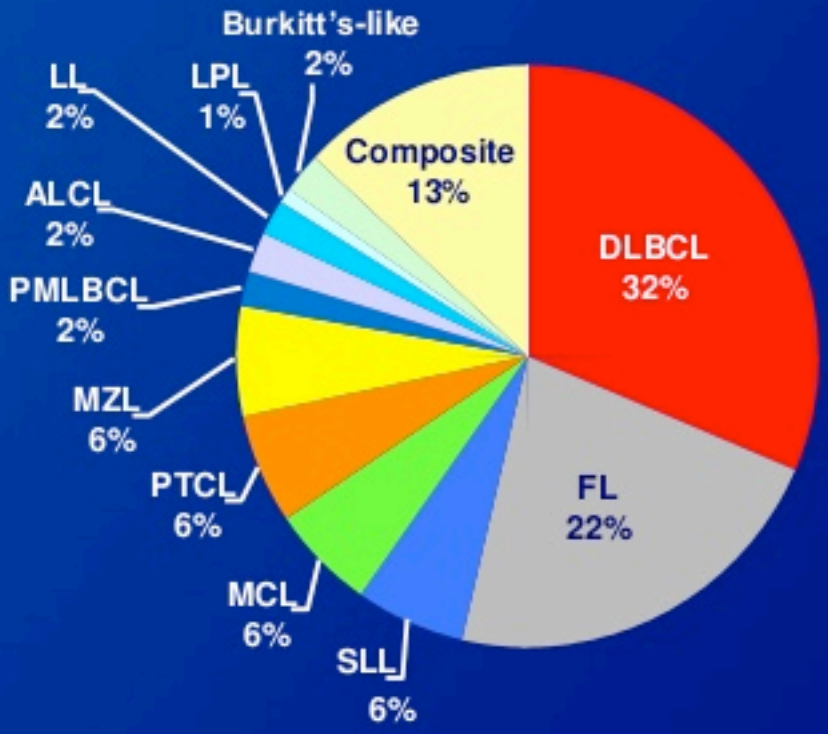
Lymphoma Tumor Board

Treatment and Management of Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

March 31, 2017

Relative Incidence of NHL Subtypes

>71,000 new cases in US in 2015



NHL = non-Hodgkin lymphoma; FL = follicular lymphoma; DLBCL = diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.
Armitage & Weissenburger, 1998; ACS, 2015.

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B-cell Lymphomas

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Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management for any patient with cancer is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

To find clinical trials online at NCCN Member Institutions, click here: nccn.org/clinical_trials/physician.html.

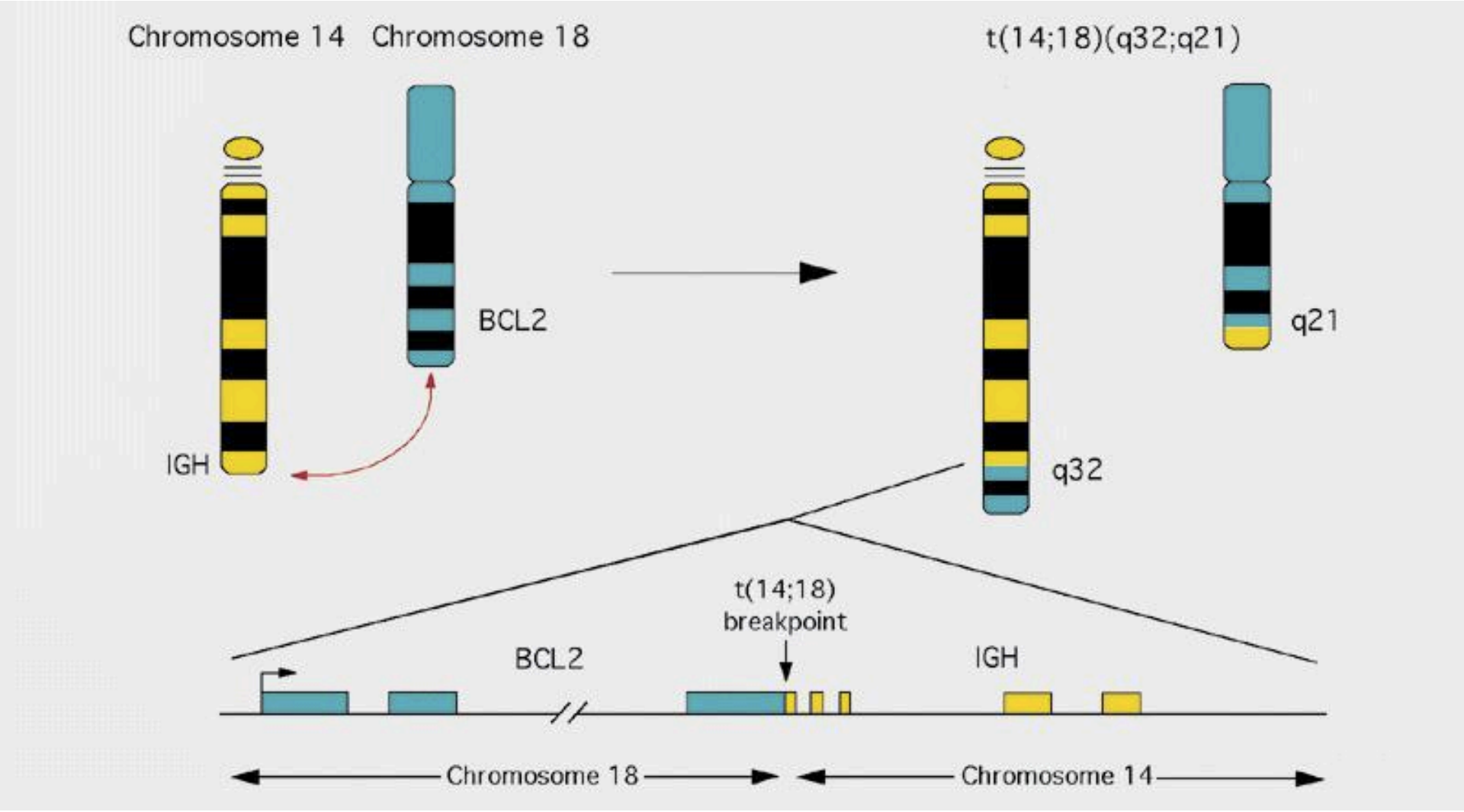
NCCN Categories of Evidence and Consensus: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise specified.

See NCCN Categories of Evidence and Consensus.

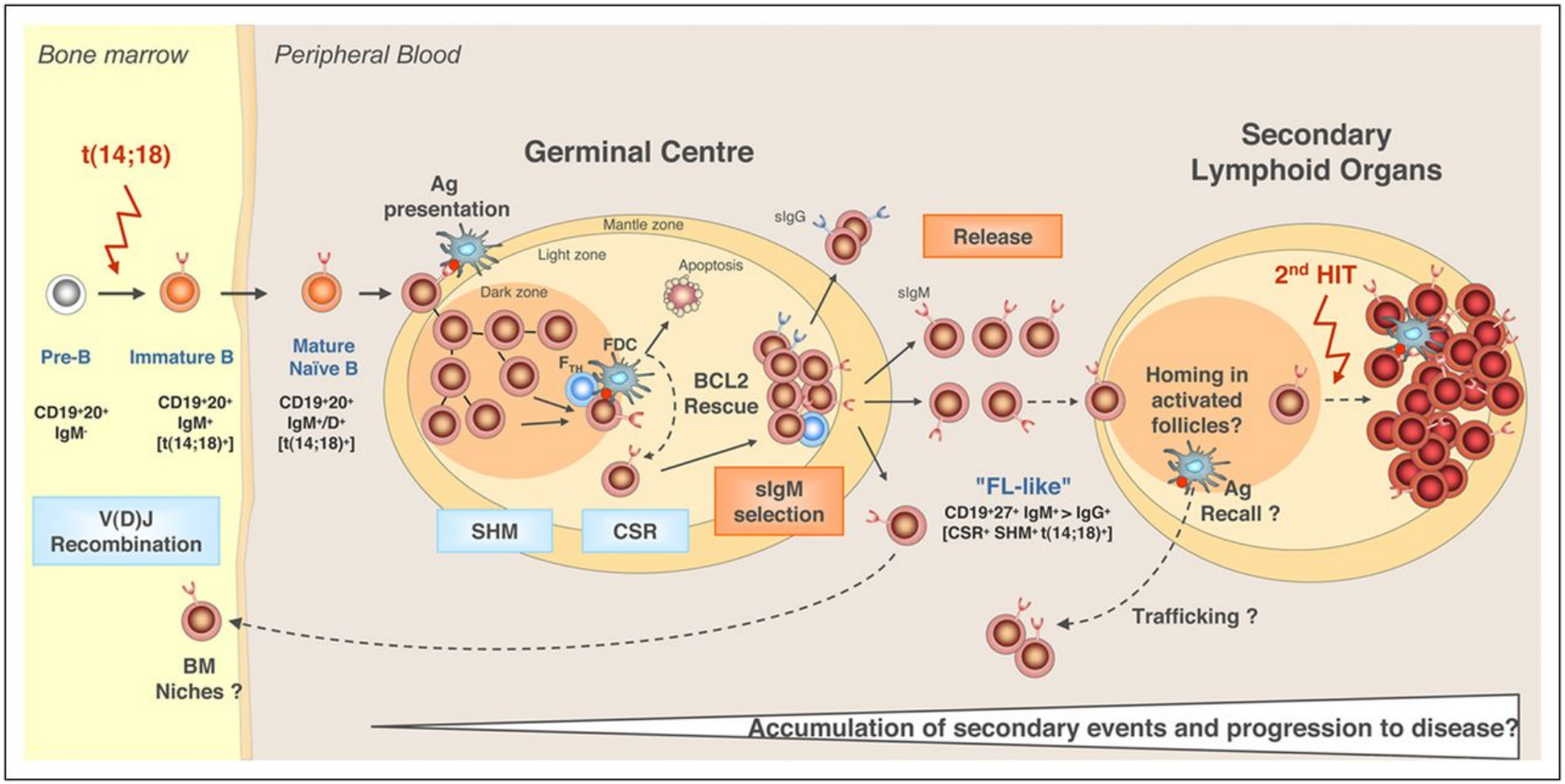
Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas

- Slow-growing [typically] B-cell malignancies
- Responsive to initial therapy, yet inevitably recur; incurable with conventional therapy
- Most common subtypes:
  - Follicular lymphoma (FL)
  - Marginal zone lymphoma (MZL)
  - Small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) – CLL counterpart
- FL is the 2nd most common subytpe of NHL
- FL comprises ~25% of NHL and ~70% of indolent NHL
- FL is a malignancy of follicle center B-cells
- Also known as CB/CC lymphoma (Centroblastic/Centrocytic lymphoma), nodular lymphoma, and Brill-Symmers Disease
- Hallmark translocation between chromosomes 14 and 18 [t(14;18)] that results in overexpression of *BCL2*

