

Lymphoma

435 medicine teamwork

[[Important](#) | [Notes](#) | [Extra](#) | [Editing file](#)]

lecture objectives:

- 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

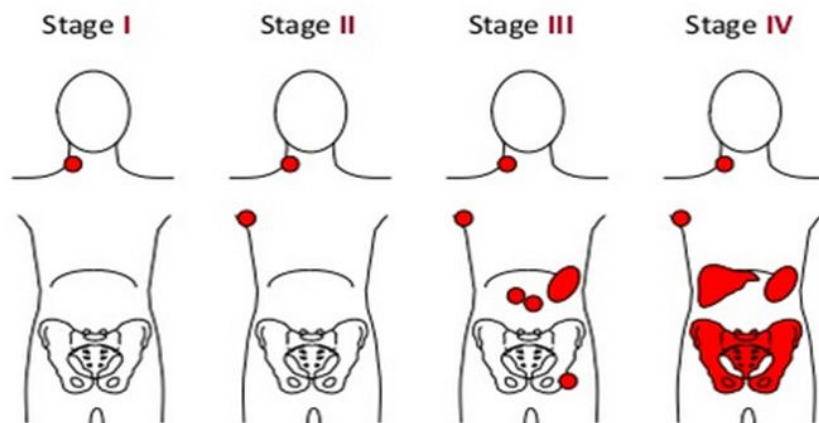
WHO Classification of Hematological Neoplasms

- 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 اقروها و افهموا 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”	
I.	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)	
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asymptomatic
B REQUIRES MORE AGGRESSIVE TREATMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever: > 38°, recurrent تطلع و تنزل Night sweats: drenching كأنه كان بمسبح, recurrent Weight loss: > 10% body wt in 6 months بدون دايت one symptom is enough to consider it a 'B'
X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulky disease: متى نعتبره بلقي؟ لازم تتطبق عليه المواصفات <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mediastinal: > 10cm, or > 1/3 internal transverse diameter at T5/6 on PA CXR يعني إذا كان قطر الورم بالنسبة لقطر ال chest أكثر من الثلث Non-mediastinal: > 5-6 cm لو بمكان ثاني يكفي لو أكثر من خمسة
E	Limited <u>extranodal</u> extension from adjacent nodal site يعني وصل لمكان برا النود

هالجدول مهم و بايخ ما يبي له بس يعني اعرفوه زين بكل تفاصيله الدكتور حرص عليه كثير.

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
 -  **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, LDH¹, calcium
- Bone marrow aspiration & biopsy
- CT neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis

¹ lactate dehydrogenase; elevated due to the cell destruction and tumor turnover

NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

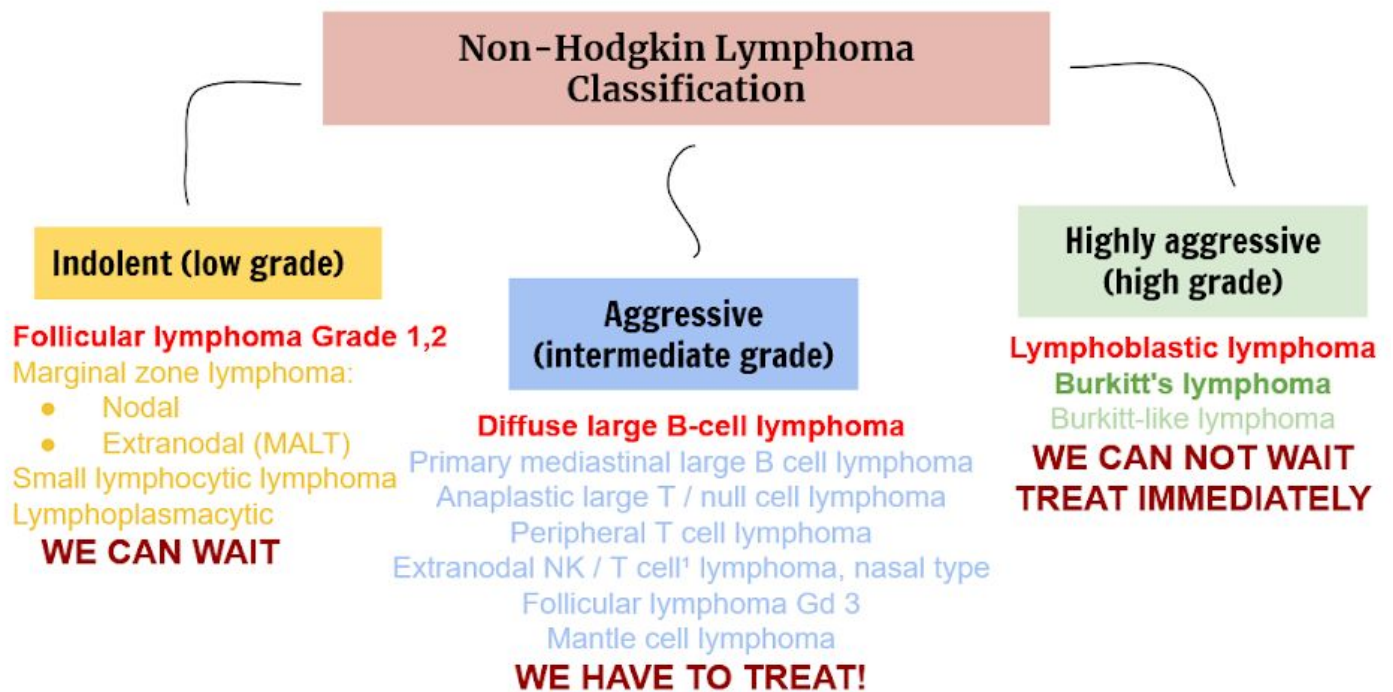
General Characteristics:

