Seattle Cancer Care Alliance

Fred Hutch · Seattle Children's · UW Medicine

Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: 2020

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VA/UW/FHCRC

Disclosures

Research Support

* TG Therapeutics
* BeiGene
* AstraZeneca / Acerta Pharma

Consulting / Advisory

* MorphoSys

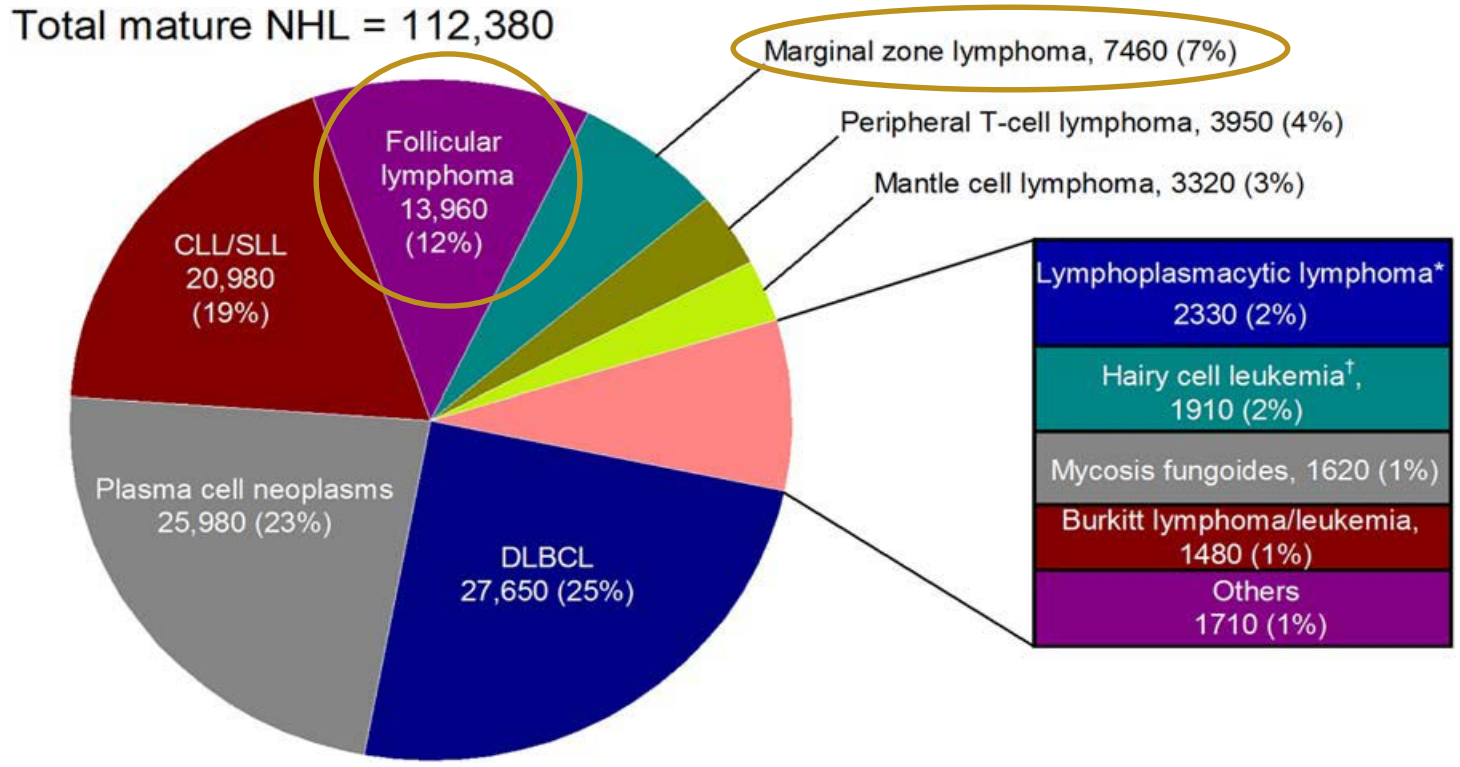
Objectives

- Epidemiology and pathology
- Management
  - Indication for treatment, options for frontline and relapsed/refractory
- Areas of unmet need and anticipated next steps

Natural History

- Presents with advanced disease, progresses slowly
- Iterative treatment responses and relapses
- Not thought curable with conventional therapies
  - Exceptions include certain examples of limited stage disease treated with local therapies
- Most patients die from causes unrelated to lymphoma

Epidemiology



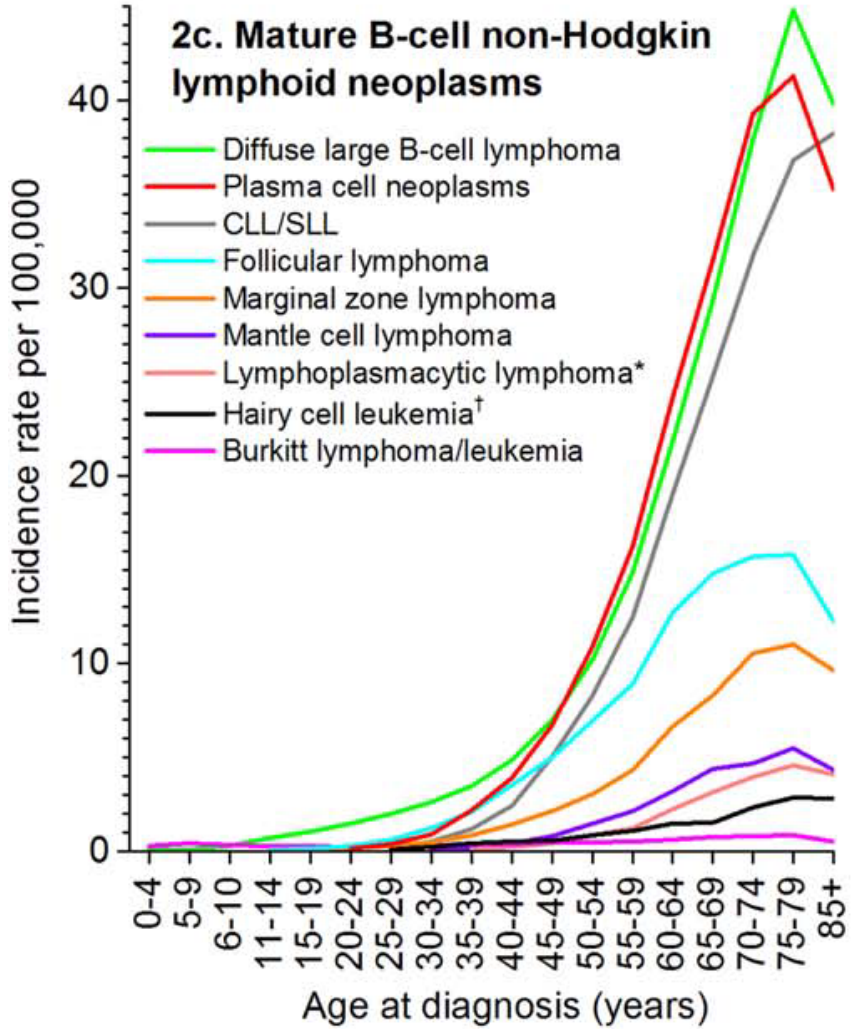
Estimated Cases and Distribution of Mature Non-Hodgkin Lymphoid Neoplasm Subtypes: US, 2016

Teras et al. CA Cancer J Clin 2016;66:443–459

Risk Factors

- Follicular lymphoma
  - Autoimmune conditions
  - Cigarette smoking (women)
  - Benzene, other solvents
  - Agent Orange, other herbicides

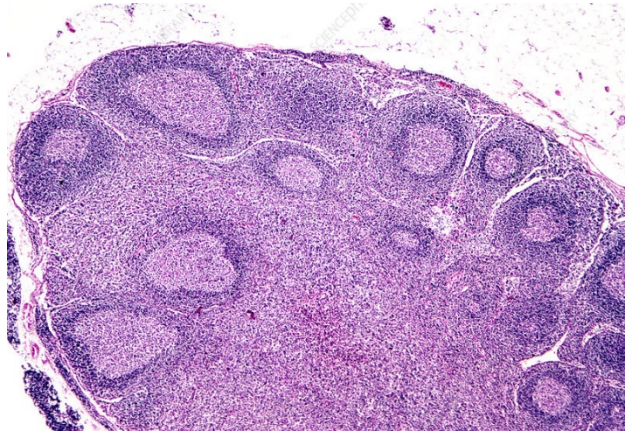
- Marginal zone lymphoma
  - As above, also specific infections (e.g. H pylori)

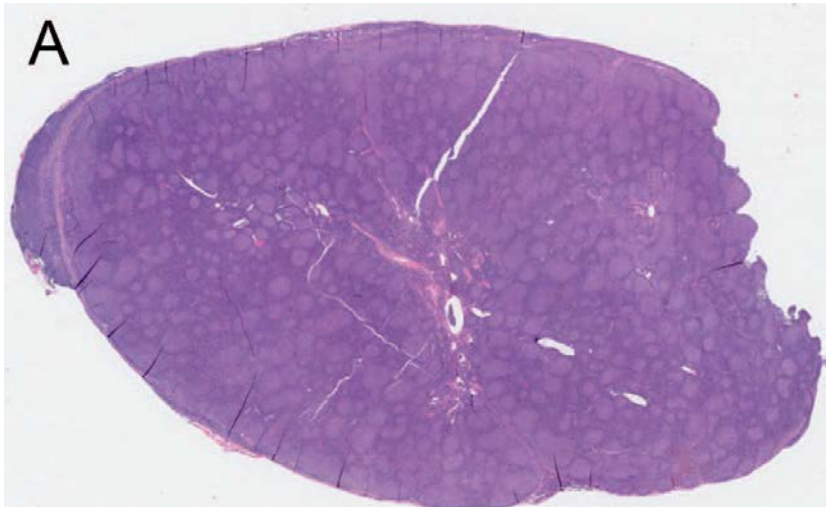


Teras et al. CA Cancer J Clin 2016;66:443–459
https://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/agentorange/conditions/nonhodgkinslymphoma.asp

Work-up

- Excisional or incisional biopsy preferred to core (FNA inadequate)
- Labs including LDH, hepatitis B
- Diagnostic CT, whole-body PET
- Marrow exam (clinical stage I-II disease)

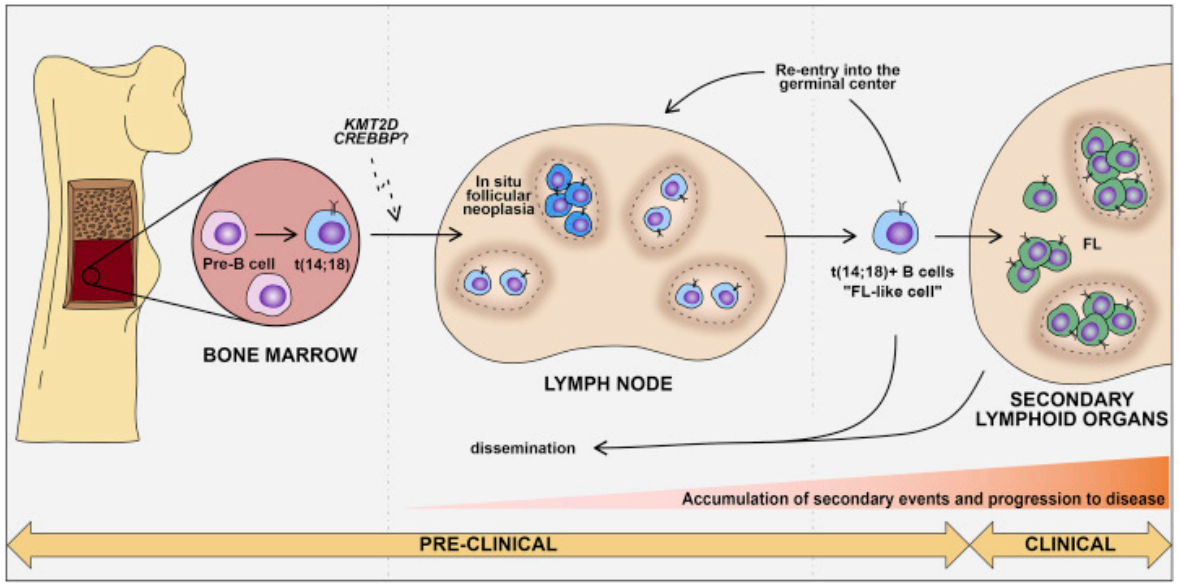




Choi et al. Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2018;142:1330-1340
https://www.sciencephoto.com/media/115304/view/normal-human-lymph-node

Typical Follicular Lymphomagenesis

- B cells differentiate in lymph node germinal centers
- Maturation occurs by random genetic modification followed by antigen driven selection
- FL arises from developmentally-blocked germinal center B cells



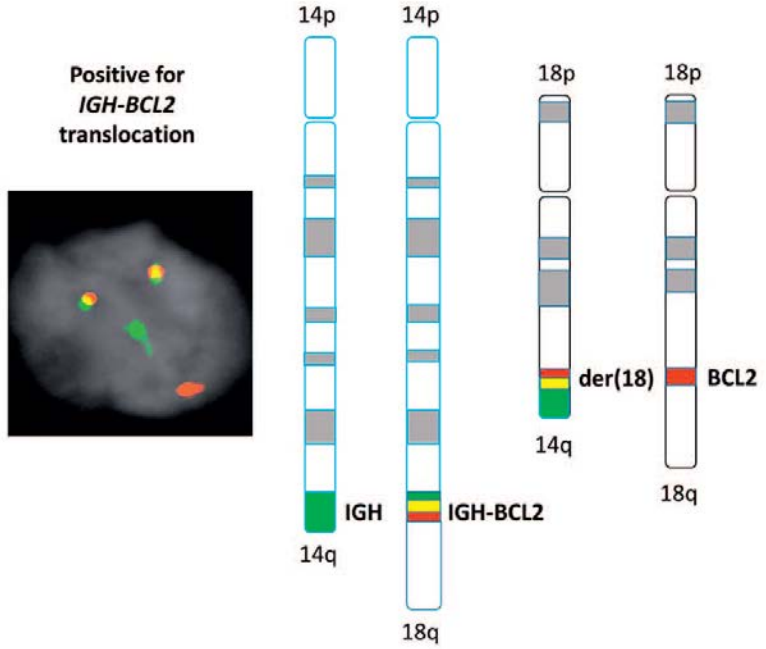
- 1st step: acquisition of t(14;18) that occurs in the bone marrow (pre-B cell stage)
  - Leads to constitutive expression of anti-apoptotic protein BCL-2
- B cells with t(14;18) that enter the germinal center (highly mutagenic environment) are at risk for developmental arrest leading to clonal expansion, new mutations, and ultimately FL

Lackraj et al Best Pract Res Clin Haematol. 2018 Mar;31(1):2-14.