t(14;18) – Cytogenetic hallmark of FL



Model of FL pathogenesis



Brad S. Kahl, and David T. Yang Blood 2016;127:2055-2063

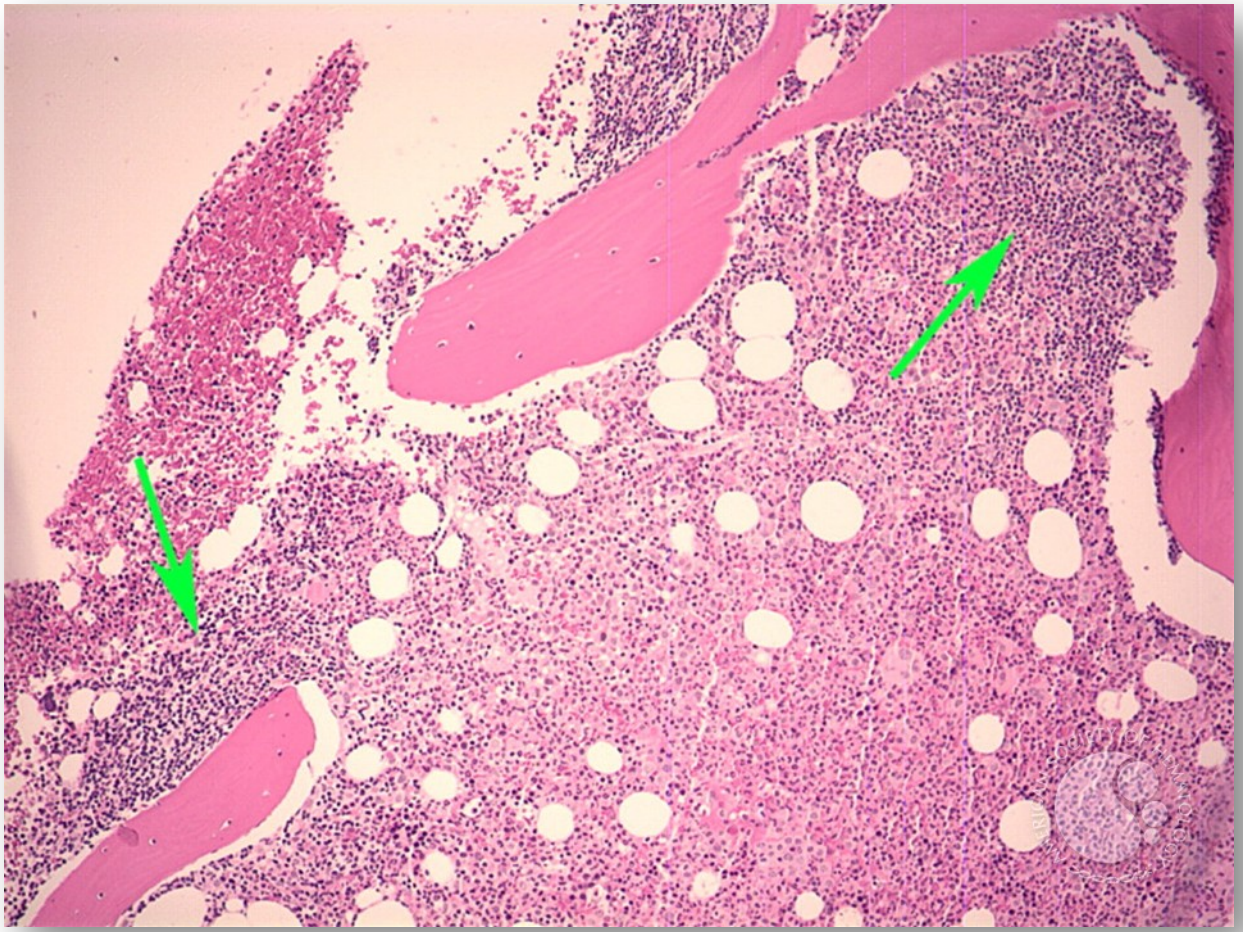
Pathology of FL (1)

Follicular lymphoma-bone marrow biopsy - 1.
Image ID: 1029

Authors: Peter Maslak

ASH | Image Bank

The arrow marks clusters of small lymphocytes (H&E). The paratrabecular distribution of involvement is a classic finding for follicular lymphoma.



Pathology of FL (2)

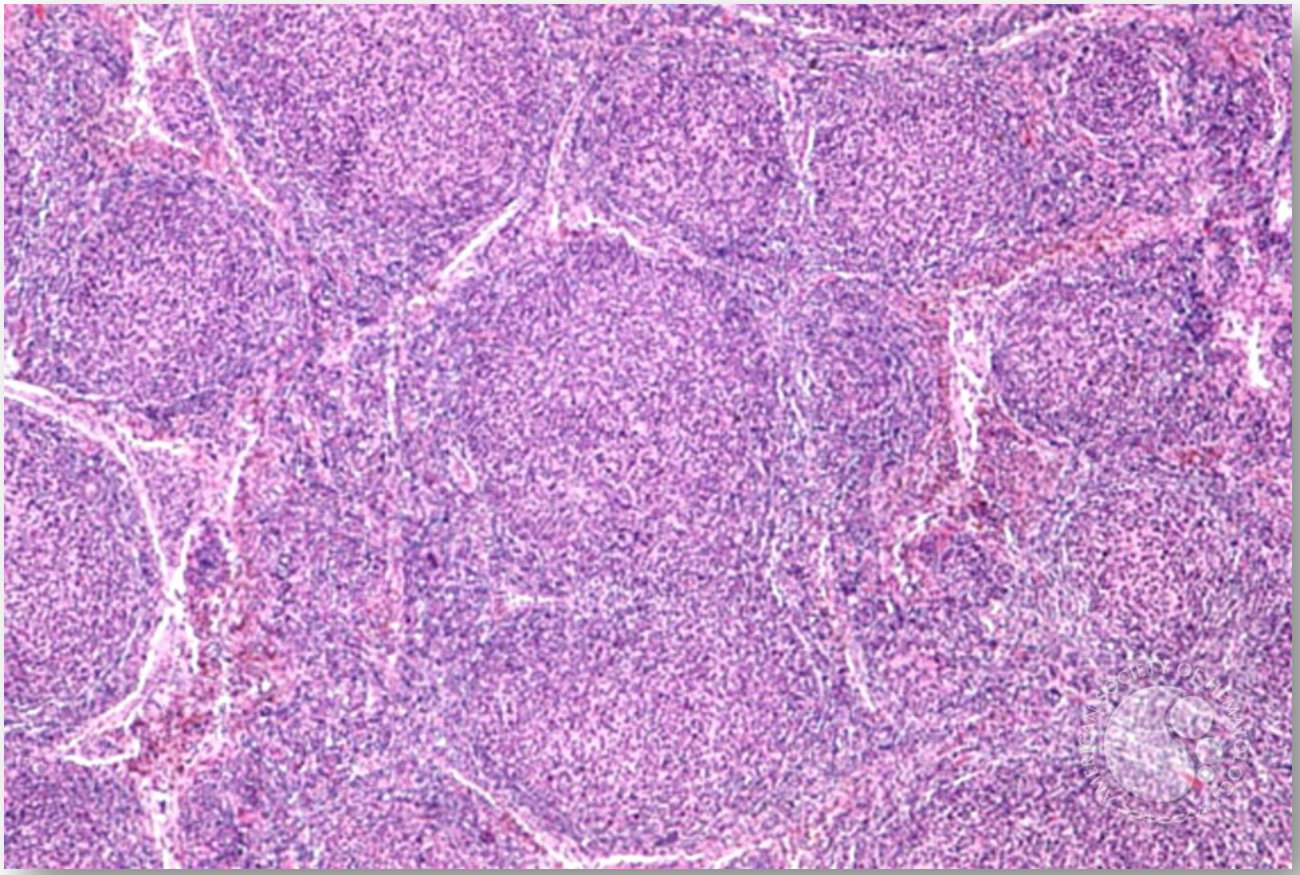
Follicular Lymphoma - 2.

Image ID: 2057

Authors: Marshall Kadin

ASH | Image Bank

Medium power showing back to back neoplastic follicles which have "lost" normal mantle zones.



Grading of FL

- According to the WHO criteria, FL is morphologically graded into:
  - grade 1 (<5 centroblasts per high-power field (hpf))
  - grade 2 (6–15 centroblasts/hpf)
  - grade 3 (>15 centroblasts/hpf)

- Grade 3 is further subdivided into:
  - grade 3A (centrocytes still present)
  - grade 3B (the follicles consist almost entirely of centroblasts)

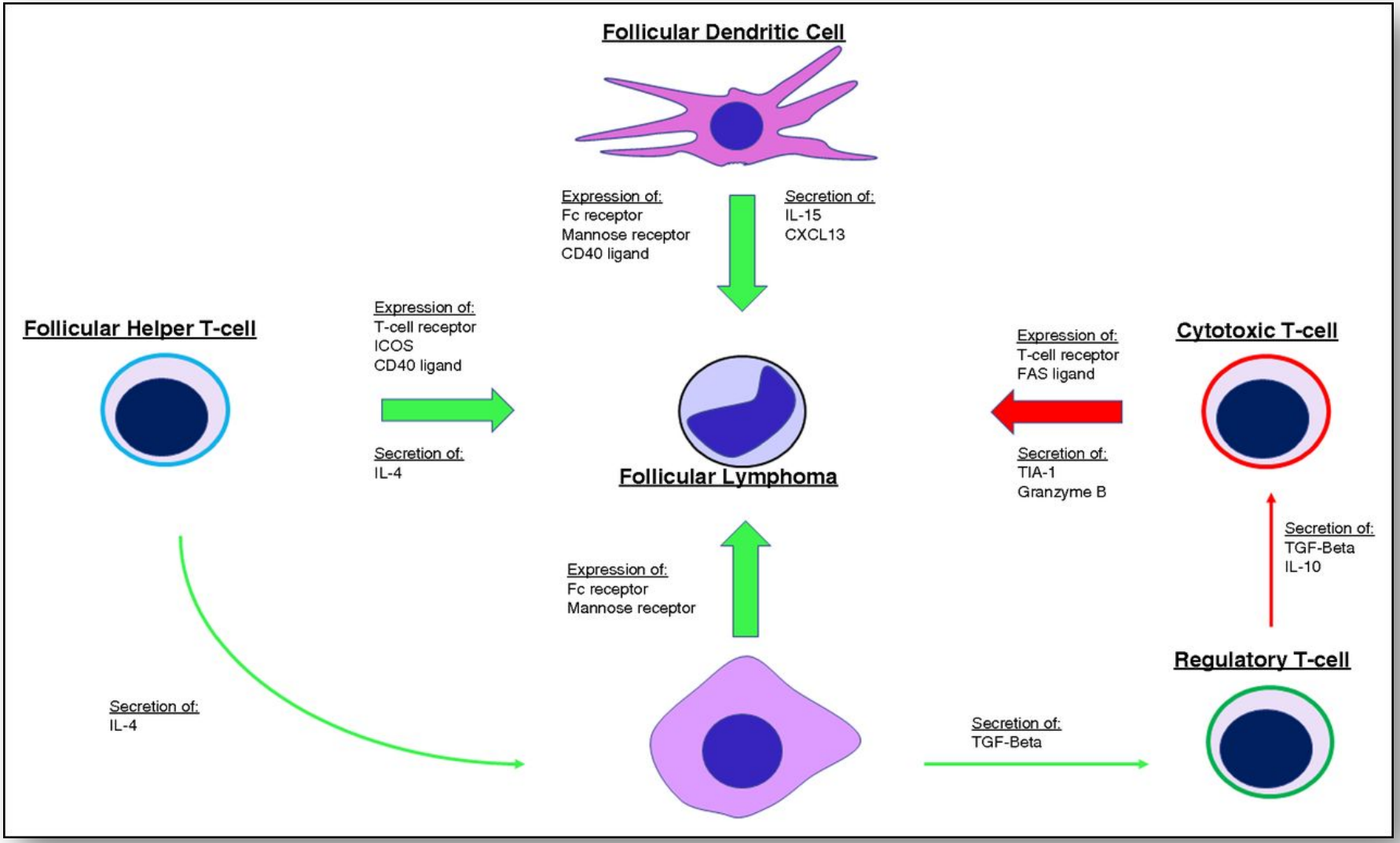
- The WHO 2008 update now classifies grades 1 and 2 as low grade follicular lymphoma, grade 3A as high grade follicular lymphoma, and grade 3B as Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL).