- 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 بالدم بينما الليمفوما بتصير كتل سرطانية 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



* T-cell lymphoma is always bad (bad response to chemo.)

*THE RED ARE THE MOST COMMON ONES THAT YOU NEED TO REMEMBER

Important NHL Types:

- Follicular Lymphoma (MOST COMMON INDOLENT):**
 Grade (number of large cells): **نشوف كم عدد الخلايا السرطانية تحت المجهر**
 Grade 1 → 0-5 cells/hpf (high power field) Grade 2 → 6-15 cells/hpf Grade 3 → > 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 = 1/2 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 (Orchiectomy "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)

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

Risk factors (APpLES)	
Age	> 60
Performance status (PS)	ECOG ¹ > 2
LDH (Lactate dehydrogenase)	> normal
Extranodal	> 1 site
Stage	3, 4

¹ 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 شايقتكم
Low risk	0-1	75%
Low - intermediate	2	51%
High - intermediate	3	43%
High risk	4-5	26%

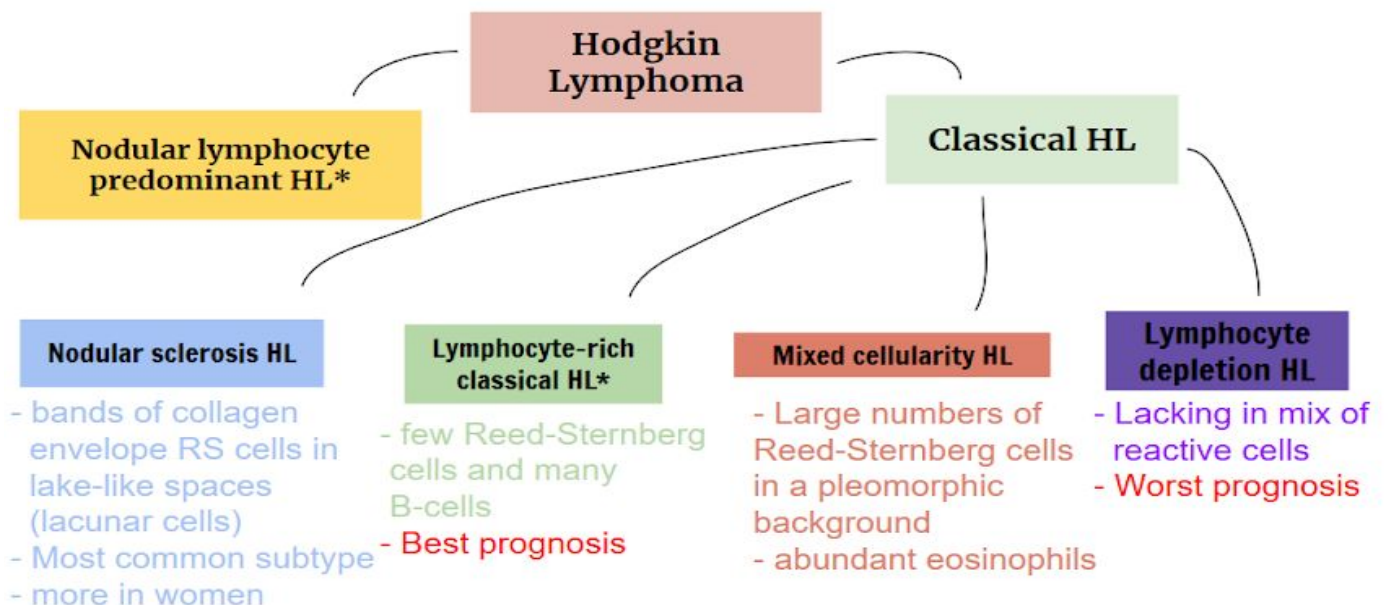
NHL Treatment:

- 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

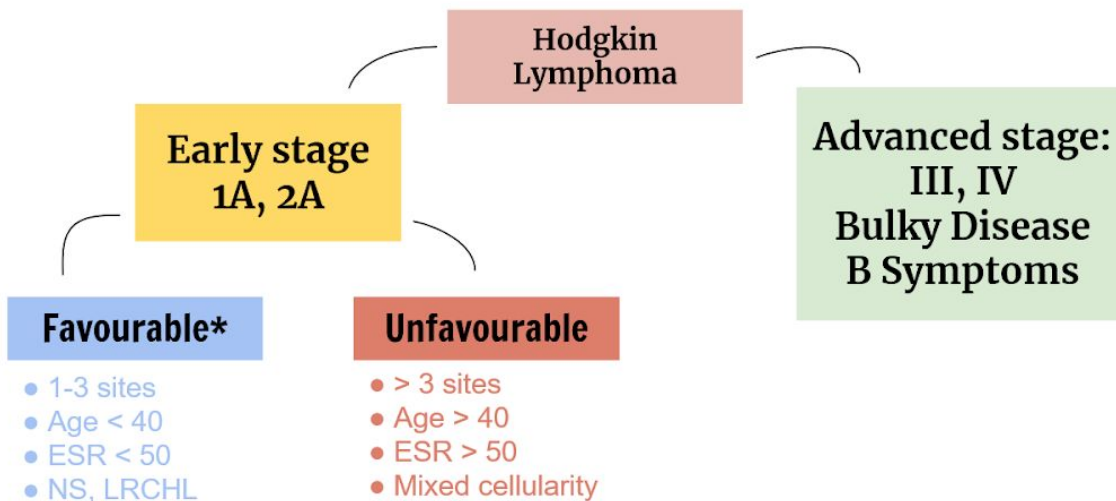
HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

Classification: MEMORIZE



Hodgkin lymphoma is the best cancer ever!

لان الورم مو كله خلايا سرطانية فقط نسبة لا تزيد عن 15% عبارة عن خلايا سرطانية إلى هي خلايا الريد-ستيرنبرق 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 1A NLPHL* • Stage 1A high neck NS, LRCHL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRT 35 Gy / 20 *Nodular Lymphocyte Predominant HL usually localized, peripheral nodal sites, good prognosis, but some late relapses (>10yr)
	Favourable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABVD X 3 - 4 • IFRT 30 Gy / 20
	Unfavourable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABVD X 4 - 6 • IFRT 30 Gy / 20 NB: Overlap with favourable prognosis
Advanced stage HL Stage 3, 4, B symptoms, bulky disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABVD X 6 – 8* • FRT –sites of bulky disease –sites of residual disease (35 Gy / 20) * ABVD until 2 cycles past maximum response	
Other treatment options for favourable prognosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STNI (Mantle + Para-aortic nodes, spleen, 35 Gy/20): historical gold standard, survival \approx CMT, used if CTx contraindicated, high risk late toxicity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 بهالشيء و لا راح بجينا بالإختبار بس
يعني معلومات حلوة 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	Allogeneic Transplant
Autologous transplant involves the use of a person's own stem cells. They typically involve harvesting your 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 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 **ألوجينك** 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 ينمسخ النخاع تماماً فبعد ماينتهي العلاج نقوم نزرع فيه الجزء إلي خذناه 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 ينمسخ بالعلاج و بالعكس نبغاه يختفي لأنه مصاب و بعدها نزرع له من شخص سليم و بس و الله

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)