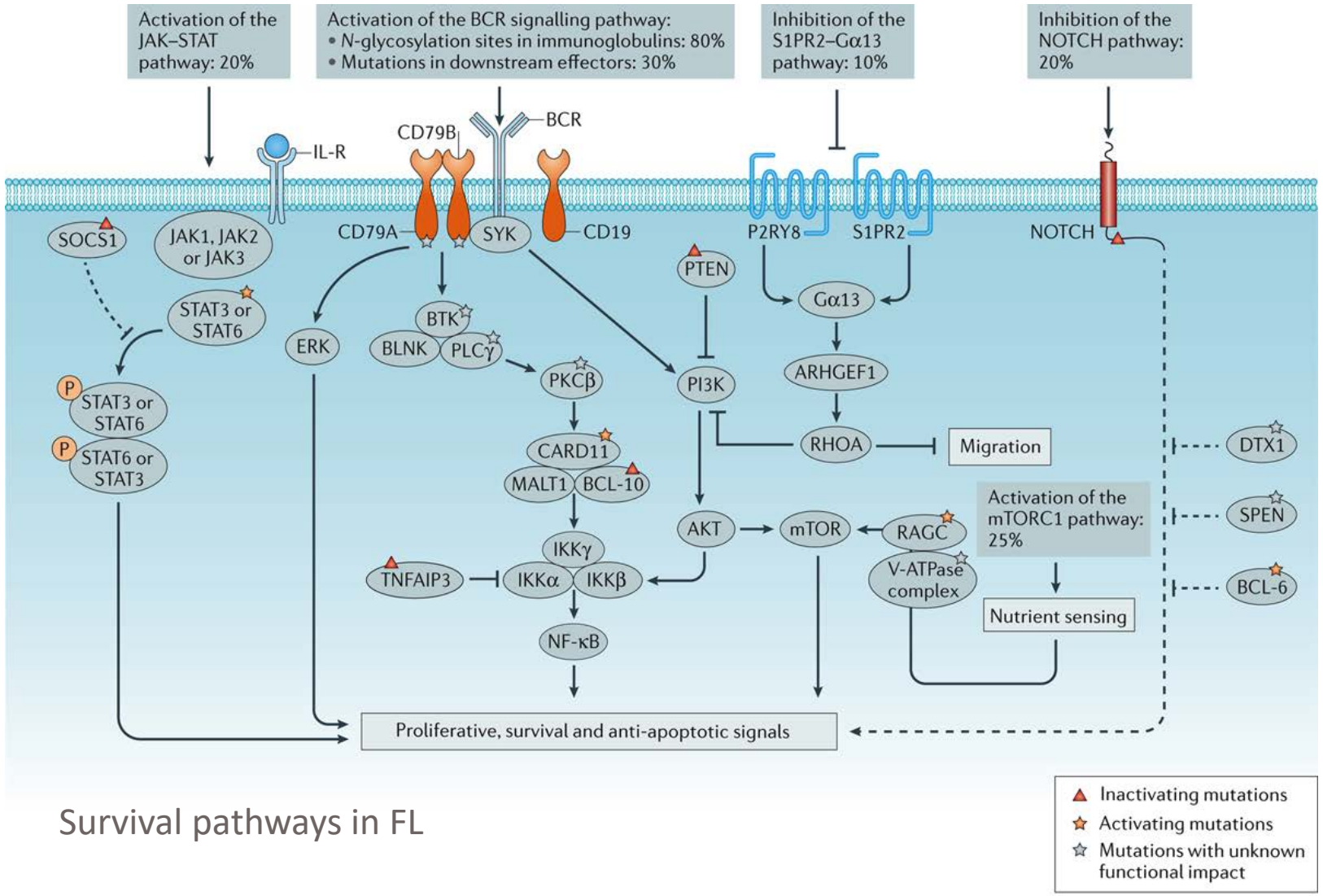
Molecular Characteristics: Typical FL

- Light chain restricted
- Pan B-cell markers (CD20+, CD19+)
- Arise from germinal center B-cells, thus CD10+ and BCL6+
- Also typically BCL2+ and CD5-

- [t(14;18)(q32;q21)] ~85% of cases
  - Juxtaposes Ig heavy chain promoter with *BCL-2*
  - Constitutive BCL-2 expression (anti-apoptosis)
  - Variants [t(2;18)] and [t18;22)]
    - Alternative *BCL-2* juxtapositions (kappa LC / lambda LC)



Pathways in Follicular Lymphomagenesis



Survival pathways in FL

→ **Also, mutations in epigenetic modifiers occur in nearly 90% of cases of FL**

Huet et al. Nat Rev Cancer. 2018 Apr;18(4):224-239

Pediatric-type FL

- Definitive entry in 2016 WHO Lymphoma Classification

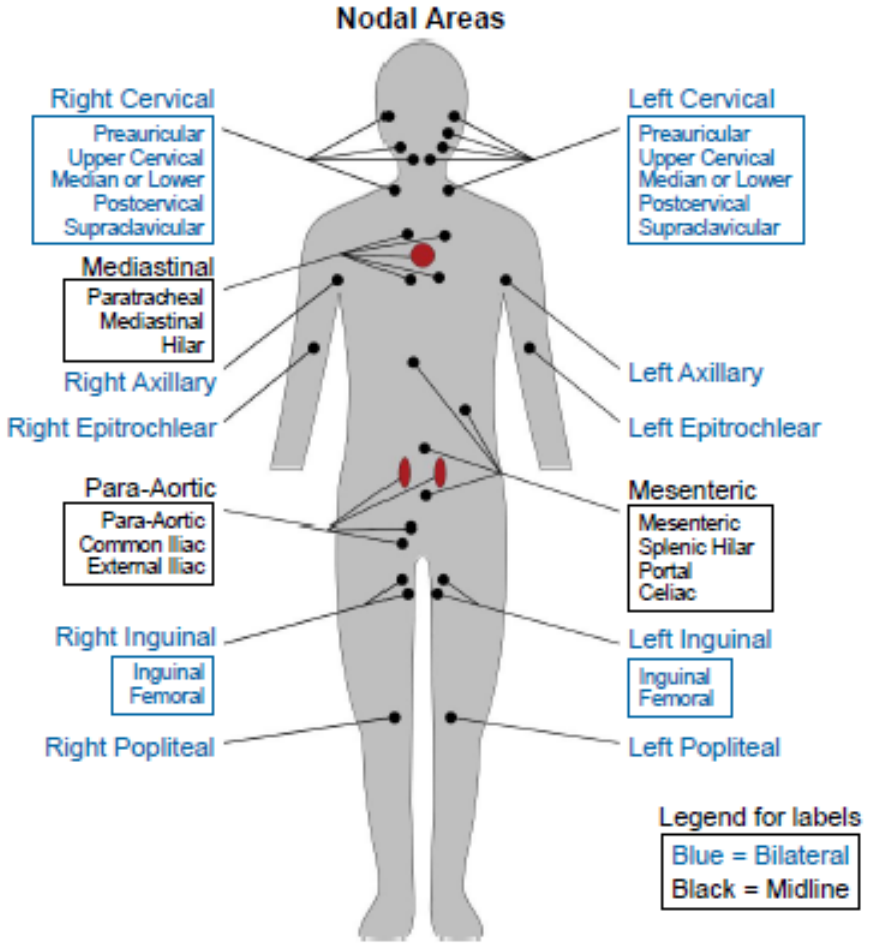
- Clinical presentation
  - Localized disease
  - Males > Females
  - Not necessarily young patients!

- Key pathologic/molecular features
  - High Ki67 (> 30%)
  - No t(14;18)
  - (Not commonly mutated in epigenetic modifiers)
  - (Low genetic complexity)

- Local therapy preferred

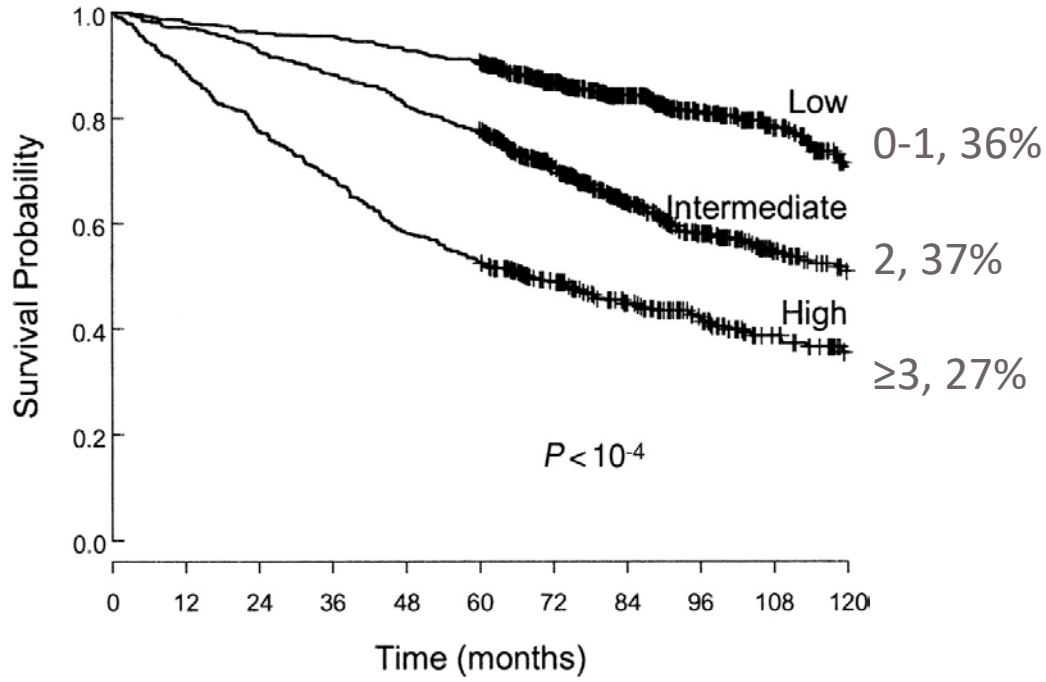
Clinical Characteristics of Follicular Lymphoma

- Median age at diagnosis approximately 65 years
- Multiple sites of waxing and waning adenopathy
- Approximately 25% present with B symptoms
- 65-70% stage III/IV



Follicular Lymphoma International Prognostic Index

- N = 4,167 diagnosed 1985 - 1992
- Adverse factors
  - Nodal areas (> 4) — No
  - LDH (elevated) — L
  - Age (> 60) — A
  - Stage (III/IV) — S
  - Hemoglobin (< 12 g/dL) — H



Celigny et al Blood. 2004 Sep 1;104(5):1258-65

Next Generation FLIPIs

	FLIPI	FLIPI-2	PRIMA-PI	M7-FLIPI
Age	✔	✔		✔
Stage	✔			✔
Hemoglobin	✔	✔		✔
LDH	✔			✔
Nodal sites	✔			✔
B2M ≥ 3 gm/L		✔	✔	
Marrow inv		✔	✔	
Mass ≥ 6 cm		✔		
ECOG				✔
7-gene mutations				✔

Federico et al. J Clin Oncol 27: 4555-4562, 2009; Jurinovic et al. Blood 128: 1112-20; Huet et al, ICML 2017; Salles et al. Blood. 2018 Jul 5;132(1):49-58.

Advanced Stage FL: Treatment Initiation

Table 2. Spontaneous Regressions in Initially Untreated Patients.*

	No. of Patients (%)	Months to Regression		Months of Regression	
		median	*range*	*median*	*range*
Total	19/83	8	2–120	>13	>4–>72
FSC/NLPD	13/44 (30)	7	2–120	15	>4–>72
FM/NM	3/18 (17)		2–23		>4–12
SL/DLWD	3/21 (14)		26–93		6–>72

FSC = Follicular small cleaved; FM = follicular mixed; SL = small lymphocytic; DLWD = diffuse well differentiated lymphocytic

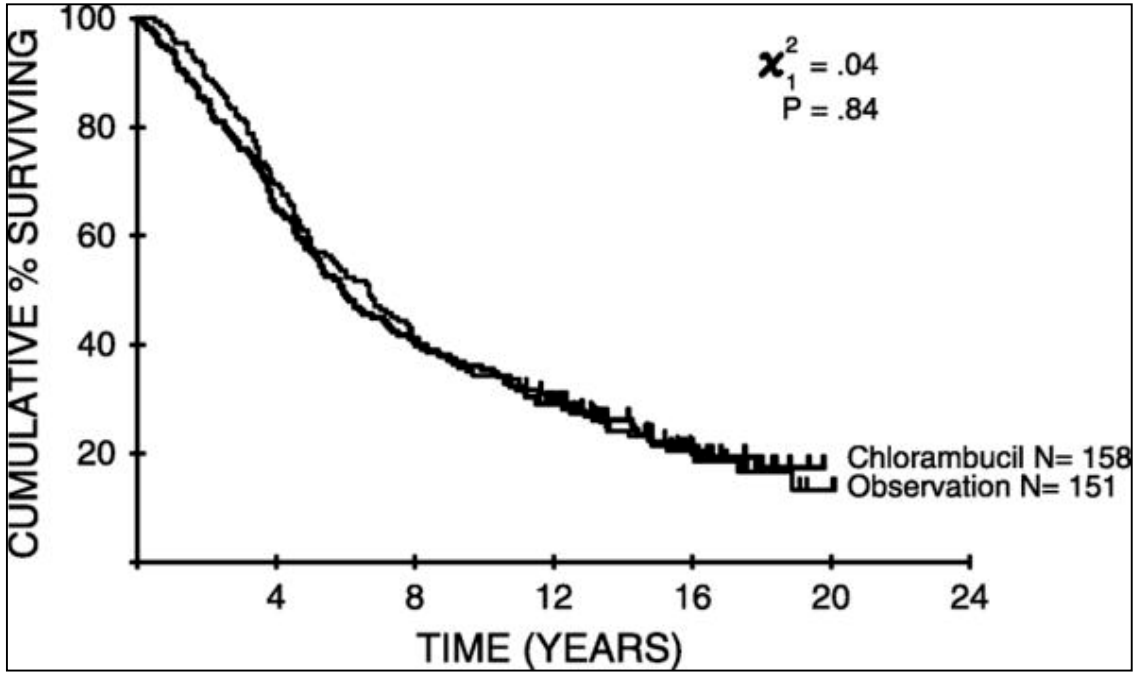
Hornig, NEJM 1984.