- Other factors to consider: Extranodal involvement:
  - Bone marrow
  - Peripheral Blood
  - Spleen
  - Liver

Low Power (Architectural)	
Benign	**Malignant**
1. Loosely packed follicles 2. Polymorphic follicles 3. Prominent mantle zones 4. Polarized follicles 5. Preserved open sinuses 6. No capsular invasion or transgression 7. Polyclonal light chain expression 8. Non-reactive for BCL-2	1. Tightly packed follicles 2. Monomorphic follicles 3. Absent or obscured mantle zones 4. Unpolarized follicles 5. Destroyed and constricted sinuses 6. Extension into perinodal soft tissue 7. Monoclonal light chain expression 8. Reactive for BCL-2

High Power (Cytological)	
Benign	**Malignant**
1. A very high mitotic rate 2. Tingible-body macrophages 3. Between follicles are the usual paracortical lymphoid cells	1. A lower mitotic rate 2. No tingible-body macrophages 3. Between follicles atypical cleaved cells may be found

Influence of the tumor microenvironment on FL



Brad S. Kahl, and David T. Yang Blood 2016;127:2055-2063

GELF CRITERIA[a,b]

- Involvement of ≥3 nodal sites, each with a diameter of ≥3 cm
- Any nodal or extranodal tumor mass with a diameter of ≥7 cm
- B symptoms
- Splenomegaly
- Pleural effusions or peritoneal ascites
- Cytopenias (leukocytes <1.0 x 10^9/L and/or platelets <100 x 10^9/L)
- Leukemia (>5.0 x 10^9/L malignant cells)

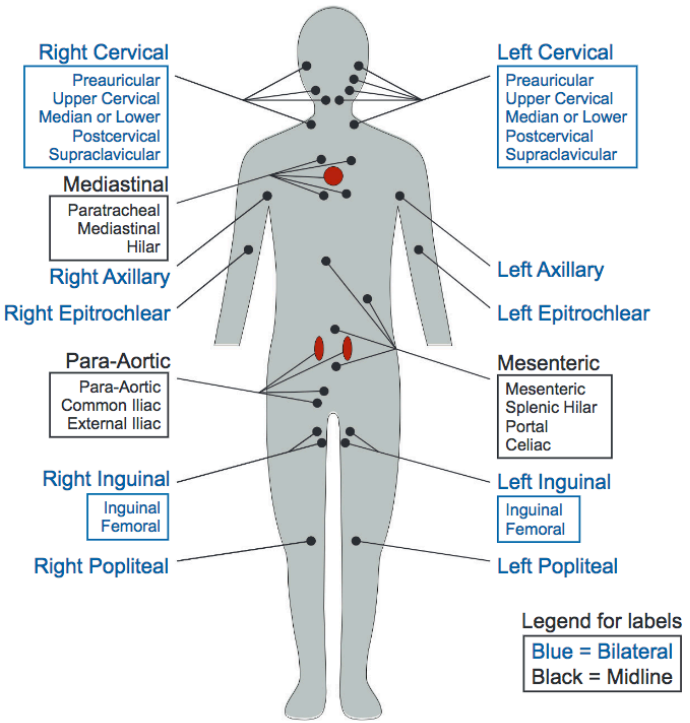
FLIPI - 1 CRITERIA[a,c,d]

Age	≥60 y
Ann Arbor stage	III–IV
Hemoglobin level	<12 g/dL
Serum LDH level	>ULN (upper limit of normal)
Number of nodal sites[d]	≥5

Risk group according to FLIPI chart

	Number of factors
Low	0–1
Intermediate	2
High	≥3

Nodal Areas



Mannequin used for counting the number of involved areas.[e]

[a]This provides useful prognostic information that may be used to guide therapeutic decisions.

[b]Solal-Celigny P, Lepage E, Brousse N, et al. Doxorubicin-containing regimen with or without interferon alfa 2b for advanced follicular lymphomas: final analysis of survival and toxicity in the Groupe d'Etude des Lymphomes Folliculaire 86 trial. J Clin Oncol 1998;16:2332-2338.

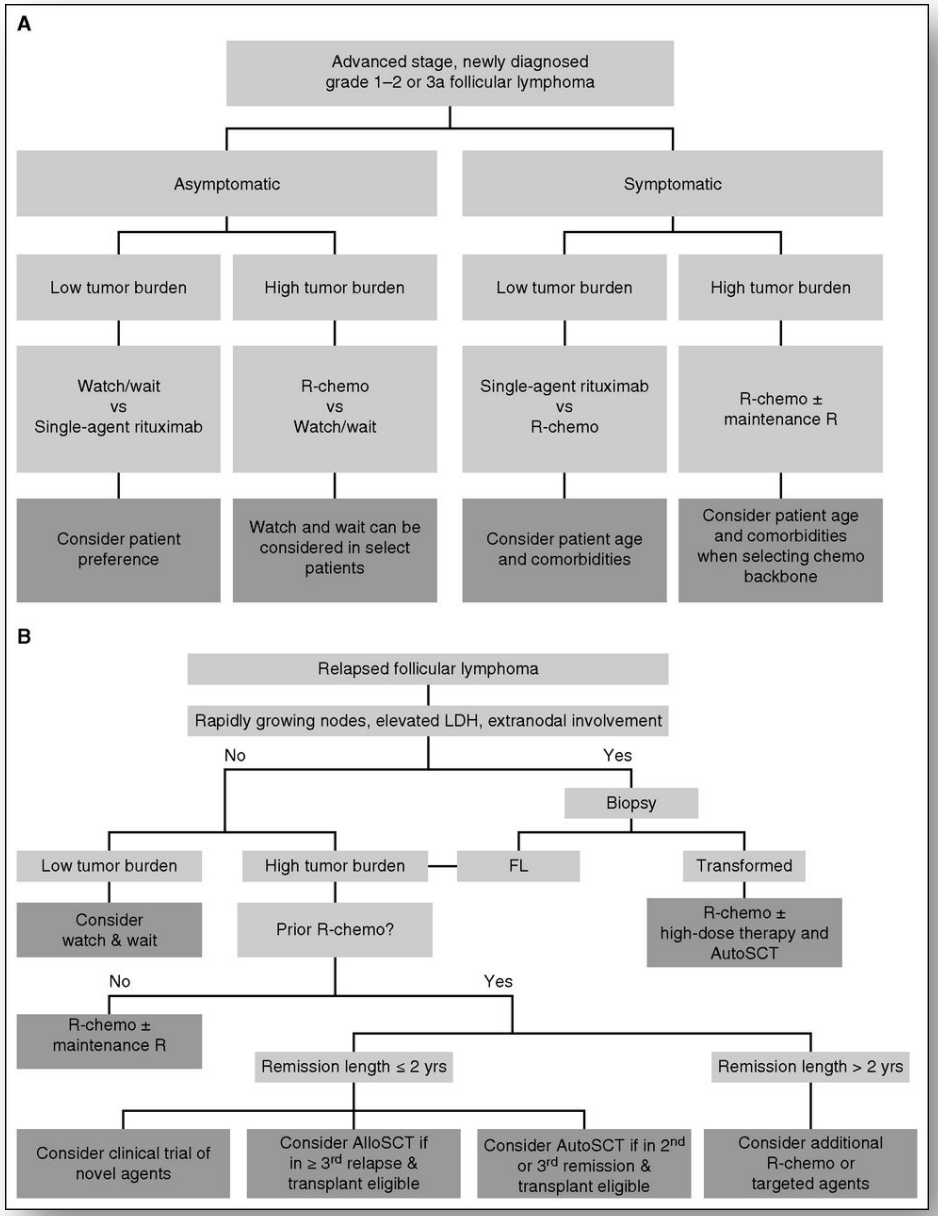
[c]This research was originally published in Blood. Solal-Celigny P, Roy P, Colombat P, et al. Follicular lymphoma international prognostic index. Blood 2004;104:1258-1265. (c) the American Society of Hematology.

[d]FLIPI-2 (Federico M, Bellei M, Marcheselli L, et al. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:4555-4562) predicts for outcomes after active therapy; see Discussion.

[e]The map is used to determine the number of nodal sites in FLIPI-1 criteria and is different than the conventional Ann Arbor site map.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.
Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any patient with cancer is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

An algorithmic approach to management of FL



Brad S. Kahl, and David T. Yang Blood 2016;127:2055-2063

blood

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NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2017
Follicular Lymphoma (grade 1-2)

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SUGGESTED TREATMENT REGIMENS[a,b]
(in preference order)

First-line Therapy

- **Bendamustine + rituximab (category 1)**
- **Bendamustine + obinutuzumab[c]**
- **RCHOP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) (category 1)**
- **CHOP + obinutuzumab[c]**
- **RCVP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone) (category 1)**
- **CVP + obinutuzumab[c]**
- **Rituximab (375 mg/m² weekly for 4 doses) (consider for low tumor burden)[d]**
- **Lenalidomide + rituximab (category 2B)**

First-line Therapy for Elderly or Infirm (if none of the above are expected to be tolerable in the opinion of treating physician)

- **Rituximab (preferred) (375 mg/m² weekly for 4 doses)**
- **Single-agent alkylators (eg, chlorambucil or cyclophosphamide) ± rituximab**
- **Radioimmunotherapy[e,f] (category 2B)**

First-line Consolidation or Extended Dosing (optional)

- **Rituximab maintenance 375 mg/m² one dose every 8 wks for 12 doses for patients initially presenting with high tumor burden (category 1)[g]**
- **Obinutuzumab maintenance (1000 mg every 8 weeks for 12 doses)**
- **If initially treated with single-agent rituximab, consolidation with rituximab 375 mg/m² one dose every 8 weeks for 4 doses**
- **Radioimmunotherapy (after induction with chemotherapy or chemoimmunotherapy)[e,f,h] (category 2B)**

See Second-line and Subsequent Therapy on FOLL-B 2 of 4

[a] See references for regimens FOLL-B 3 of 4 and FOLL-B 4 of 4.

[b] The choice of initial therapy requires consideration of many factors, including age, comorbidities, and future treatment possibilities (eg, HDT with SCR). Therefore, treatment selection is highly individualized.

[c] The clinical trial evaluating this regimen included obinutuzumab maintenance. The use without maintenance was an extrapolation of the data.

[d] Rituximab may be appropriate in patients initially observed and with progression of low tumor burden disease not meeting GELF criteria (FOLL-A). Immediate initial therapy with rituximab in patients not meeting GELF criteria has not improved OS (Ardeshna K, et al. Lancet Oncol 2014;15:424-435).

[e] Selection of patients requires adequate marrow cellularity >15% and <25% involvement of lymphoma in bone marrow, and platelets >100,000. In patients with prior autologous stem cell rescue, referral to a tertiary care center is highly recommended for radioimmunotherapy.

[f] If radioimmunotherapy is considered, bilateral cores are recommended and the pathologist should provide the percent of overall cellular elements and the percent of cellular elements involved in the marrow. Cytogenetics ± FISH for known MDS markers. As of 2010, updates suggest a trend towards an increased risk of MDS with RIT.

[g] This is based on the PRIMA study for patients with high tumor burden treatment with RCVP and RCHOP. There are no data following other regimens.

[h] The full impact of an induction regimen containing rituximab on RIT consolidation is unknown.

