involves the use of a person's own stem cells. They typically involve harvesting your cells before beginning a damaging

cells before beginning a damaging therapy to cells like chemotherapy or radiation. After the treatment is done, your own cells are returned to your body. This type can only be used if you have a healthy bone marrow. However, it reduces

the risk of some serious complications, including Graft Versus Host Disease (GVHD).

#### **Allogeneic Transplant**

Allogeneic transplants involve the use of cells from a donor.

The donor must be a close genetic match. Often, a compatible relative is the best choice, but genetic matches can also be found from a donor registry. Allogeneic transplants are necessary if you have a condition that has damaged your bone marrow cells (such as leukemia). However, they have a higher risk of certain complications, such as GVHD. You'll also probably need to be put on medications to suppress your immune system so that your body doesn't attack the new cells. This can leave you susceptible to illness. The success of an allogeneic transplant depends on how closely the donor cells match your own.

زراعة النخاع نوعين أوتولوقس إلي هي منكم و إليكم ياعيني عليكم (من الشخص لنفسه) و فيه الوجيئك إلي تكون من متبرع مناسب. المهم لما يكون الشخص عنده نخاع عظم سليم و معافى ناخذ منه جزء قبل نبدأ علاج الكيمو و الأشعة ونخليه على جنب لأن بعد تعرضه للكيمو و الإشعاع ينمسح النخاع تماماً فبعد ماينتهي العلاج نقوم نزرع فيه الجزء إلي خذيناه منه قبل و يرجع مثل ما كان و هذا الأوتولوقس، الألوجينك نفس الوضع بس هنا الرجال عنده مشكلة بنخاعه فيه لوكيميا و لا وصله السرطان فعادي نخليه ينمسح بالعلاج و بالعكس نبغاه يختفي لأنه مصاب و بعدها نزرع له من شخص سليم و بس والله

#### Lymphoma follow up:

- History, physical examination every 3 months (q3mo) for 2 yrs, then every 6 months (q6mo) for 5 yrs and then annually.
- CBC, LDH
- CT chest, abdo, pelvis q6mo to 5 yrs
- TSH at least annually after neck irradiation
- Breast cancer screening for women treated with chest radiation 10 yrs post RT

## **MCQs**

- 1) A 32 year old patient recently diagnosed with non Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).which one of the following is among the international prognostic index for NHL?
  - a. splenomegaly
  - b. number of lymph node involved
  - c. uric acid
  - d. LDH
- 2) What is the management of gastric malt lymphoma?
  - a. Radiation
  - b. Chemotherapy
  - c. Total gastrectomy with lymph node excision
  - d. Antibiotic
  - e. Local excision

- 3) A 38-year-old man presented with shortness of breath, CT scan of the chest revealed a 12 cm mediastinal mass. Biopsy consistent with nodular sclerosis Hodgkin's lymphoma. All staging exams were negative. Stage was A1x.Which one of the following is the best choice for management?
  - a. Chemotherapy only
  - b. Local Surgical excision of the mass
  - c. Chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy
  - d. Observe
- 4) Which one of the following is the best diagnostic test for lymphoma?
  - a. Gallium scan
  - b. PET scan
  - c. CT scan
  - d. MRI scan

#### **Answer key:**

1 (D) 2 (D) 3 (C) 4 (B)