Advanced Stage Early Treatment (Chlorambucil)

Asymptomatic stage III/IV FL N = 309

RANDOMIZE

- Observation
- Chlorambucil

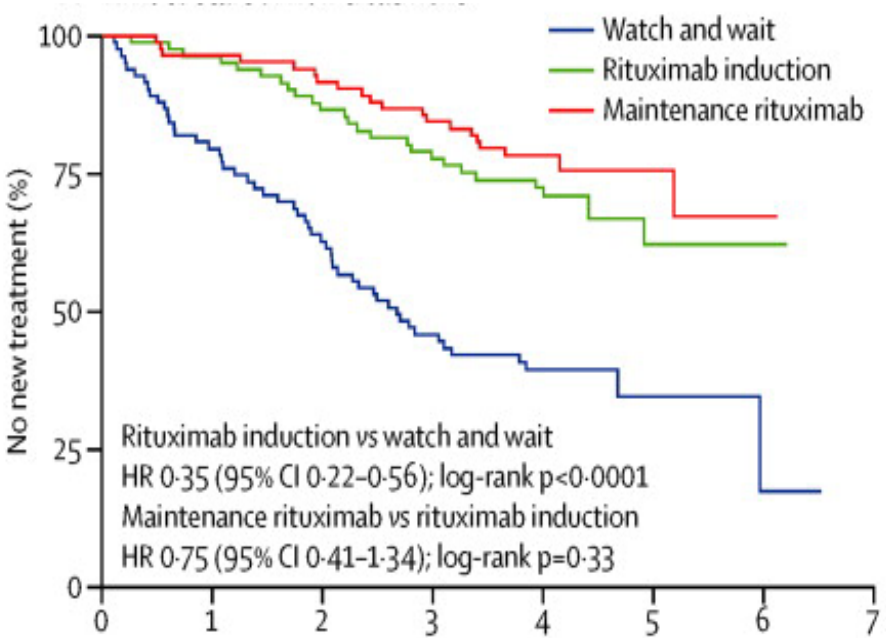


19% did not require treatment at 10 years

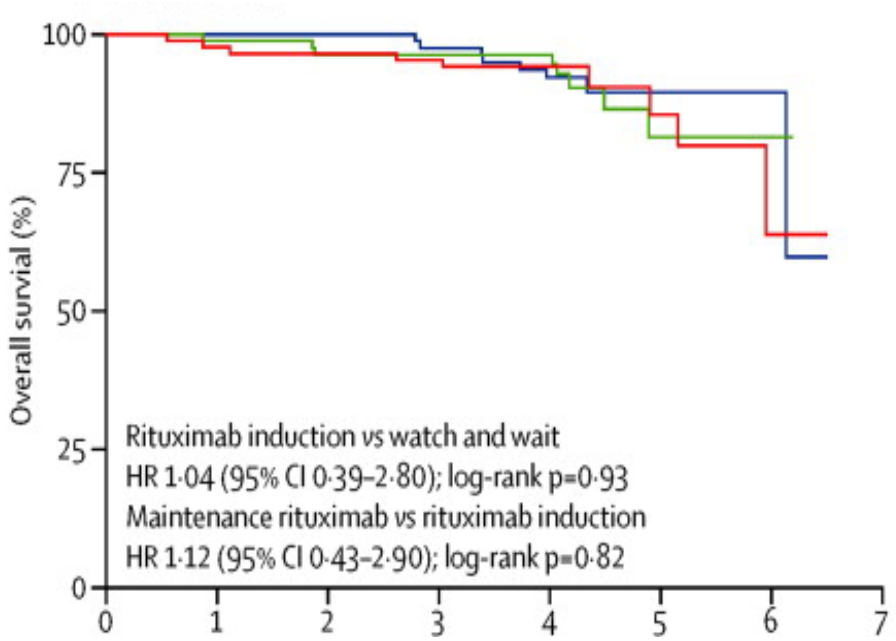
Ardeshna et al, Lancet. 2003 Aug 16;362(9383):516-22

Advanced Stage Early Treatment (Rituximab)

Time to Next Treatment



Overall Survival



- Those that received induction plus maintenance rituximab had some benefit related to anxiety
- Conversation on toxicities, costs, and potential for never requiring therapy

Ardeshna et al, Lancet Oncol. 2014 Apr;15(4):424-35

Groupe d'Etude des Lymphomes Folliculaires Criteria

- Involvement of ≥ 3 nodal sites, each > 3 cm
- Any lesion > 7 cm

} "Bulky"

- B symptoms
- Splenomegaly
- Threatened organ function
- Pleural/peritoneal effusion
- Cytopenias (leukocytes < 1k or platelets < 100k) or leukemia

- NCCN: also, steady or rapid progression, candidate for trial

- Median time between diagnosis and start of treatment = 2 to 3 years

Solal-Celigny et al. J Clin Oncol 1998; 16:2332-2338
Nastoupil et al. Br J Haematol. 2016 Mar;172(5):724-34

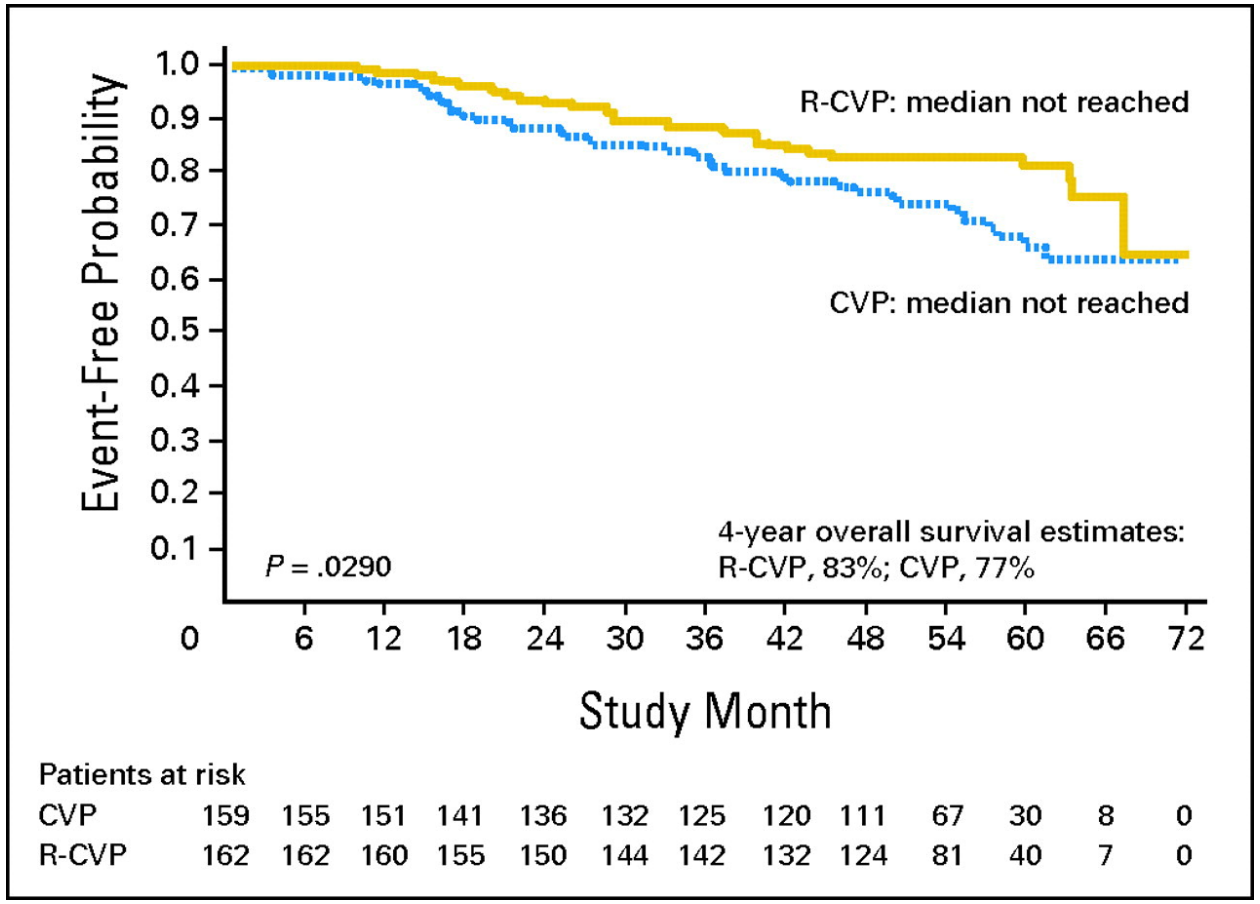
Frontline Treatment: Addition of Rituximab

FL stage III/IV + Treatment Indication

RANDOMIZE

R-CVP x8

CVP x8



Marcus et al. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Oct 1;26(28):4579-86

Primary Rituximab and (Maintenance v Observation) PRIMA

Untreated FL, stage III/IV; grade 1-3a
High tumor burden

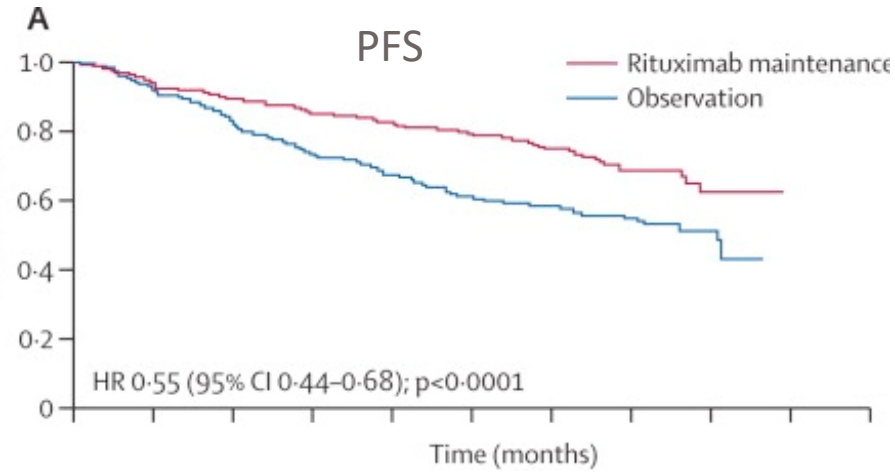
→ R-chemo

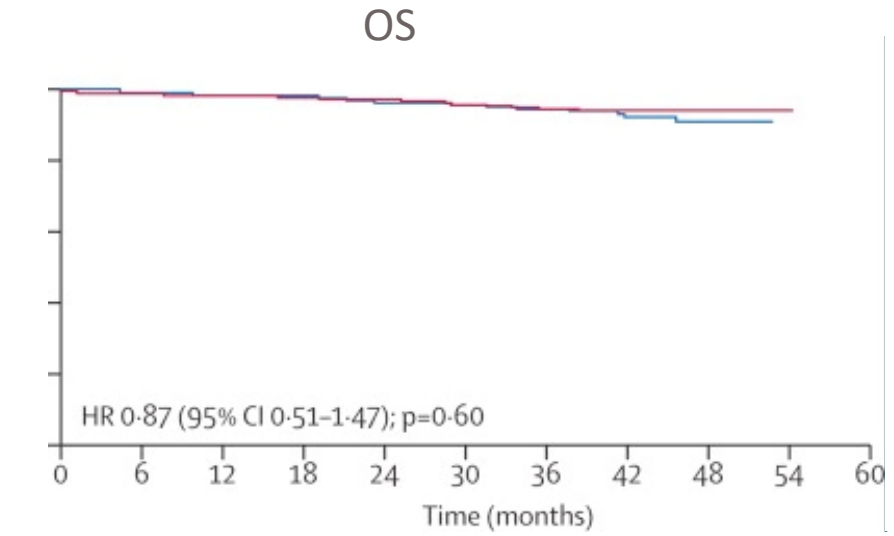
- R-FCM (4%)
- R-CVP (23%)
- R-CHOP (74%)

→ CR/PR
N = 1,018

→ RANDOMIZE

- → Observation
- → R q2mo x2 yrs





Salles et al. Lancet. 2011 Jan 1;377(9759):42-51.
Updated 2019 ASCO (9 years follow-up)

PRIMA: Toxicity

	Observation (n=508)		Rituximab maintenance (n=501)	
	Grade 3/4	Leading to treatment discontinuation	Grade 3/4	Leading to treatment discontinuation
All adverse events	84 (17%)	8 (2%)	121 (24%)	19 (4%)†
Neoplasia	17 (3%)	6 (1%)	20 (4%)	5 (1%)
Neutropenia	5 (1%)	0	18 (4%)	0
Febrile neutropenia	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Infections	5 (1%)	0	22 (4%)	4 (1%)
CNS disorders	13 (3%)	0	10 (2%)	0
Cardiac disorders	5 (1%)	0	11 (2%)	1 (<1%)
Pregnancy	NA	2 (<1%)	NA	3 (1%)

- Logistics, financial

Salles et al. Lancet. 2011 Jan 1;377(9759):42-51.