Consider prophylaxis for tumor lysis syndrome (See NHODG-B)
See monoclonal antibody and viral reactivation (NHODG-B)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.
Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any patient with cancer is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

BR vs R-CHOP Non-Heme Toxicities

	B-R (n=261)	R-CHOP (n=253)	p value
Alopecia	0	245 (100%)*	<0·0001
Paresthesia	18 (7%)	73 (29%)	<0·0001
Stomatitis	16 (6%)	47 (19%)	<0·0001
Skin (erythema)	42 (16%)	23 (9%)	0·024
Skin (allergic reaction)	40 (15%)	15 (6%)	0·0006
Infectious episodes	96 (37%)	127 (50%)	0·0025
Sepsis	1 (<1%)	8 (3%)	0·019

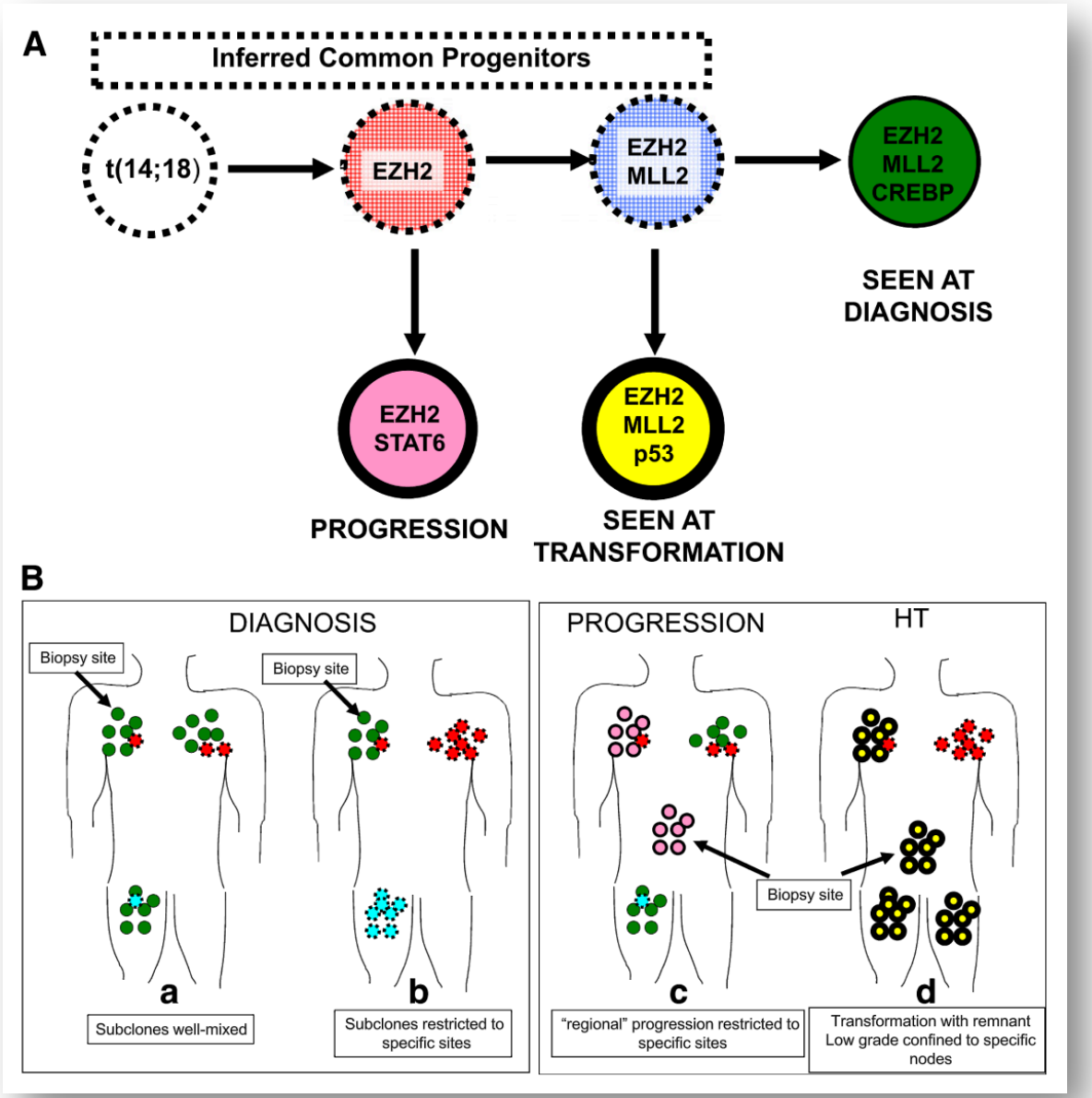
B-R=bendamustine plus rituximab. R-CHOP=CHOP plus rituximab. *Includes only patients who received three or more cycles.

Rummel et al, 2013.

Histologic transformation of FL

- Histologic transformation: a biologic event leading to the development of a high-grade, aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma in patients with an underlying follicular lymphoma (FL).
- Transformation to diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) or Burkitt lymphoma is also known to take place in other subtypes of indolent lymphoma such as marginal zone lymphoma, lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma, small lymphocytic lymphoma/chronic lymphocytic leukemia (Richter's syndrome), and lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma, but is best described as occurring in FL.
- Survival after transformation has historically been poor, but has improved in the rituximab era.

Mutational analyses of FL clonal architecture yields insights into histologic transformation



Approach to treatment of transformed FL

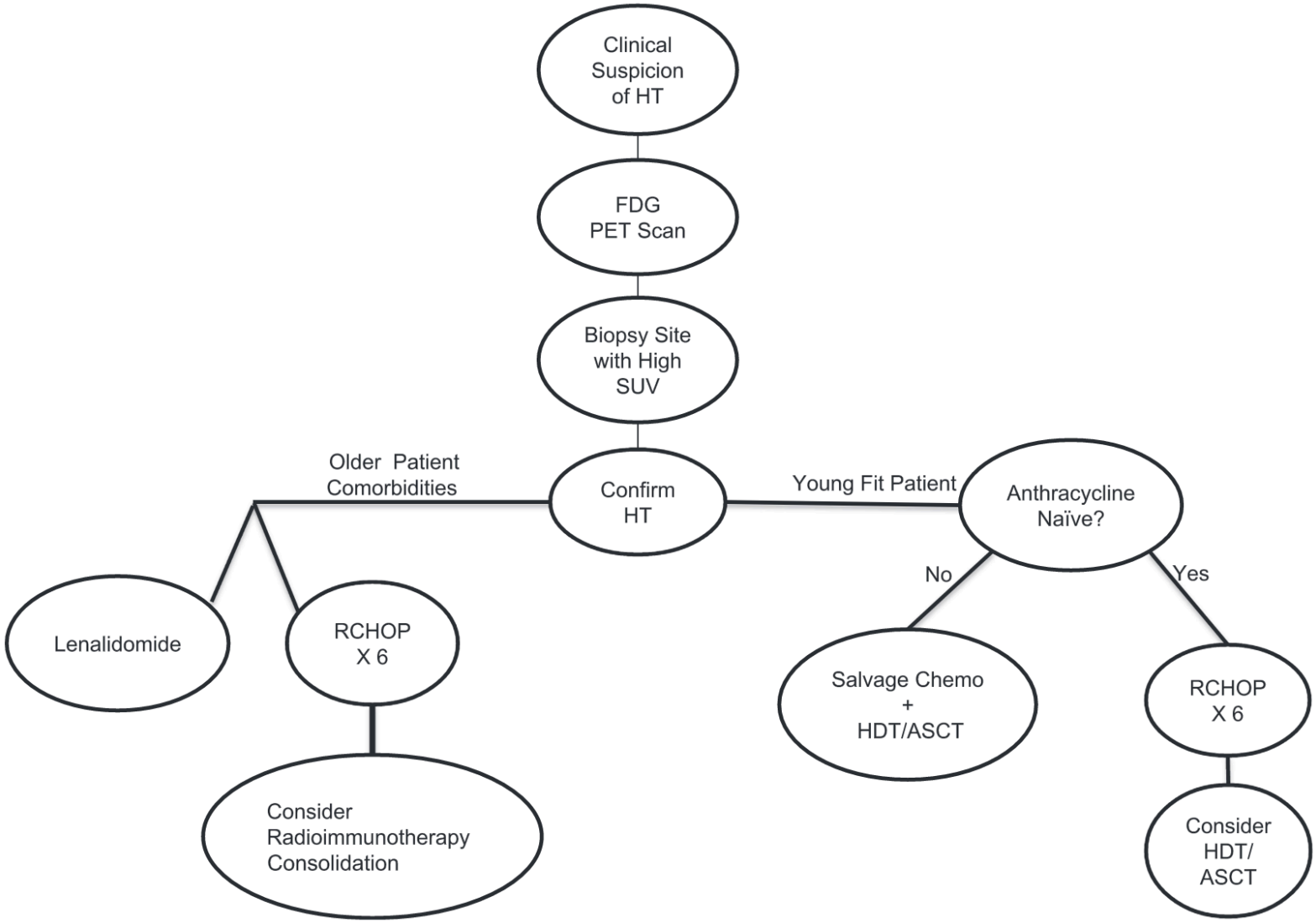
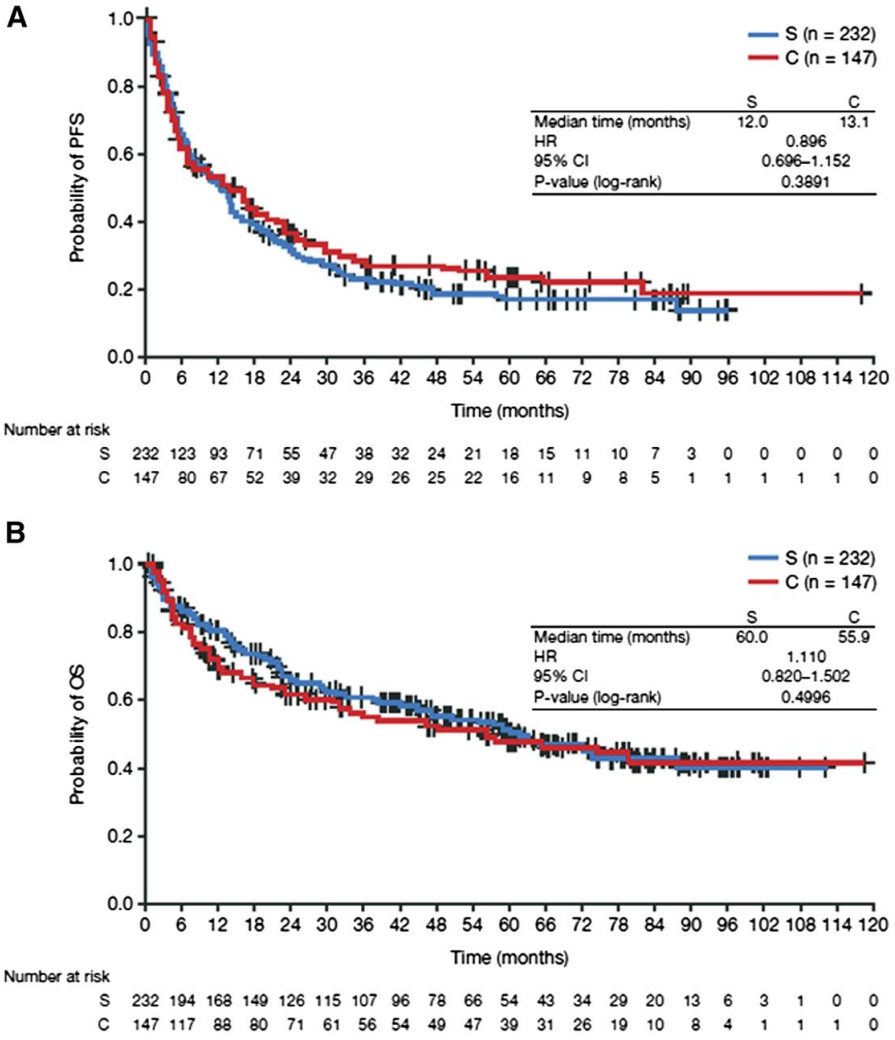


Figure 2. Approach to treatment of transformed FL.