Rituximab Extended Schedule or Re-treatement (RESORT)

Untreated FL: advanced stage, grade 1-2, **Low tumor burden**

→ R qweek x4

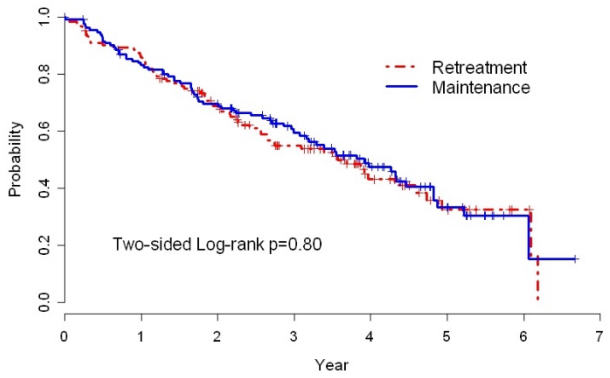
→ CR or PR

→ RANDOMIZE

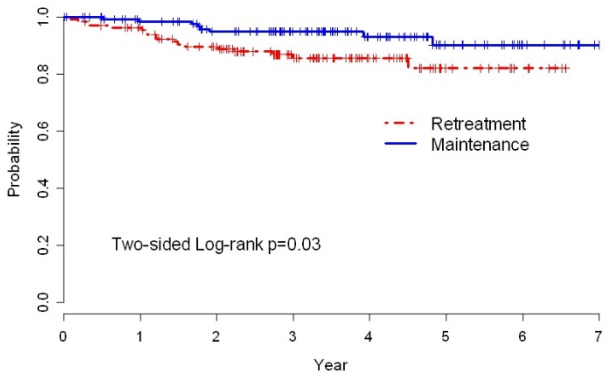
→ Observation → Repeat rituximab weekly x4 at progression (if TTP > 6 mo)

→ Rituximab q3 mo until progression

Time to treatment failure



Time to first cytotoxic chemo



Doses of Rituximab

	Min	Max	Median	Mean
Re-treat	4	16	4	4.5
Maint	5	31	15.5	15.8

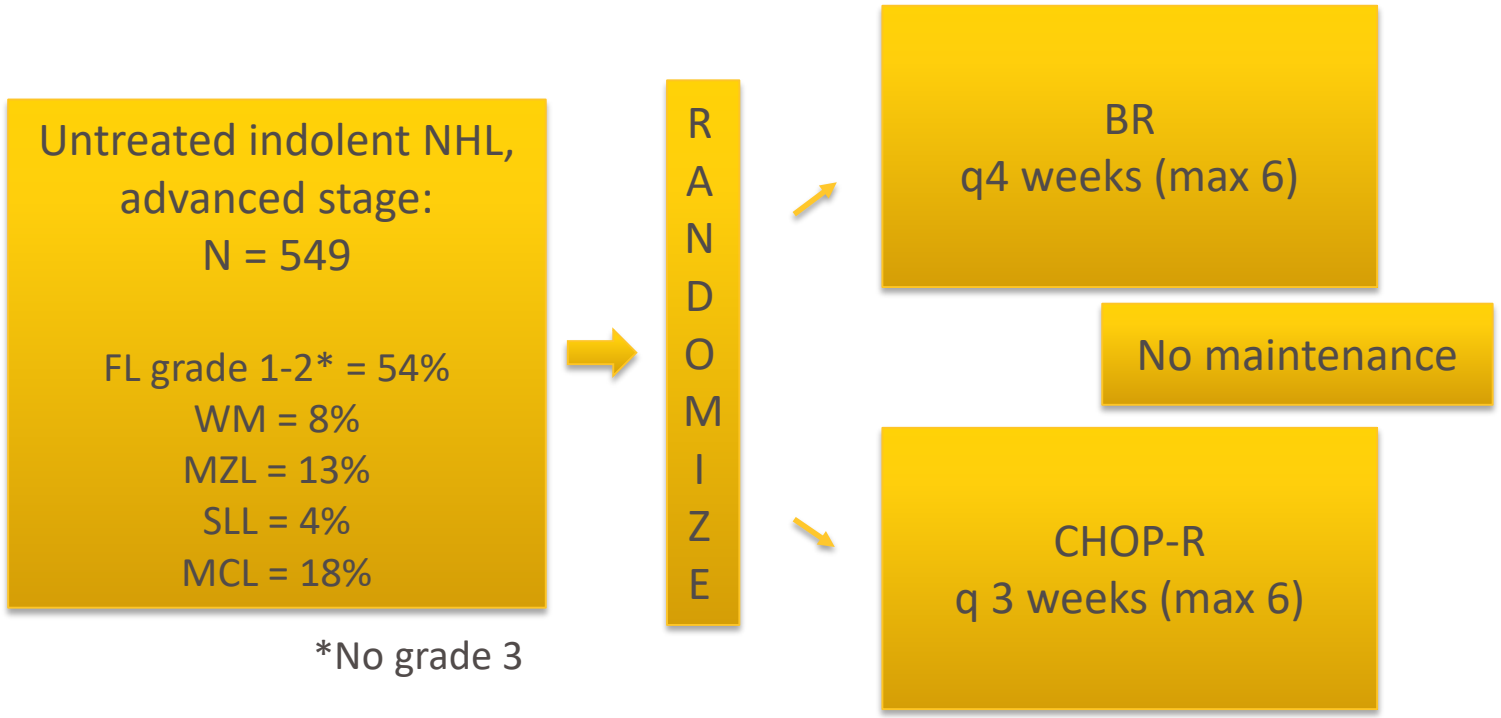
Kahl et al. J Clin Oncol. 2014 Oct 1;32(28):3096-102.

Rituximab Hyaluronidase

- Subcutaneous injection over ~ 5 minutes
- Efficacy and safety are similar to IV
- May be substituted after patients have received 1st full dose of IV rituximab
- Time-saving (for patients and infusion clinic) → monitor for 15 min post injection
- Injection-site erythema in 11%

eMPR.com accessed June 2020.

BR vs CHOP-R (StiL NHL1)

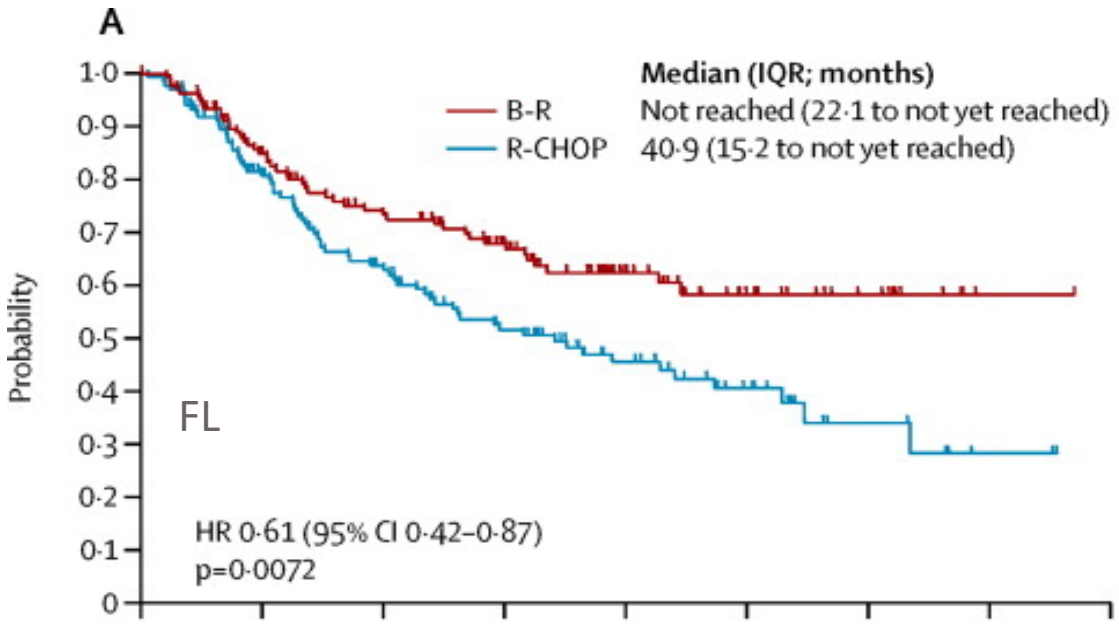


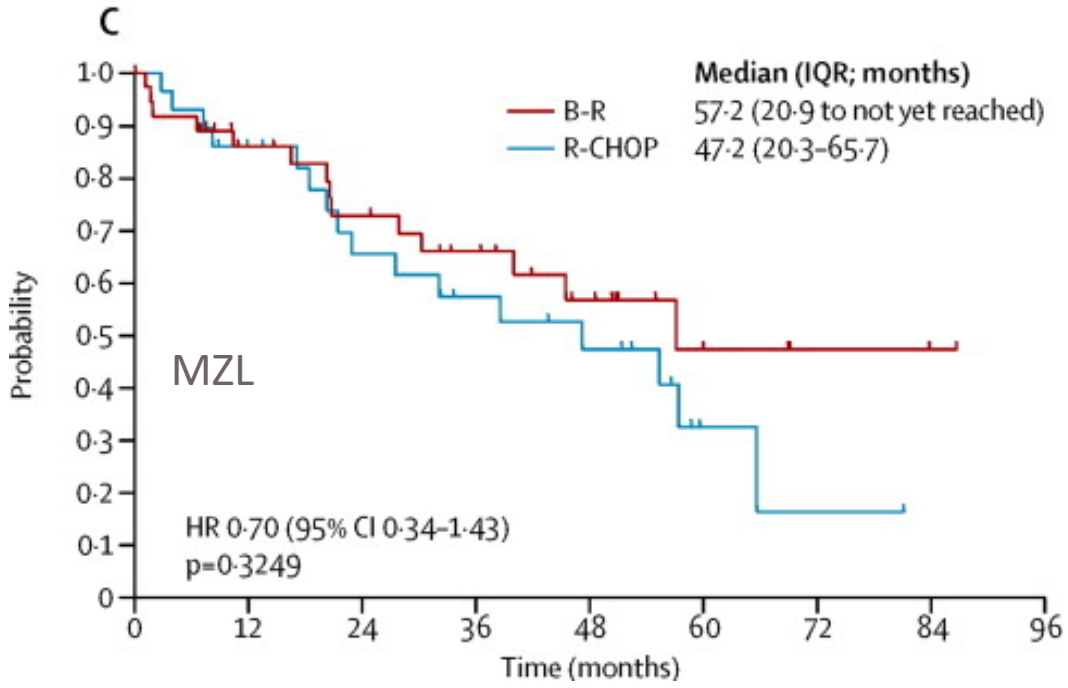
	B-R N = 260	CHOP-R N = 253	P
Alopecia	0	245	< 0.0001
Paresthesias	18	73	< 0.0001
Stomatitis	16	47	< 0.0001
Allergic reaction	40	15	0.0003
Infections	96	127	0.0025
Sepsis	1	8	0.0190
Neutropenia G3/4	11%	47%	

Rummel et al. Lancet. 2013 Apr 6;381(9873):1203-10.

StiL NHL1

	BR	CHOP-R
ORR	93%	91%
CR	40%	30%

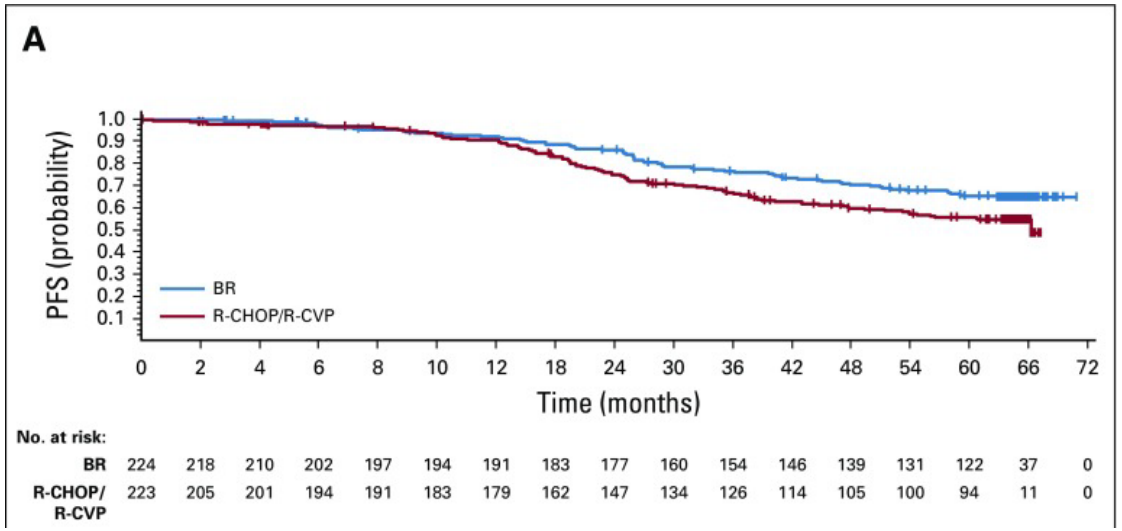


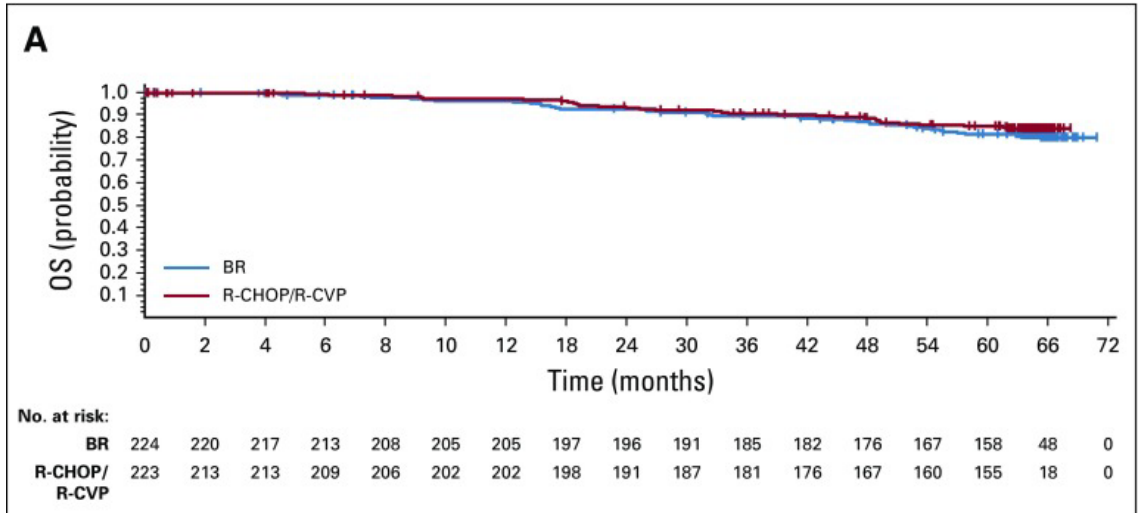


- No difference in OS

Rummel et al. Lancet. 2013 Apr 6;381(9873):1203-10.