Posttransformation survival for confirmed and suspected histologic transformation of FL



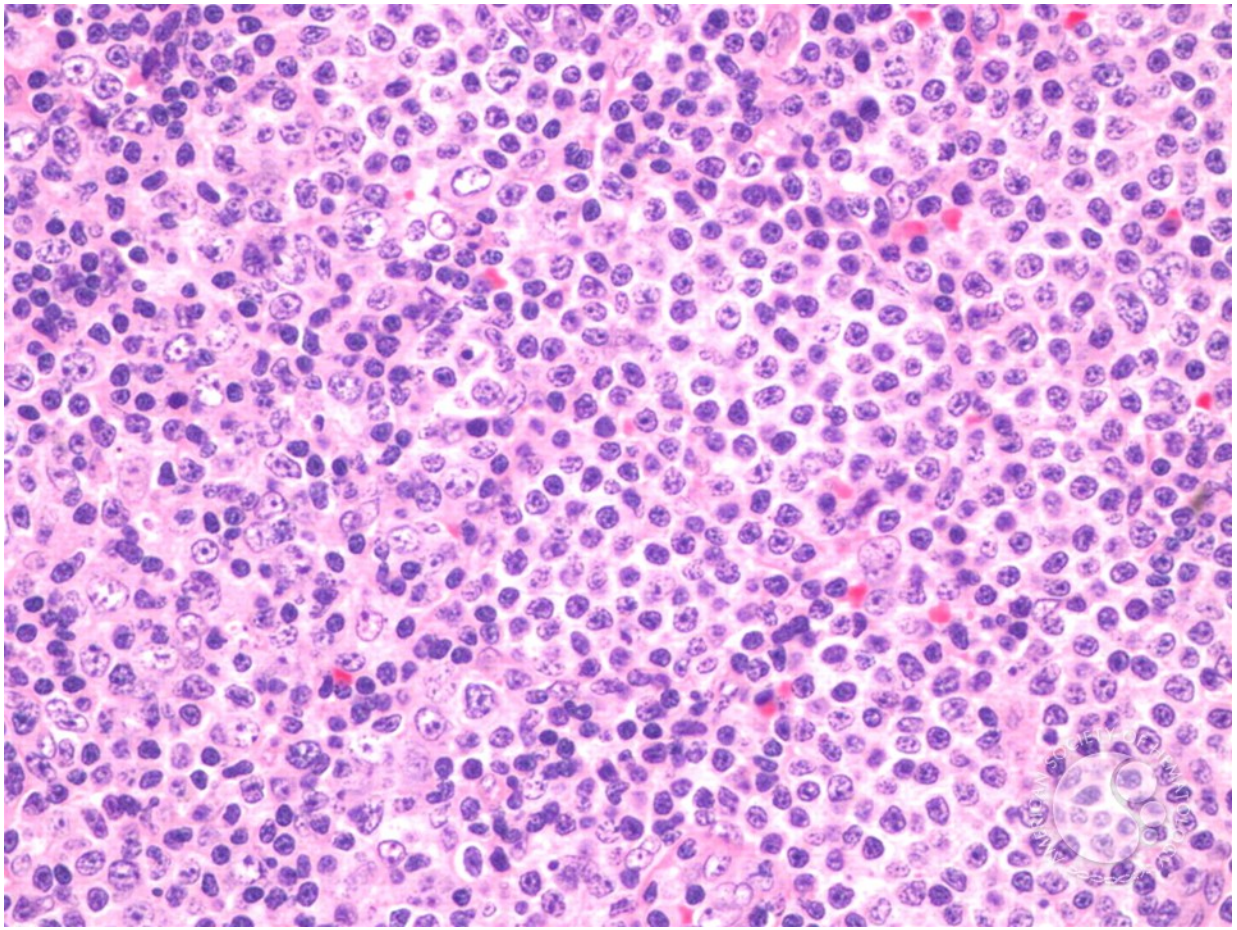
Nina D. Wagner-Johnston et al. Blood 2015;126:851-857

Marginal Zone Lymphoma - 1.

Image ID: 2854

Authors: Marshall Kadin

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Low-grade B-cell lymphoma > Nodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma

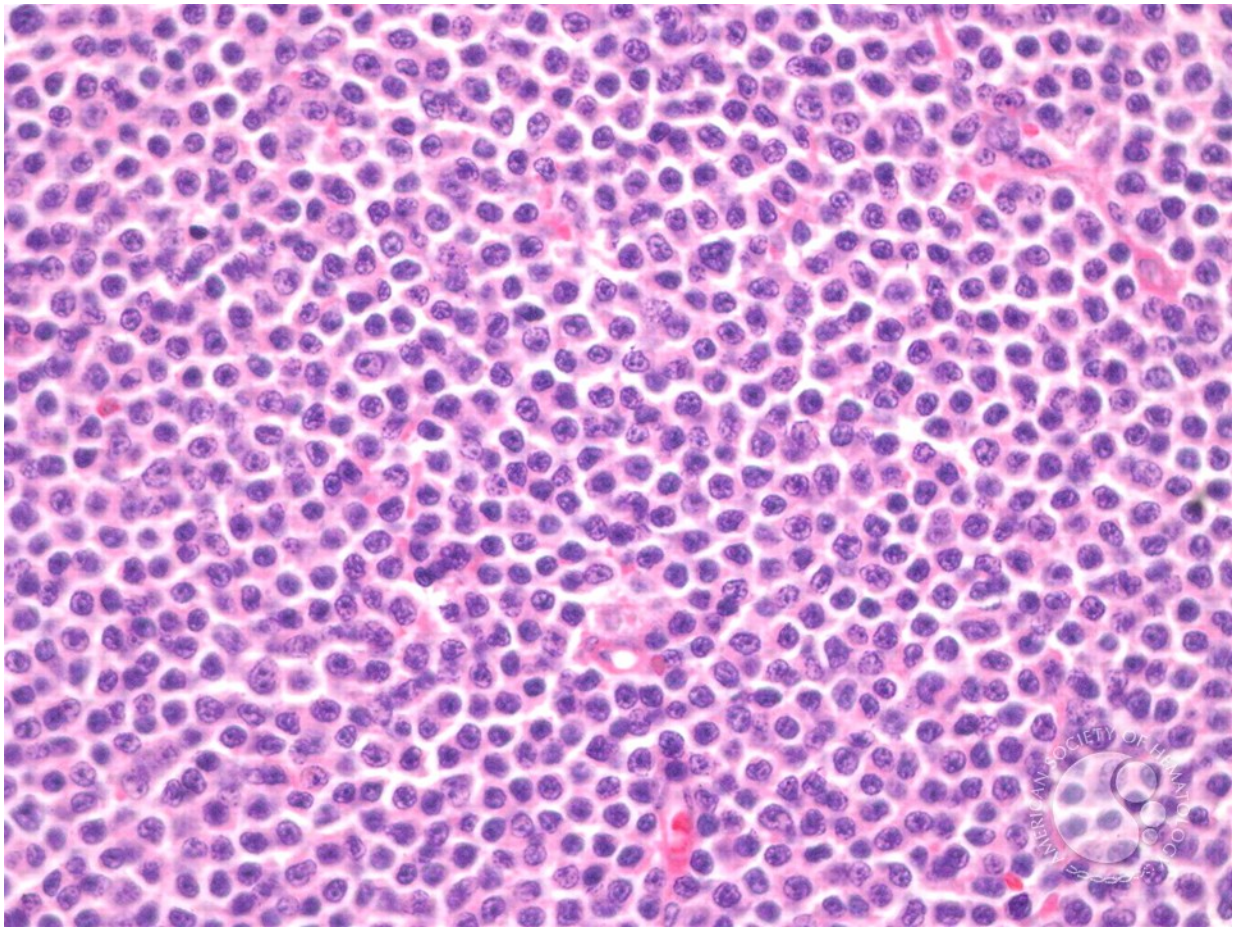


Marginal Zone Lymphoma - 2.

Image ID: 2855

Authors: Marshall Kadin

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Low-grade B-cell lymphoma > Nodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma

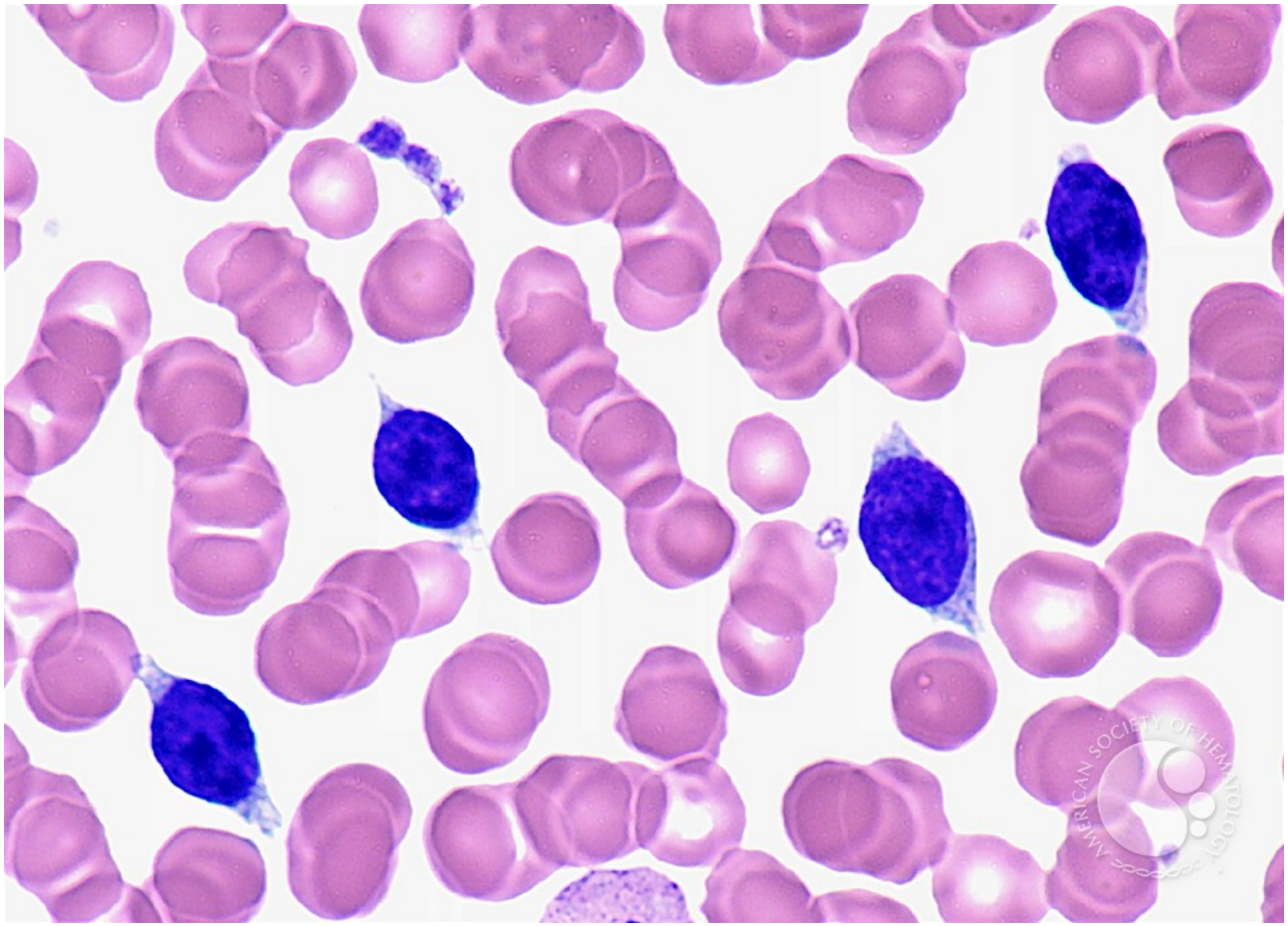


Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma With Villous Lymphocytes – Peripheral Blood - 3.

Image ID: 3299

Authors: Peter Maslak

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Splenic lymphomas > Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma

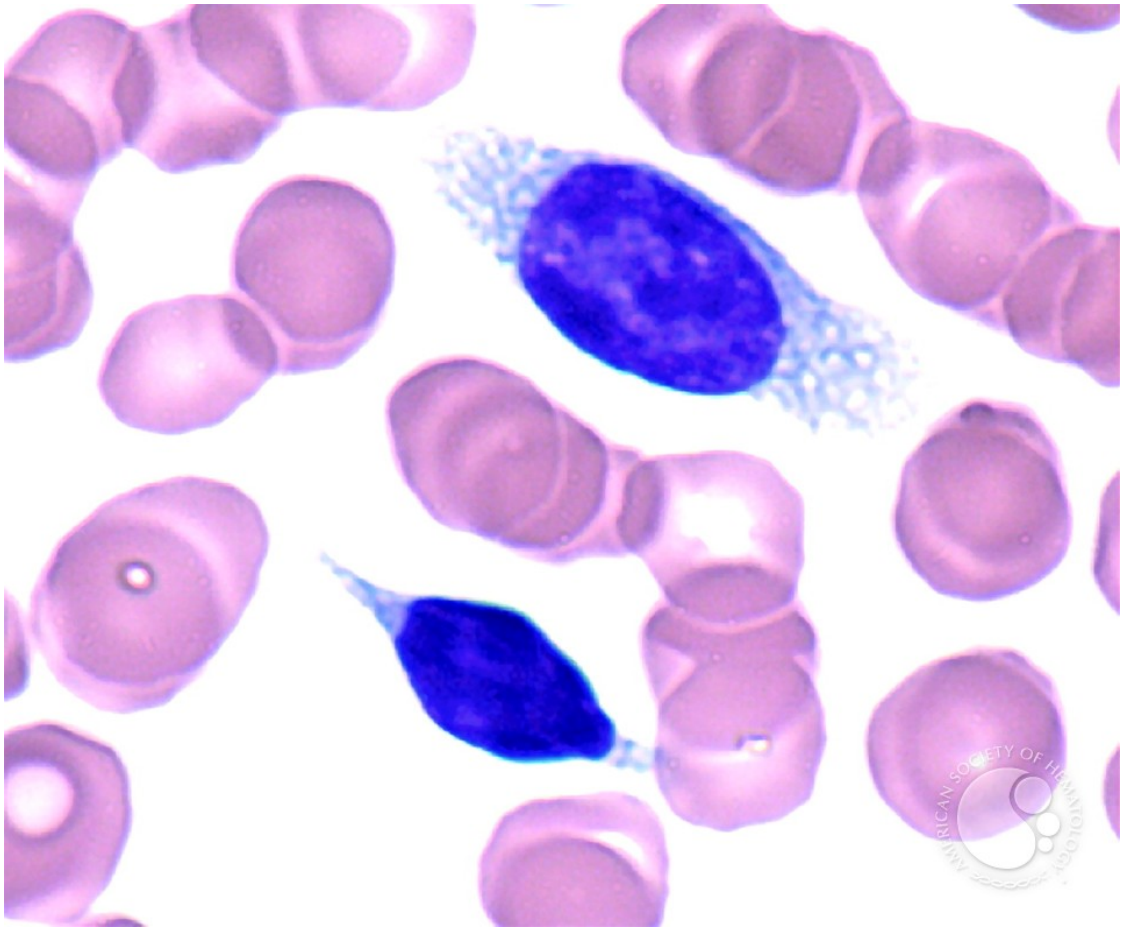


Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma With Villous Lymphocytes – Peripheral Blood - 6.