BRIGHT: BR vs R-CVP or R-CHOP (5-year follow-up)





- Primary endpoint: noninferior CR rate (31% vs 25%; P for NI = .0225)
- 5 year PFS 65.5% vs 55.8% (HR 0.61, 95% CI 0.45 – 0.85; P = .0025)
- No difference in OS
- Comparable safety data to StiL
- Use of maintenance rituximab at discretion of clinician; similar across arms

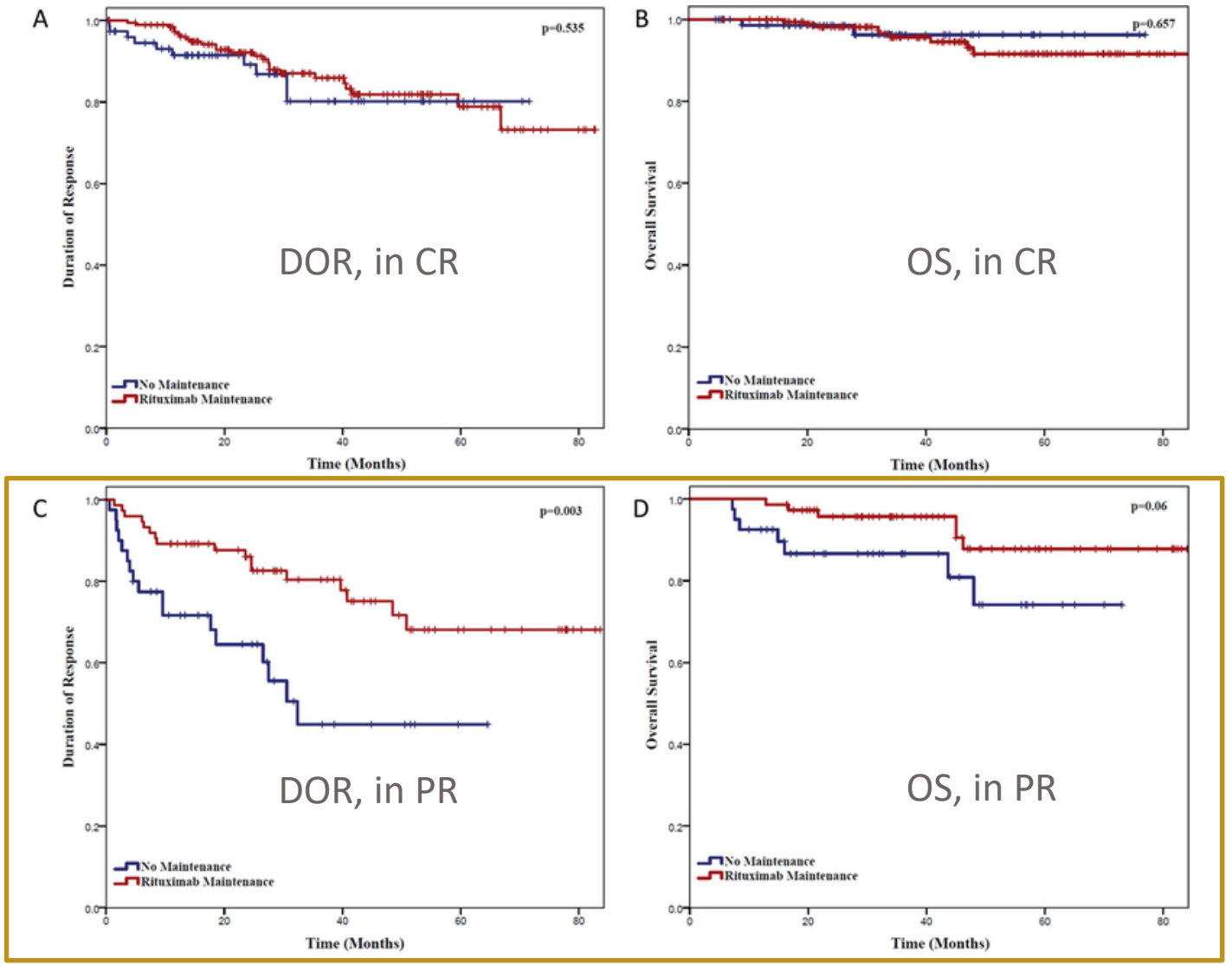
Flinn et al. J Clin Oncol . 2019 Apr 20;37(12):984-991.

Maintenance Rituximab after BR

- Retrospective, limited to patients in CR or PR after induction BR (at least 4 cycles)
- Findings comparable to other, cross-trial analyses

Maintenance Rituximab after R-chemo

For	Neutral/Against
PR	CR
Concern for toxicity from 2nd line	
	Cost, time
	Some toxicity

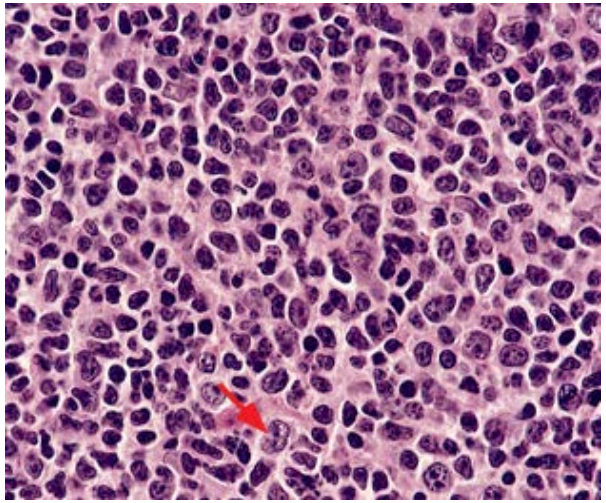


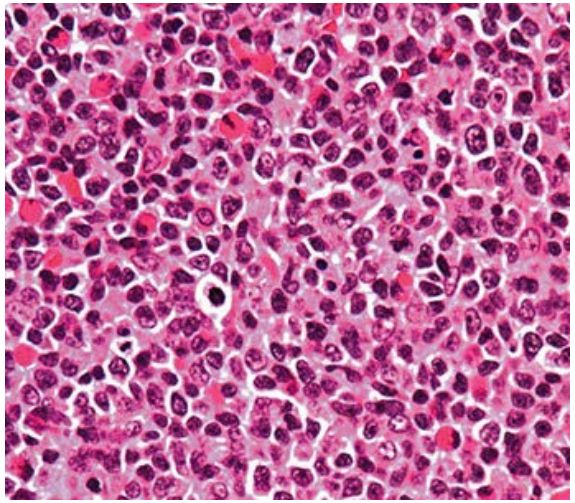
Hill et al. Br J Haematol. 2019 Feb;184(4):524-535.

BR for Frontline Treatment of FL

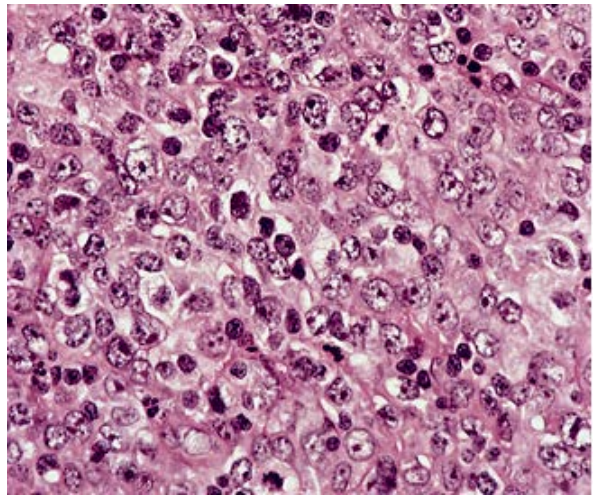
https://substance.etsmtl.ca accessed July 2020

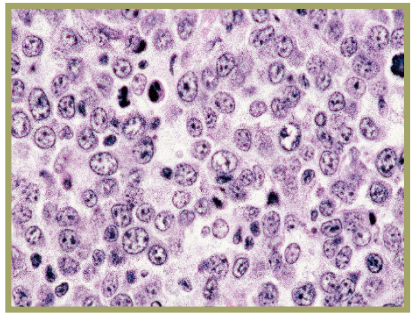
FL Histologic Grade





25-30% of FL

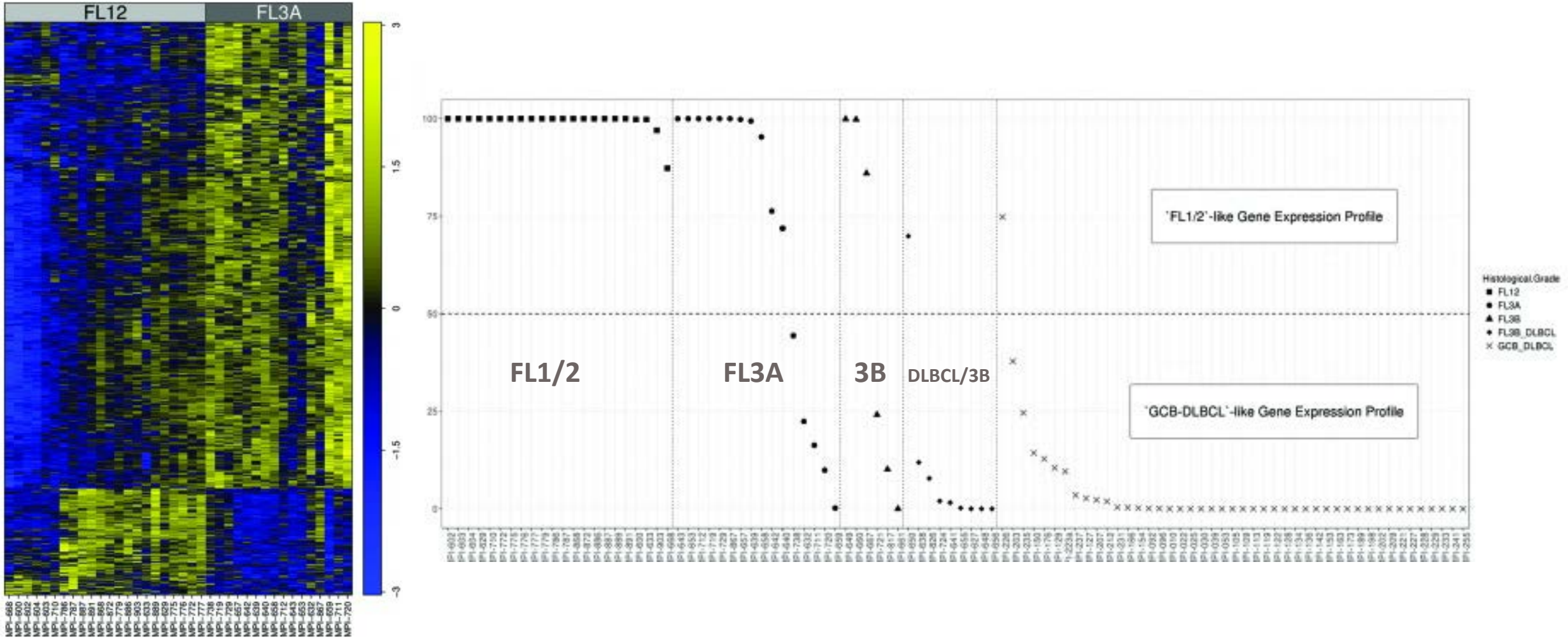




	1/2	3A	3B
Diffuse areas	Absent	Absent	Present
Centrocytes	Present	Present	Absent
Marrow invasion	Frequent	Frequent	Uncommon
CD10+	100%	83%	43%
***BCL2* break**	88%	58%	9%

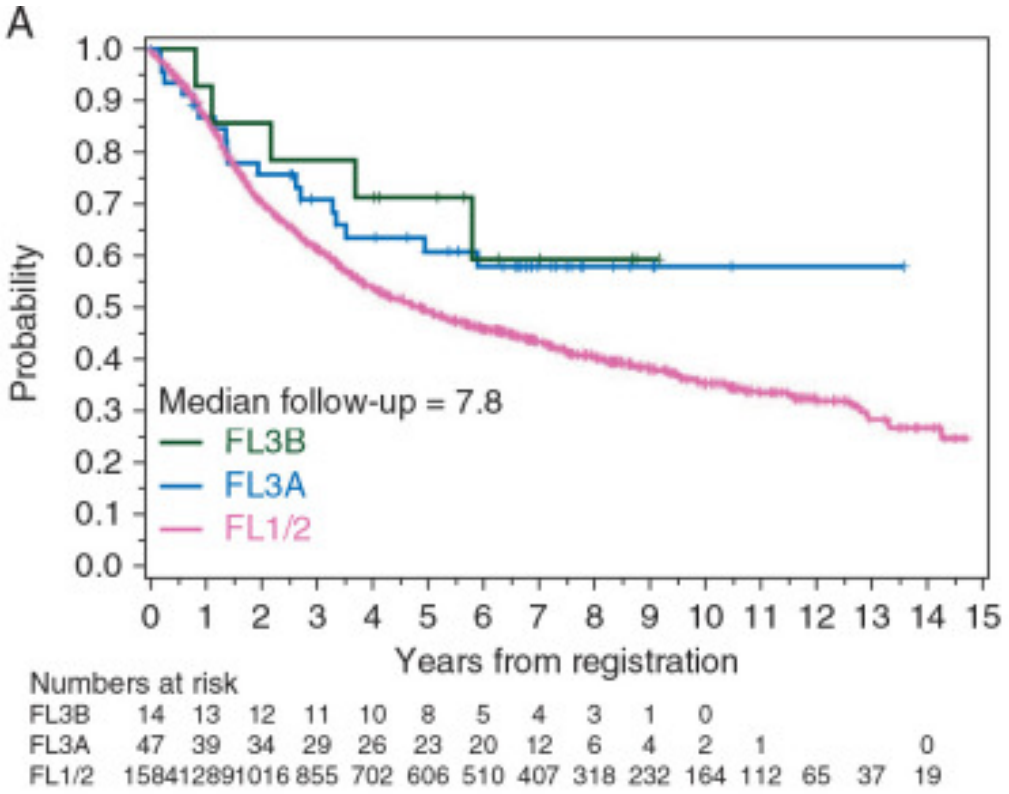
Horn et al. Haematologica. 2011 Sep;96(9):1327-34

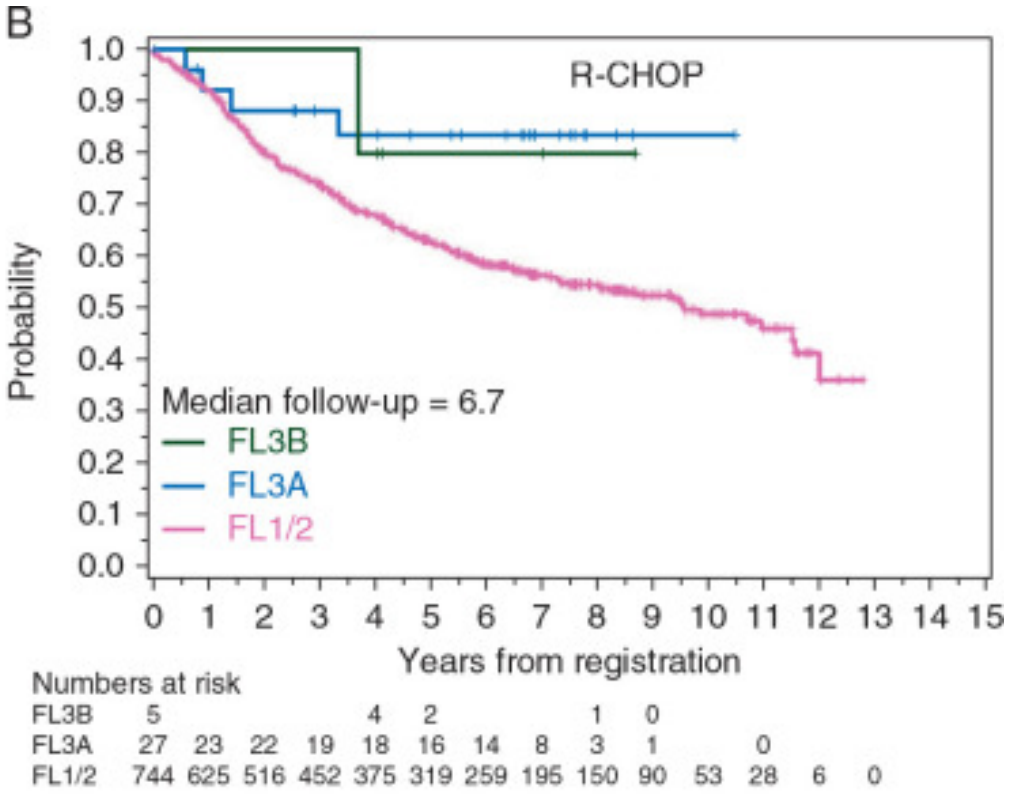
FL Histologic Grade



Horn et al. Haematologica. 2018 Jul;103(7):1182-1190

FL PFS by Grade





Koch et al. Ann Oncol. 2016 Jul;27(7):1323-9

R-Chemo Frontline for Advanced FL: Conclusions

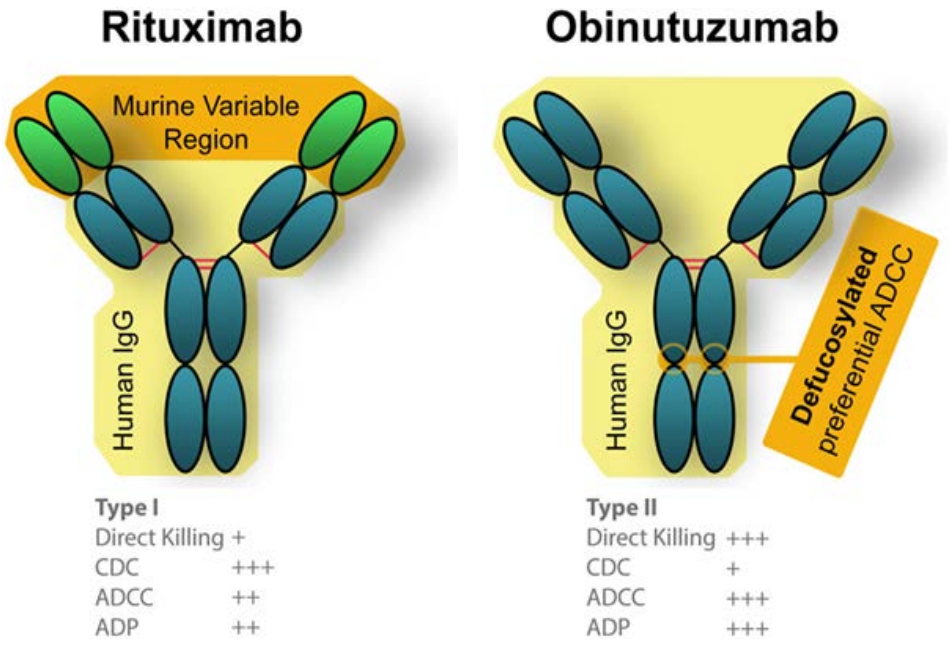
- BR preferred standard for bulky disease, treatment indication
- R-CHOP perfectly acceptable alternative considering no difference in OS
  - Deserves particular consideration in case of 3A grade

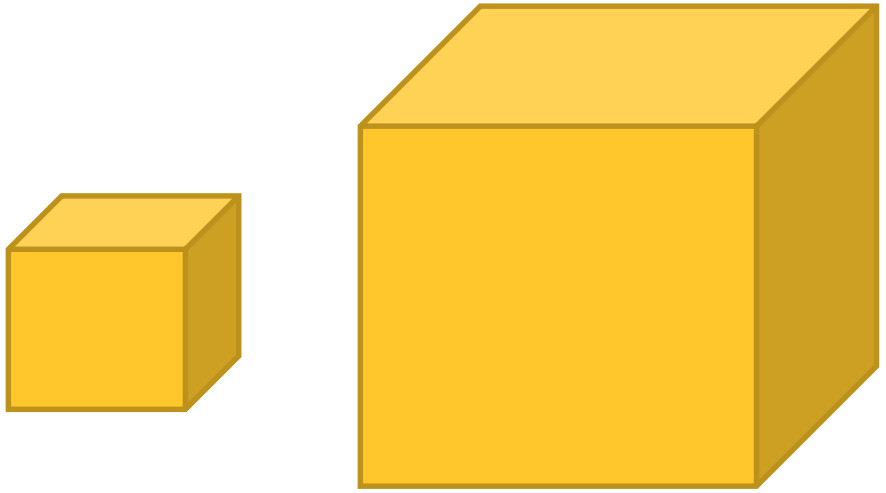
- Maintenance rituximab can be offered
  - Benefit and limitations in shared-decision making

Alternatives to R-Chemo: #1, O-Chemo

- Obinutuzumab binds overlapping epitope of CD20 (as rituximab) but in different orientation: results in different CD20 arrangement in cell membrane and increased apoptosis (type II)

- By manipulating glycosylation of cells that produce obinutuzumab, improvement in direct cell death and higher antibody dependent cell-mediated cyto-toxicity (via NK cell recruitment) is achieved

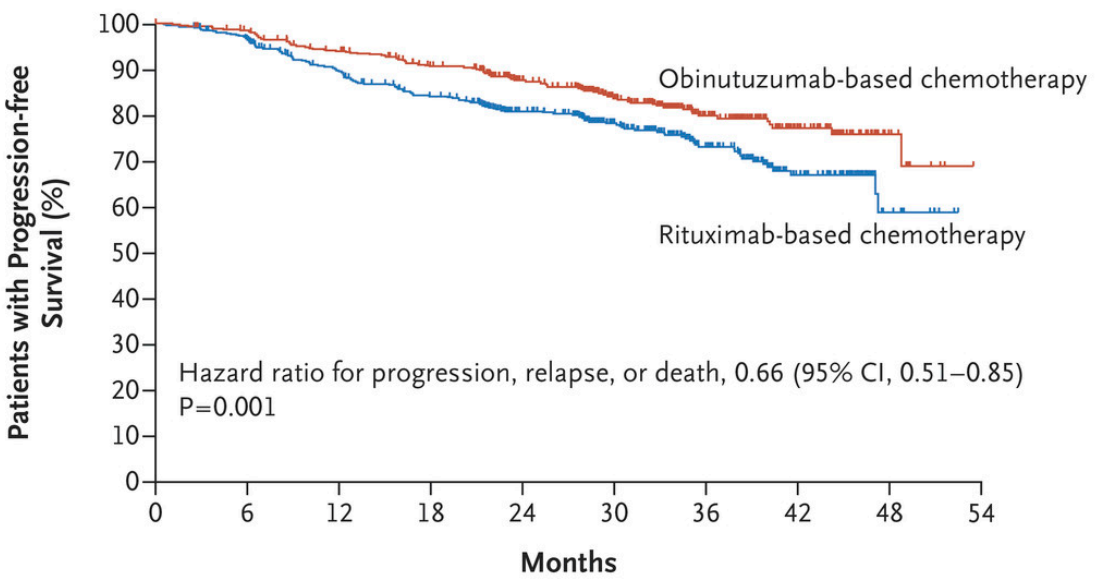


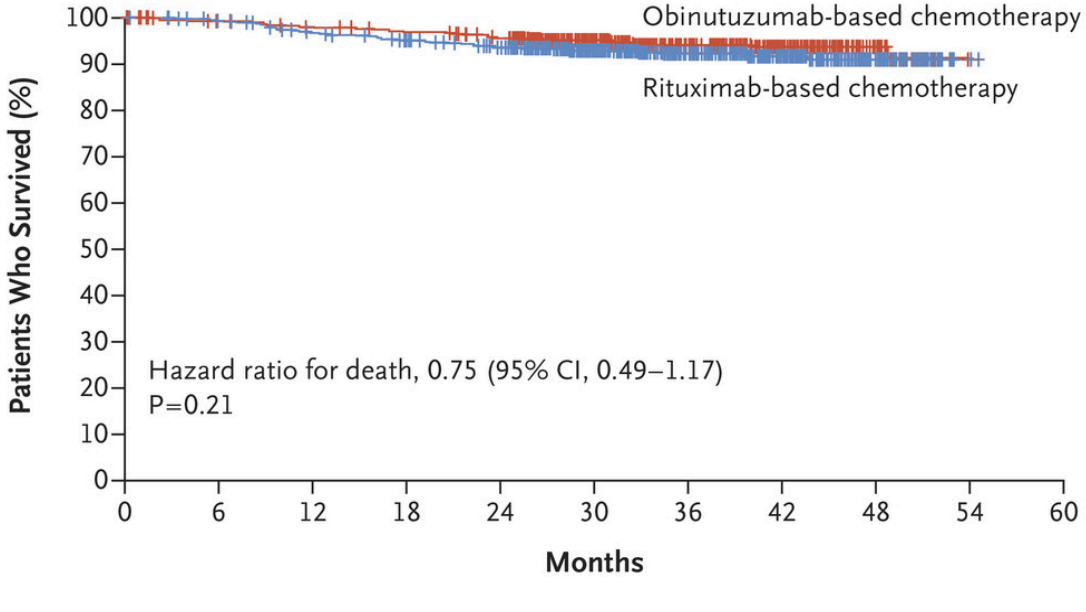


Pierpont et al. Front. Oncol., 04 June 2018

GALLIUM: R-Chemo vs O-Chemo, Frontline FL

- FL only, grades 1 – 3A
- Maintenance antibody given q2 mo x2 years
- Dosing: obinutuzumab: 1000 mg days 1, 8, 15 of C1 then 1000 mg D1 subsequent cycles





Marcus et al. N Engl J Med. 2017 Oct 5;377(14):1331-1344

GALLIUM: Higher Toxicity with O-Chemo, Bendamustine

Table 3. Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events, According to Treatment Phase, and Selected Grade 3 to 5 Adverse Events during Treatment, According to Chemotherapy Agent and Treatment Phase in the Safety Population.*

Event	Overall Trial†		Induction Phase		Maintenance and Observation Phases		Follow-up	
	Obinutuzumab Group (N=595)	Rituximab Group (N=597)	Obinutuzumab Group (N=595)	Rituximab Group (N=597)	Obinutuzumab Group (N=548)	Rituximab Group (N=535)	Obinutuzumab Group (N=427)	Rituximab Group (N=428)
No. of events	10,311	9343	7012	6533	3002	2578	295	230
Patients with ≥1 adverse event — no. (%)								
Any event	592 (99.5)	587 (98.3)	580 (97.5)	577 (96.6)	501 (91.4)	458 (85.6)	130 (30.4)	106 (24.8)
Event of grade 3 to 5	444 (74.6)	405 (67.8)	357 (60.0)	336 (56.3)	205 (37.4)	169 (31.6)	56 (13.1)	33 (7.7)
Event of grade 5‡	24 (4.0)	20 (3.4)§	4 (0.7)	3 (0.5)	10 (1.8)	10 (1.9)	10 (2.3)	7 (1.6)
Infection¶	—	—						
Bendamustine	—	—	27/338 (8.0)	26/338 (7.7)	52/312 (16.7)	39/305 (12.8)	25/270 (9.3)	6/263 (2.3)
CHOP	—	—	14/193 (7.3)	13/203 (6.4)	7/179 (3.9)	11/187 (5.9)	2/128 (1.6)	2/143 (1.4)
CVP	—	—	3/61 (4.9)	4/56 (7.1)	5/57 (8.8)	1/43 (2.3)	1/44 (2.3)	2/45 (4.4)

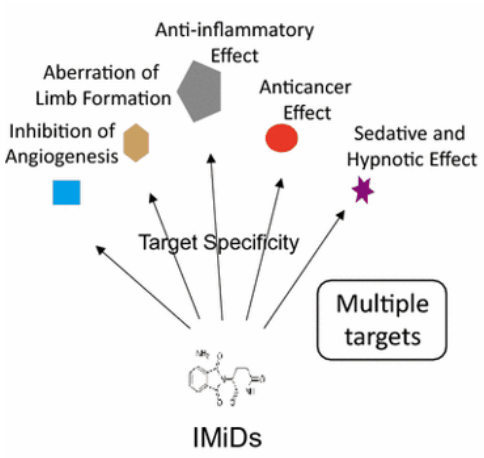
- Bendamustine associated OIs: PJP and VZV prophylaxis, especially with B-O