Image ID: 3302

Authors: Peter Maslak

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Splenic lymphomas > Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma

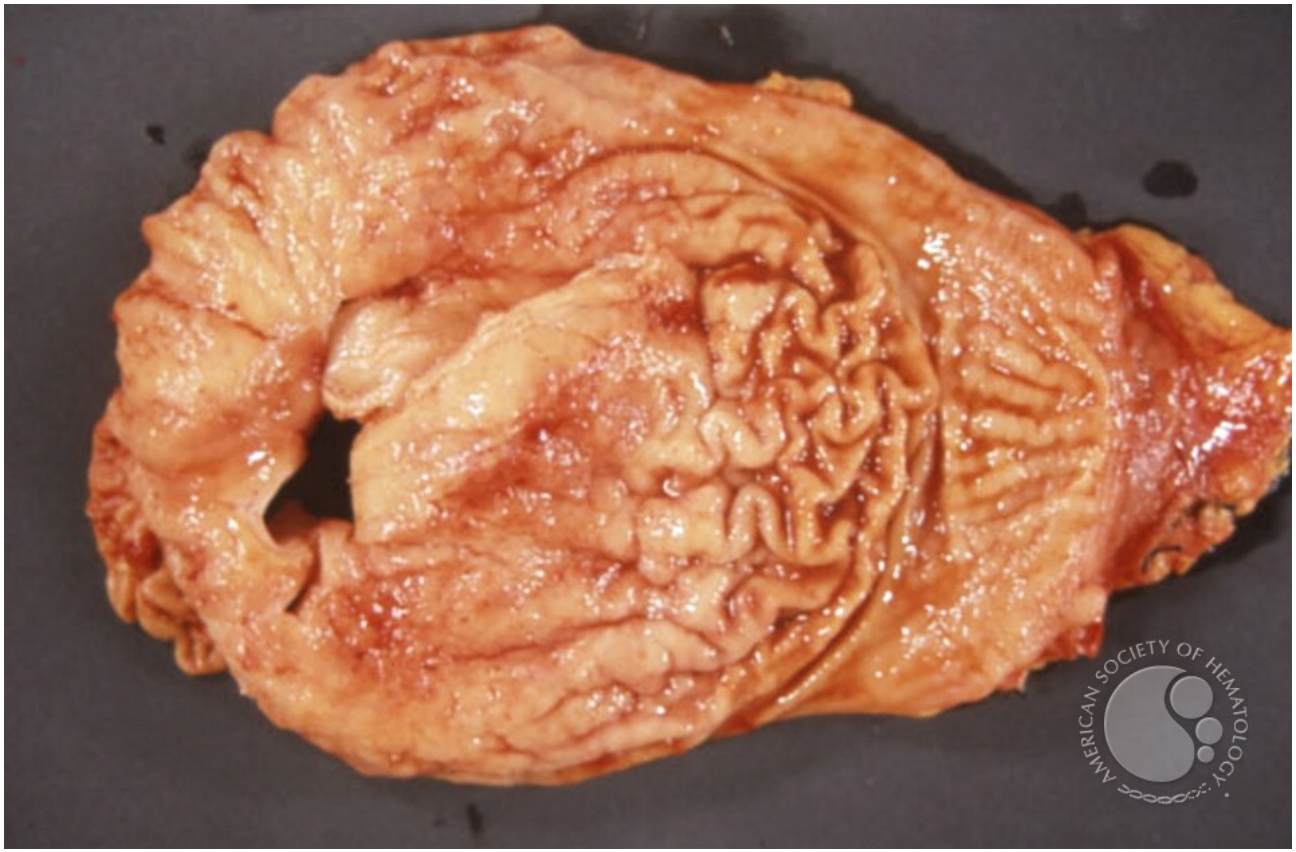


Gastric MALT Lymphoma - 1.

Image ID: 2071

Authors: Marshall Kadin

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Low-grade B-cell lymphoma > Extranodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma

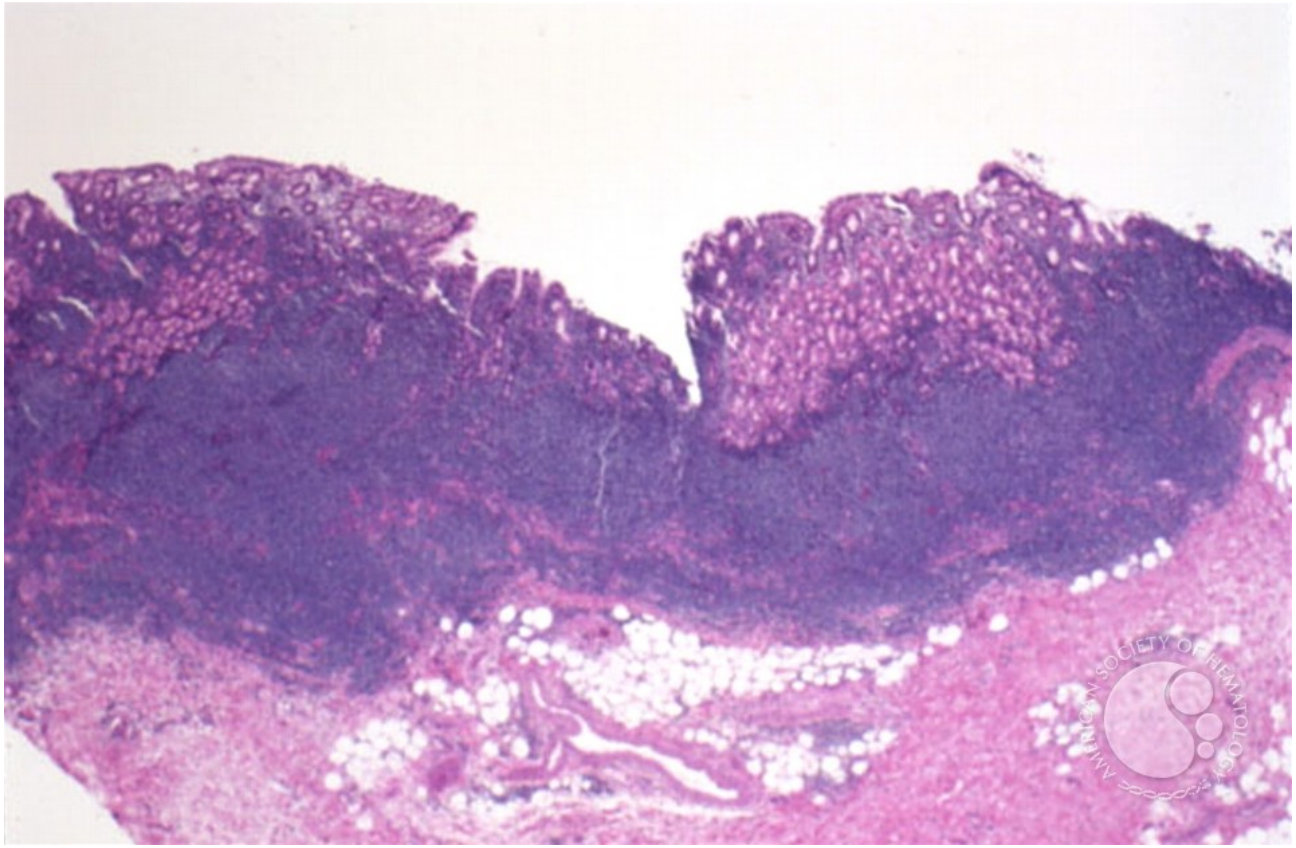


Gastric MALT Lymphoma - 2.

Image ID: 2072

Authors: Marshall Kadin

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Low-grade B-cell lymphoma > Extranodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma

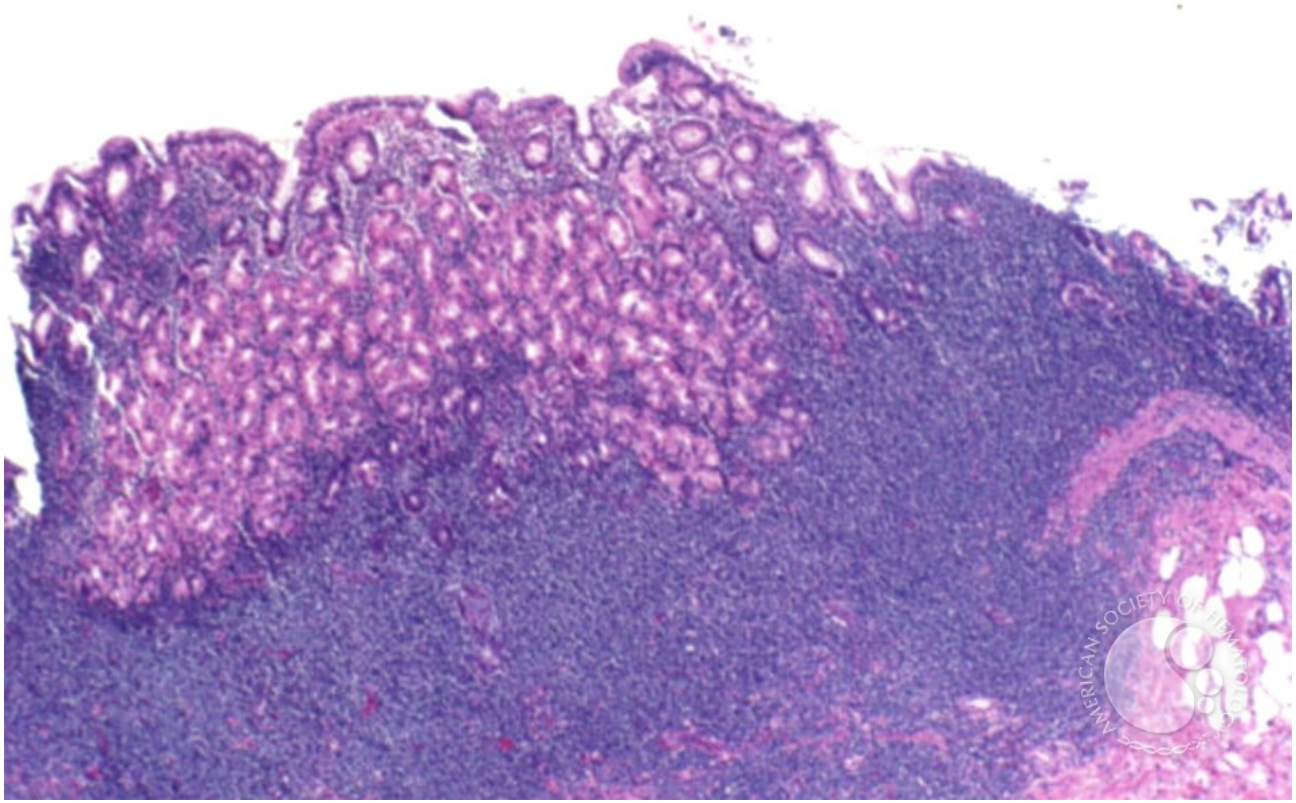


Gastric MALT Lymphoma - 3.