Marcus et al. N Engl J Med. 2017 Oct 5;377(14):1331-1344

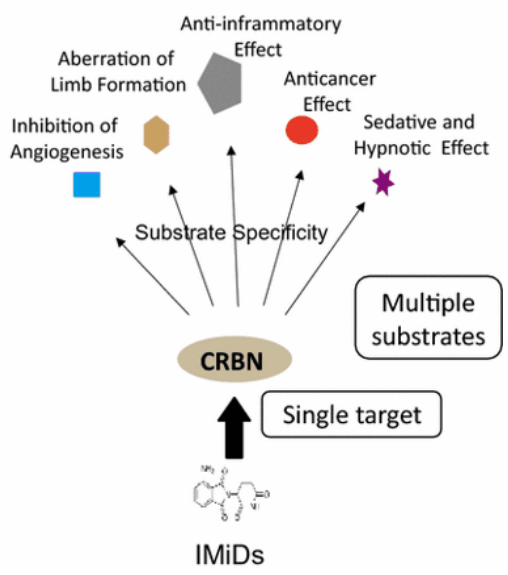
Alternatives to R-Chemo: #2, R-Lenalidomide

- Lenalidomide: immune-mediated inflammatory disease immunomodulatory agent
- Combined with rituximab: enhanced antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and direct cytotoxicity

Older model



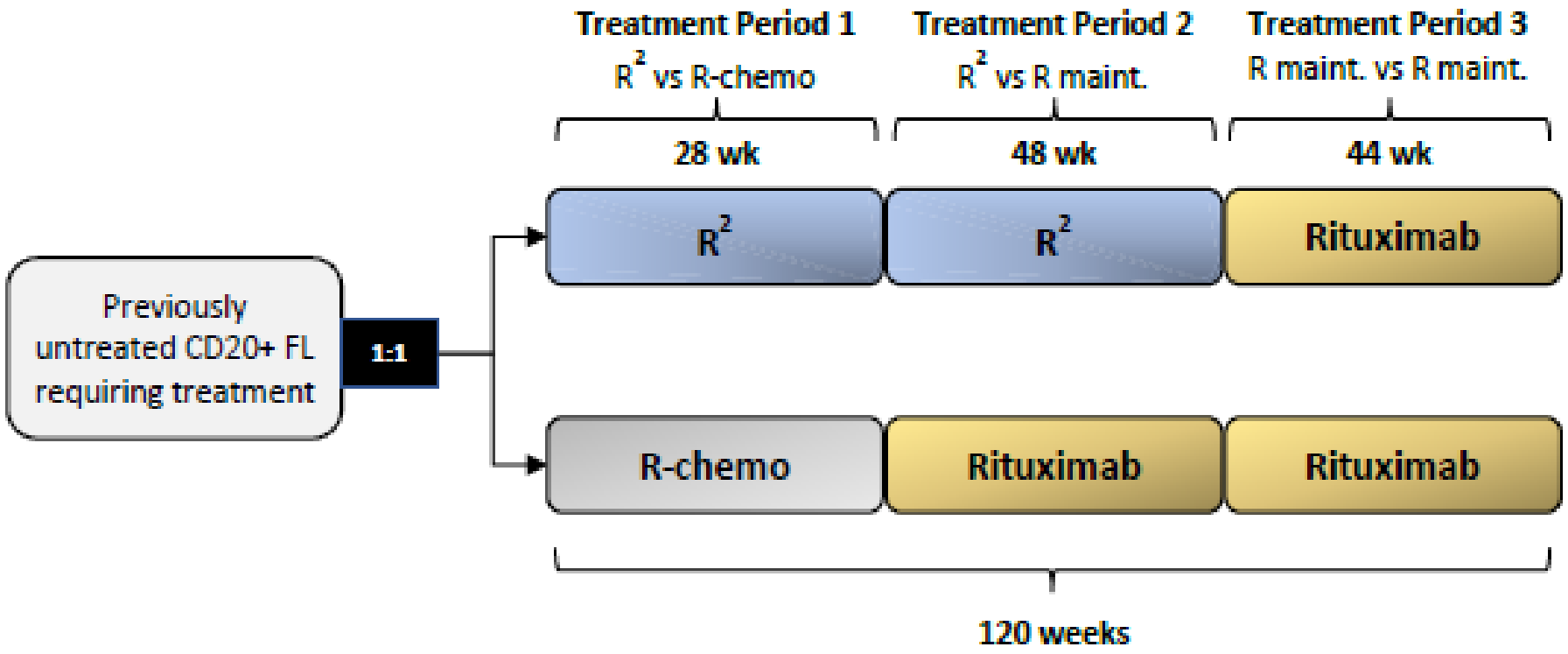
Newer model



- Cereblon is a substate receptor of a ubiquitin ligase; executes pleiotropic effects of lenalidomide

Ito et al. Int J Hem. 2016 Sep;104(3):293-299

RELEVANCE: Lenalidomide + Rituximab vs R-Chemo



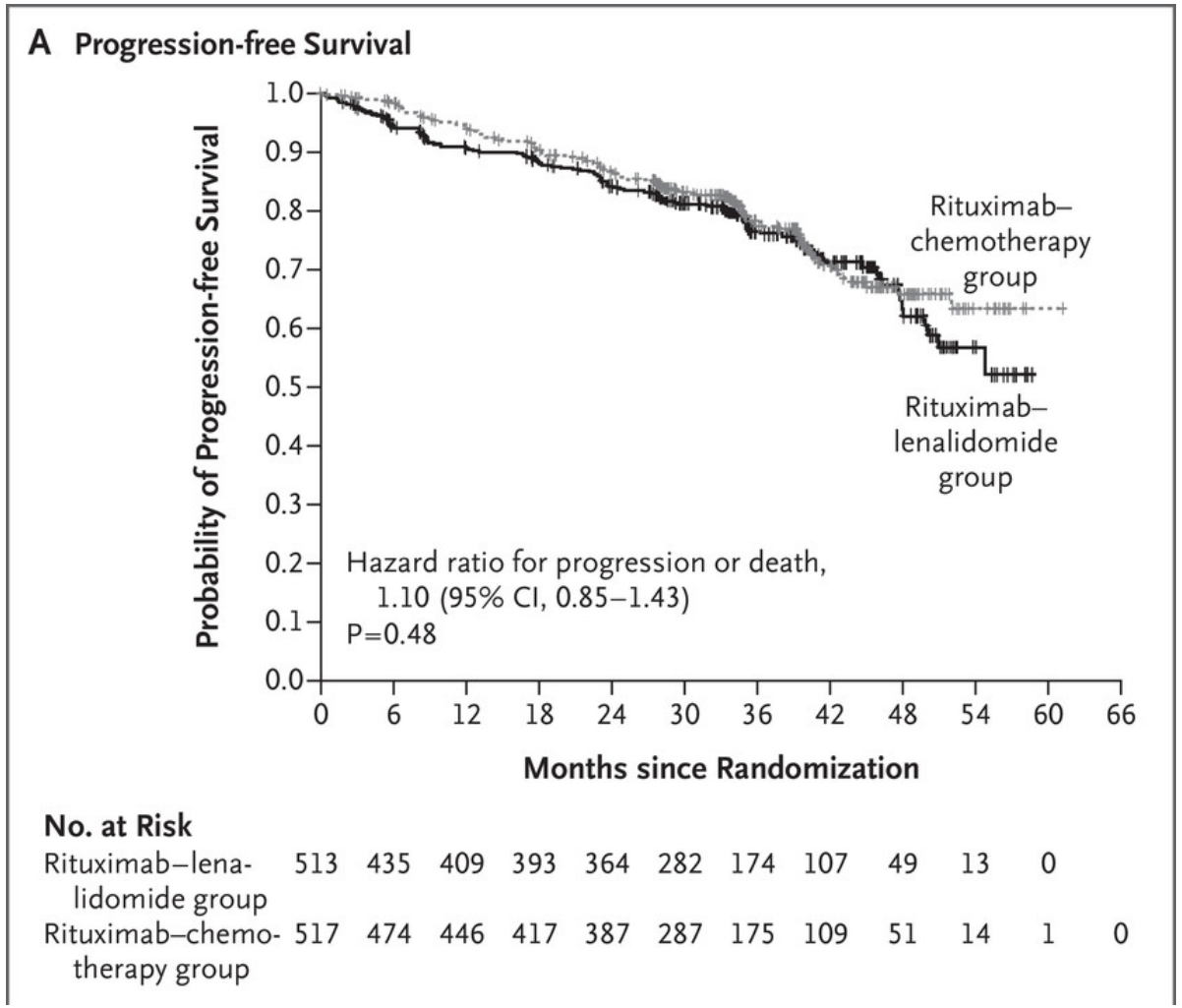
Morschhauser et al. NEJM. 2018 Sep 6;379(10):934-947

RELEVANCE: “Inferior” Primary End-Point?

- N = 1,030
- CR / CRu at 24 months
  - R2 = 48%
  - R-chemo = 53% (P = 0.13)

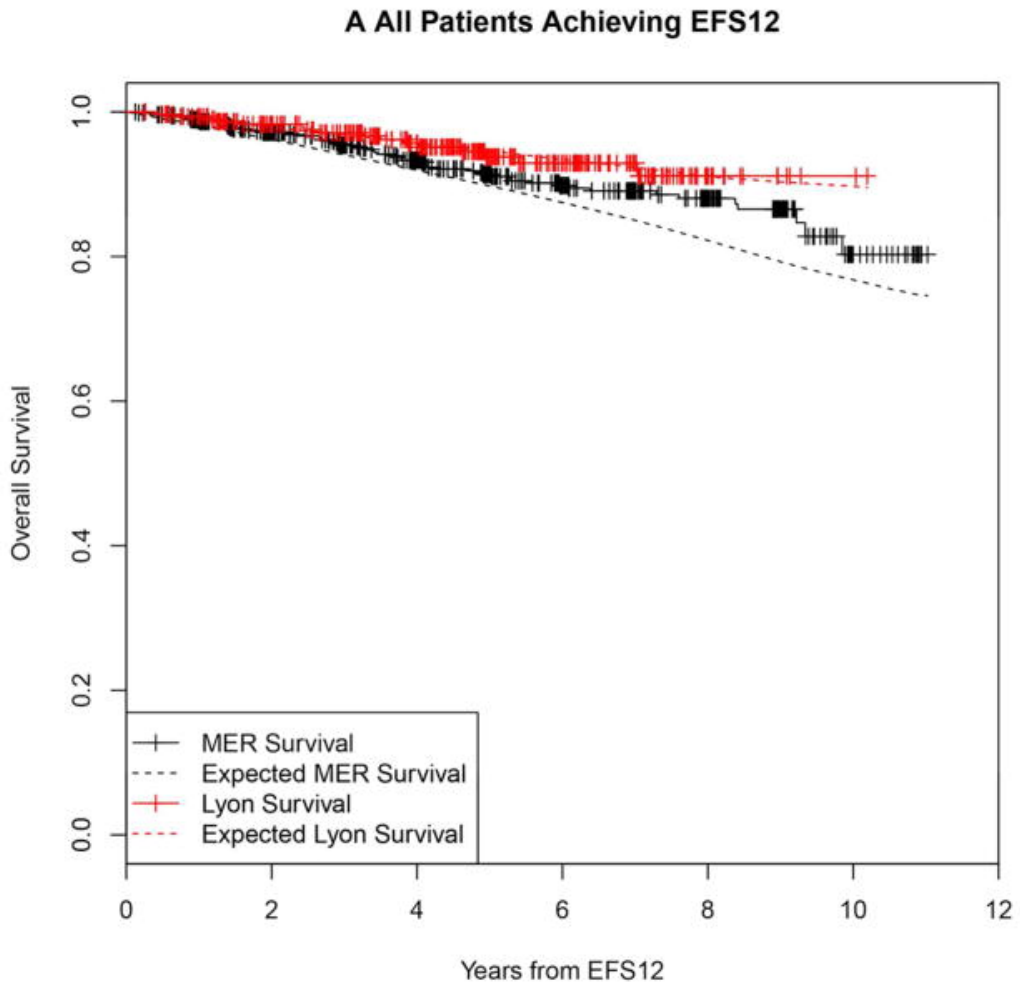
- Toxicity
  - Overall, comparable frequencies
  - R2 = less nausea, vomiting
  - R2 = more rash, diarrhea
  - R2 = toxicities drawn out