Image ID: 2073

Authors: Marshall Kadin

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Low-grade B-cell lymphoma > Follicular Lymphoma

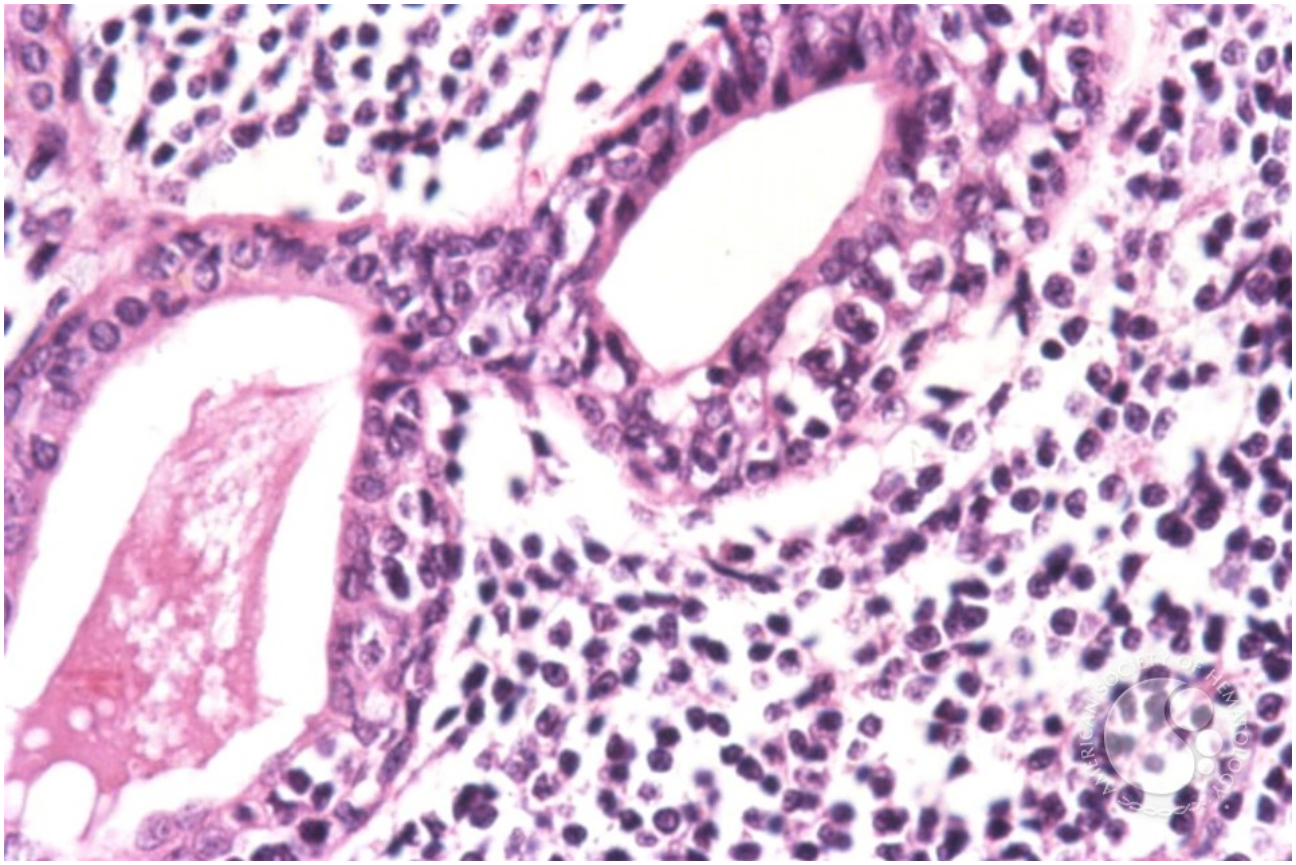


Gastric MALT Lymphoma - 1.

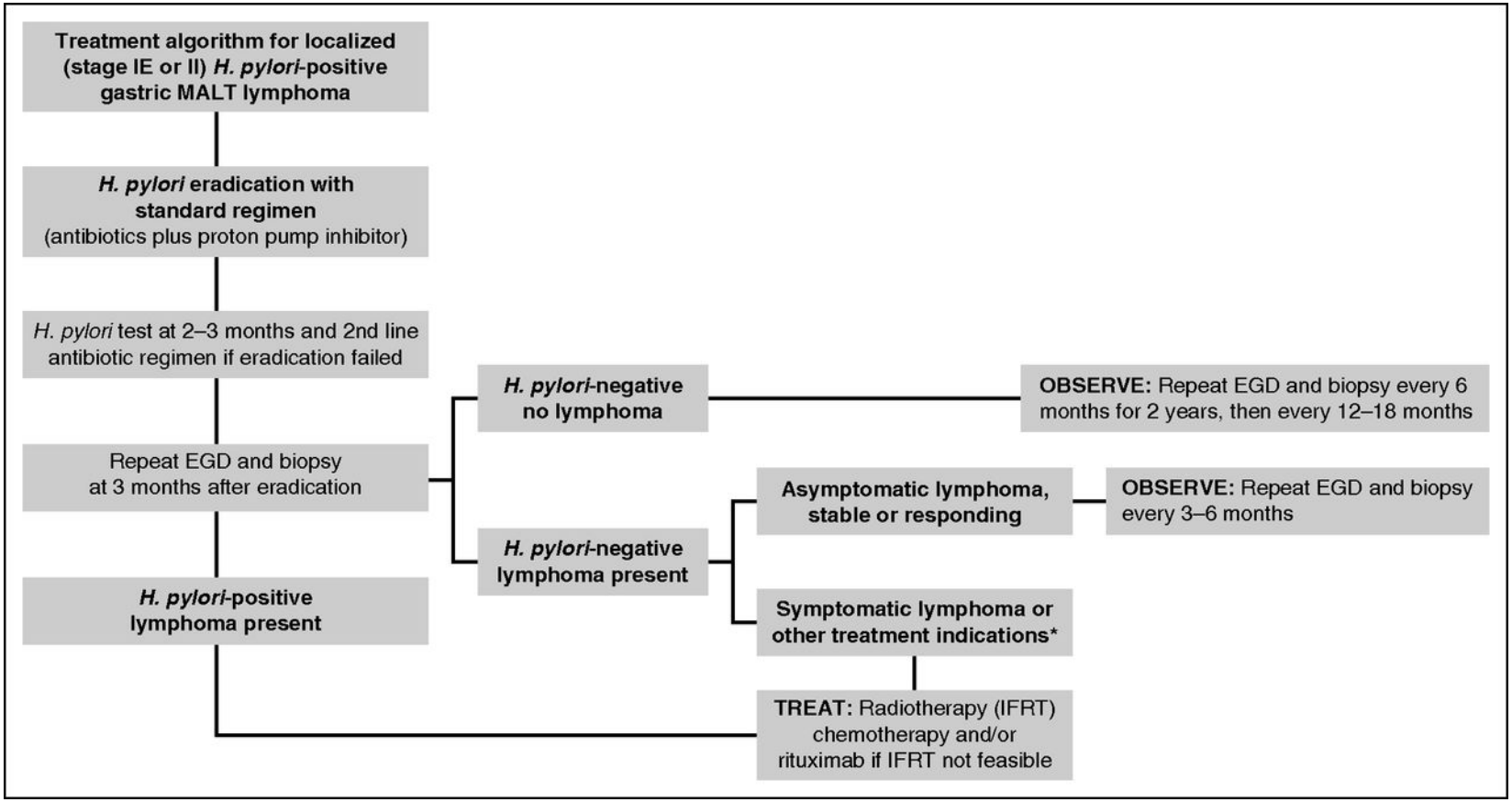
Image ID: 2191

Authors: Marshall Kadin

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Low-grade B-cell lymphoma > Extranodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma



Treatment algorithm for the management of gastric MALT lymphoma confined to the stomach, with or without regional lymph node involvement



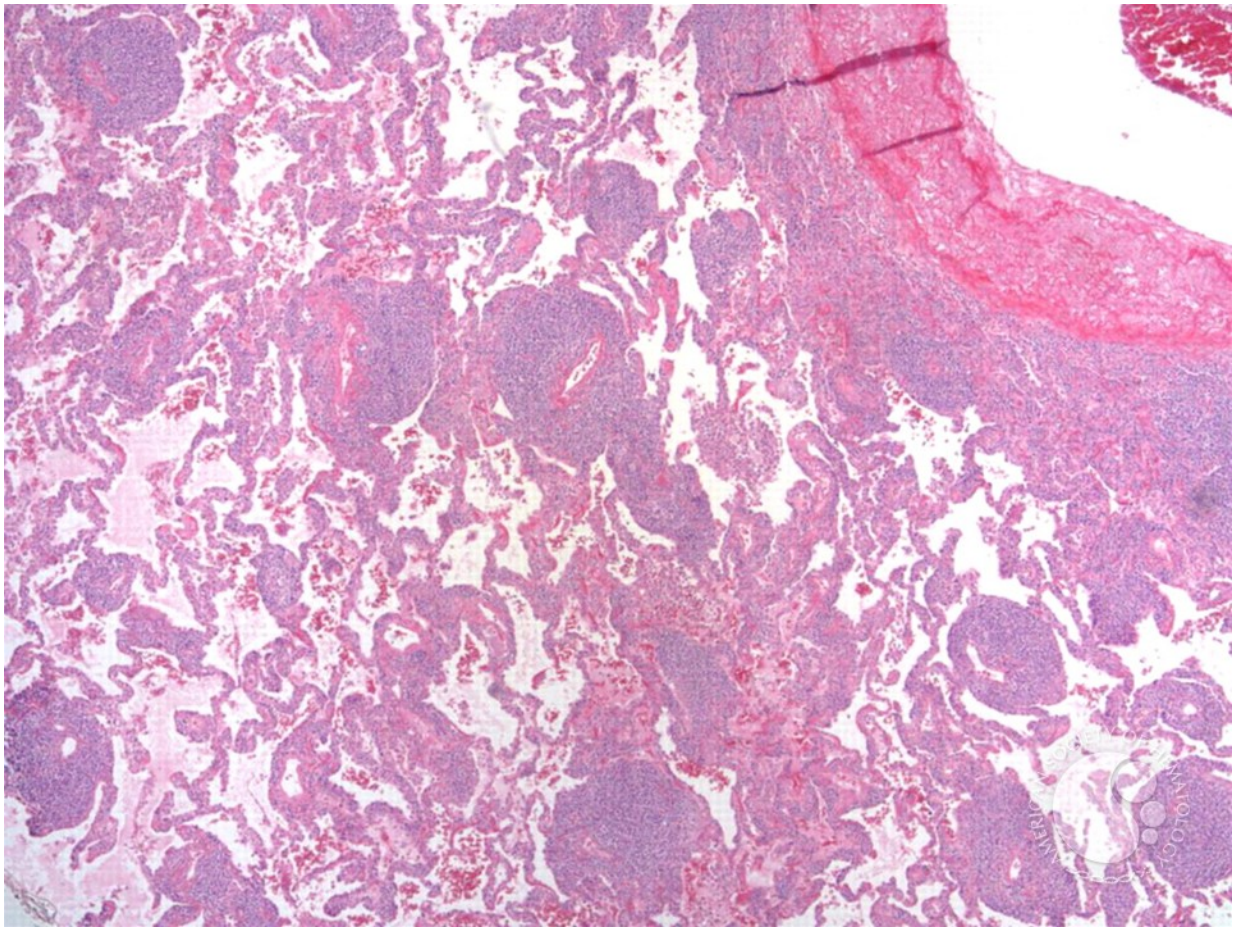
Emanuele Zucca, and Francesco Bertoni Blood 2016;127:2082-2092

MALT Lymphoma, Lung - 1.

Image ID: 2182

Authors: Marshall Kadin

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Low-grade B-cell lymphoma > Extranodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma

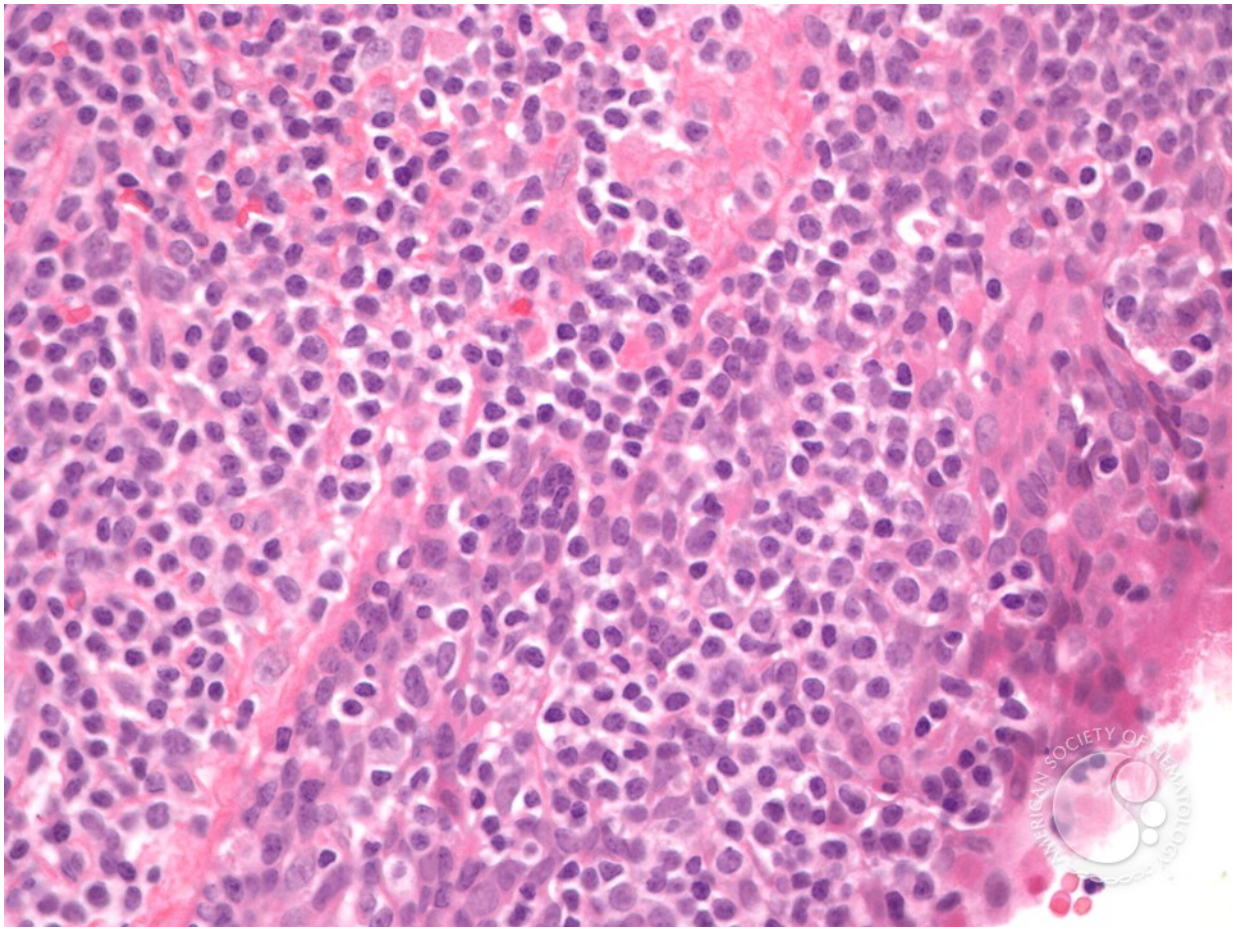


MALT Lymphoma, Lung - 2.

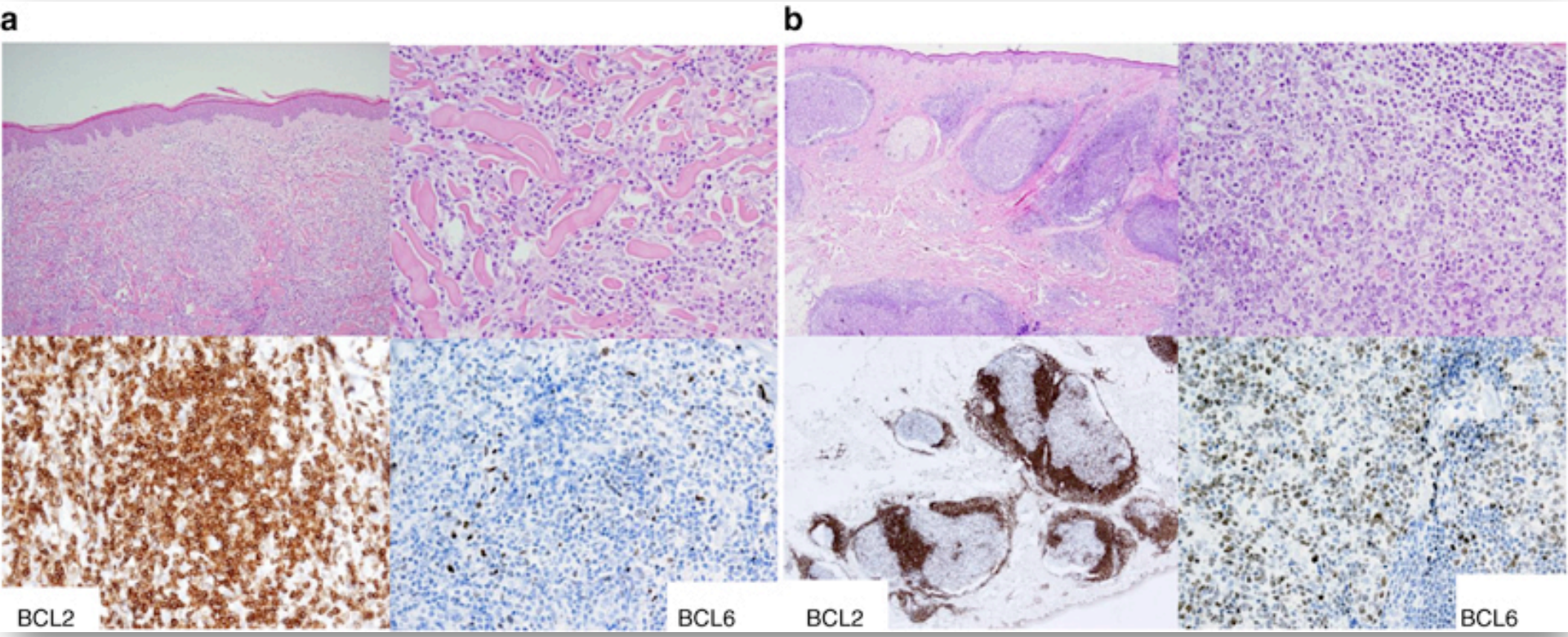
Image ID: 2183

Authors: Marshall Kadin

Category: Lymphoma: Mature B-cell neoplasms > Low-grade B-cell lymphoma > Extranodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma

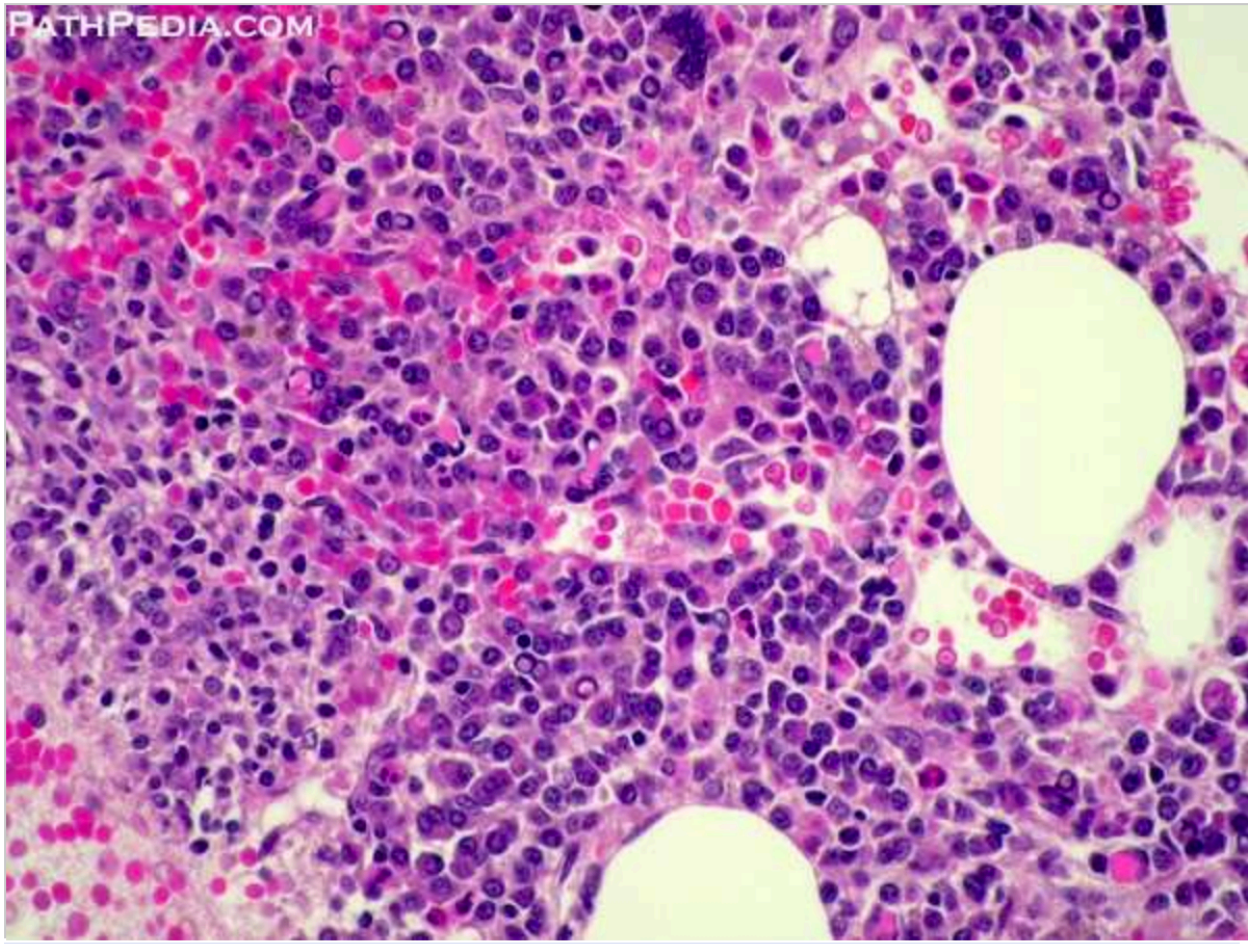


Pathology – primary cutaneous indolent B-NHL



Histological features of primary cutaneous B-cell lymphomas. (a) Primary cutaneous marginal zone B-cell lymphomas is an indolent lymphoma composed of small B cells, including marginal zone (centrocyte-like), lymphoplasmacytoid and plasma cells. Immunohistologically, the neoplastic cells express CD20, CD79a and Bcl-2, and are negative BCL-6. (b) PCFCL is a tumor of neoplastic follicle center cells, with a mixture of centrocytes and centroblasts. Different growth patterns can be found, including purely follicular, mixed follicular and diffuse patterns, and a diffuse growth pattern. The neoplastic follicle center cells express CD20, CD79a and Bcl-6. PCFCL does not commonly expresses BCL-2.

Pathology - Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia



[Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia (WM)]. This clonal bone marrow disorder is morphologically characterized by a neoplastic proliferation of small lymphocytes, plasma cells, and plasmacytoid lymphocytes. Involvement of lymph node, spleen and other lymphoid tissue takes the form of lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (LPL). Isolated involvement by LPL without bone marrow involvement may not produce the characteristic clinical syndrome. The bone marrow involvement ranges from mild to diffuse but is involved in all cases with the typical clinical syndrome.

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