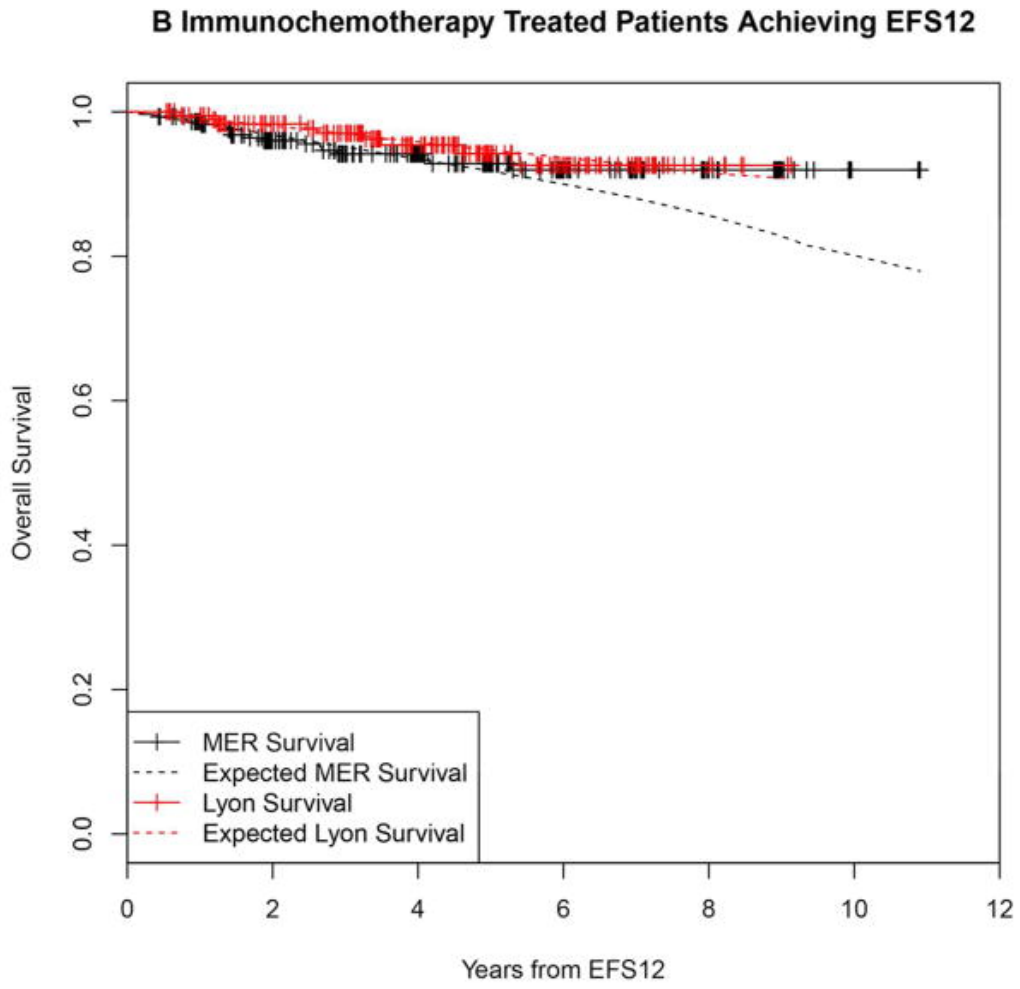
- No FDA approval (though NCCN inclusion)



Morschhauser et al. NEJM. 2018 Sep 6;379(10):934-947

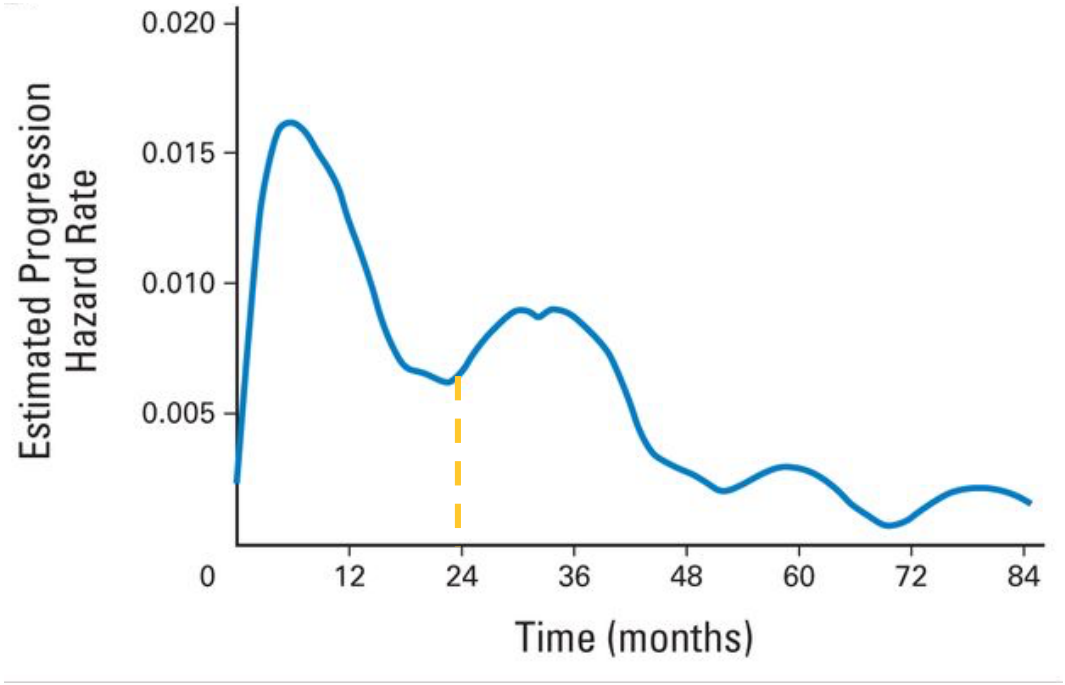
Outcomes of Patient with FL and “EFS12”

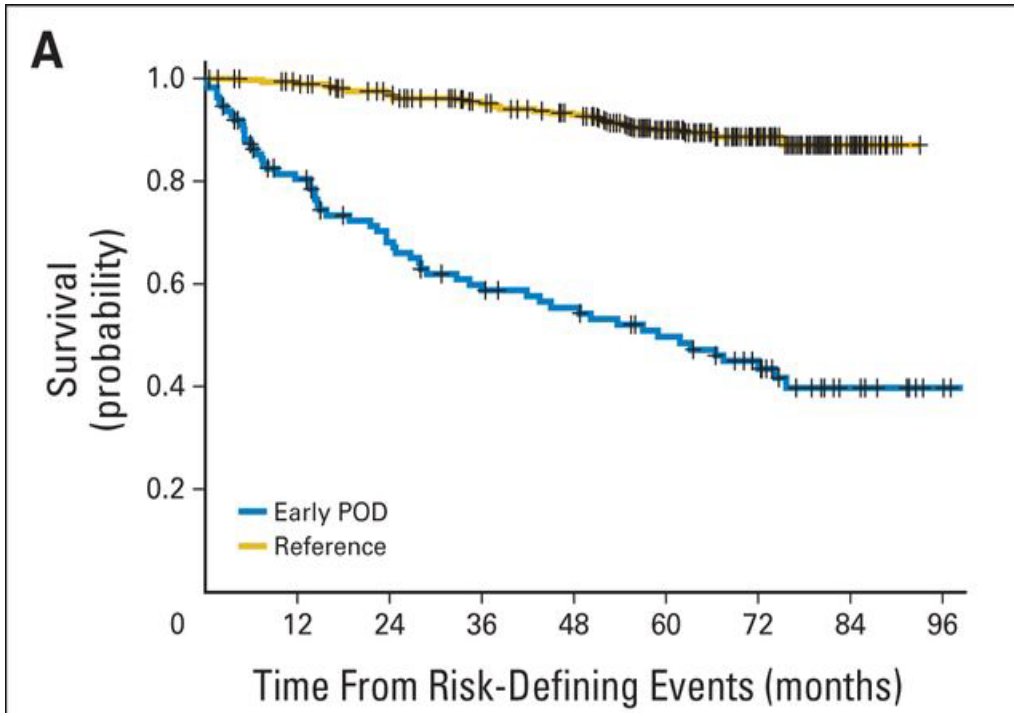




Maurer et al. Am J Hematol. 91: 1096-1101, 2016

Follicular Lymphoma: Relapse



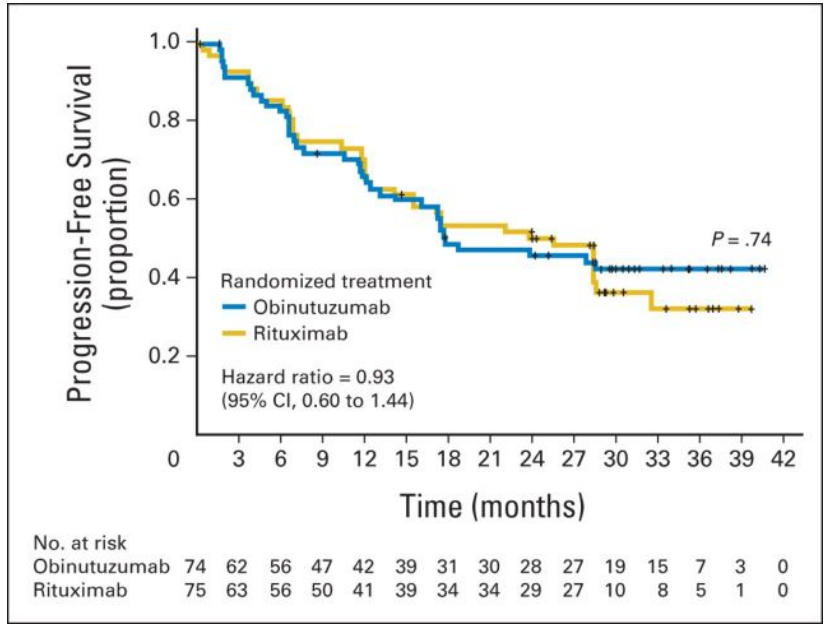


- Risk of progression highest in 24 months after R-CHOP
- In the 20% with "early" (< 24 mo) progression, survival markedly worse (independent of FLIPI)
- To date, no reliable marker for early POD or preferred treatment

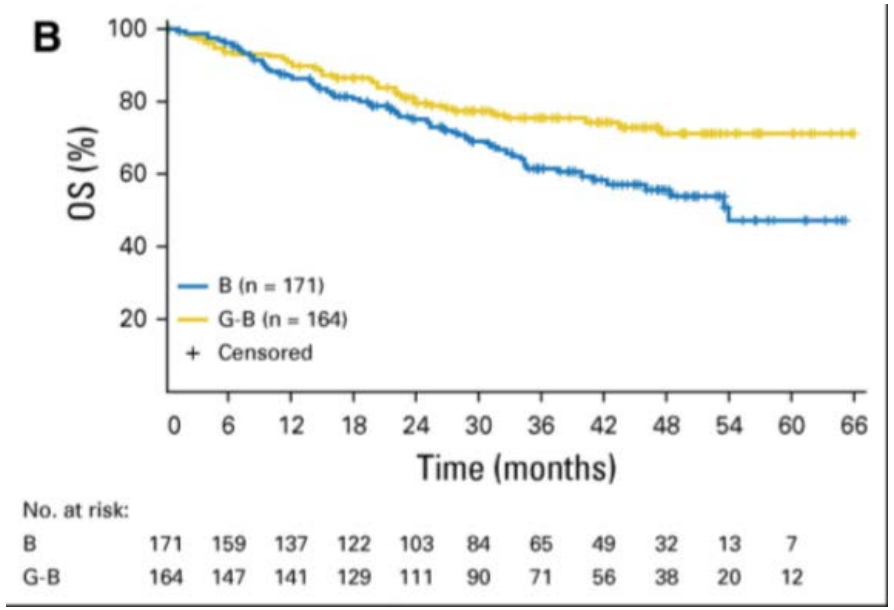
Casulo et al. J Clin Oncol. 2015 Aug 10;33(23):2516-22

Relapsed FL: Treatment

- Treatment indication?
- Switch out chemotherapy backbone and/or antiCD20
  - Obinutuzumab vs rituximab in R/R FL
  - GAUSS (R-sensitive): equivalent outcomes; GADOLIN (R-resistant): superior survival (albeit, to nothing)



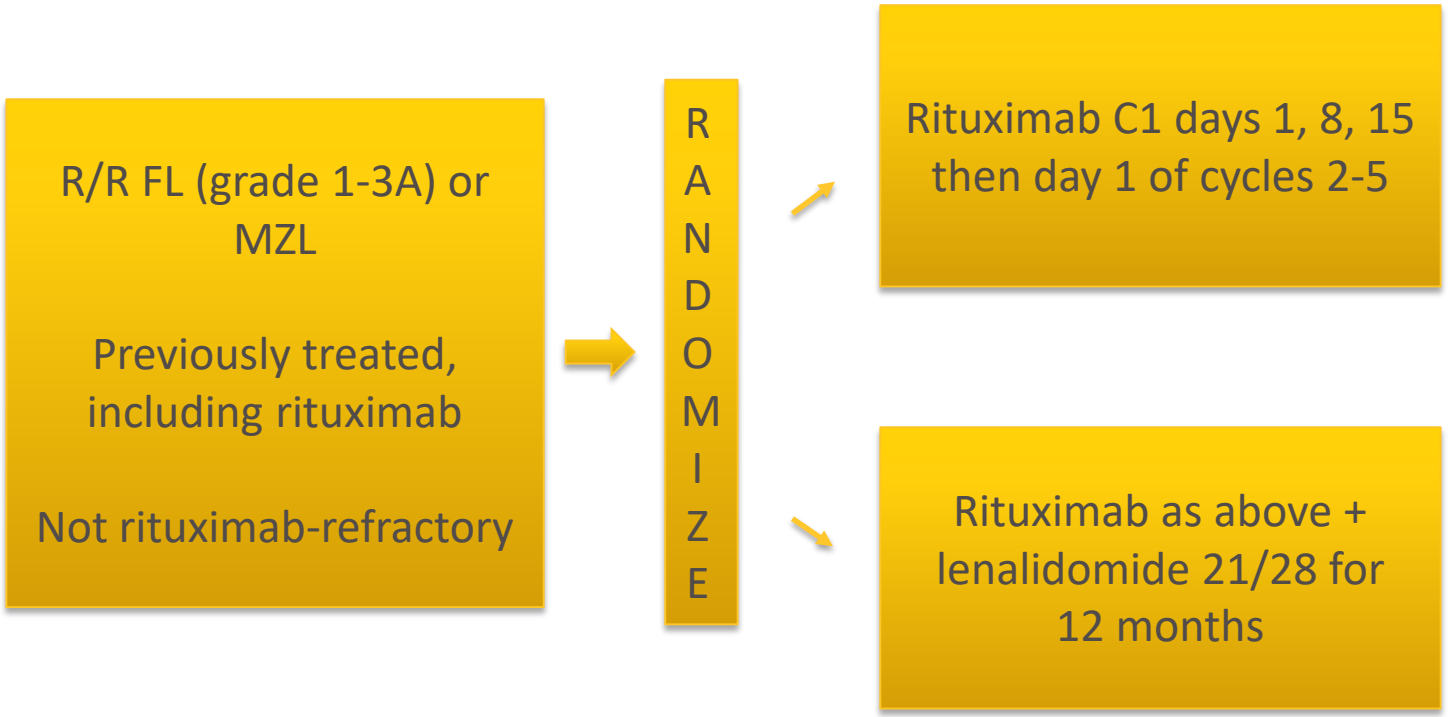
Sehn et al. J Clin Oncol. 2015 Oct 20;33(30):3467-74.



Cheson et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018 Aug 1;36(22):2259-2266.

R2 in the R/R Setting: AUGMENT

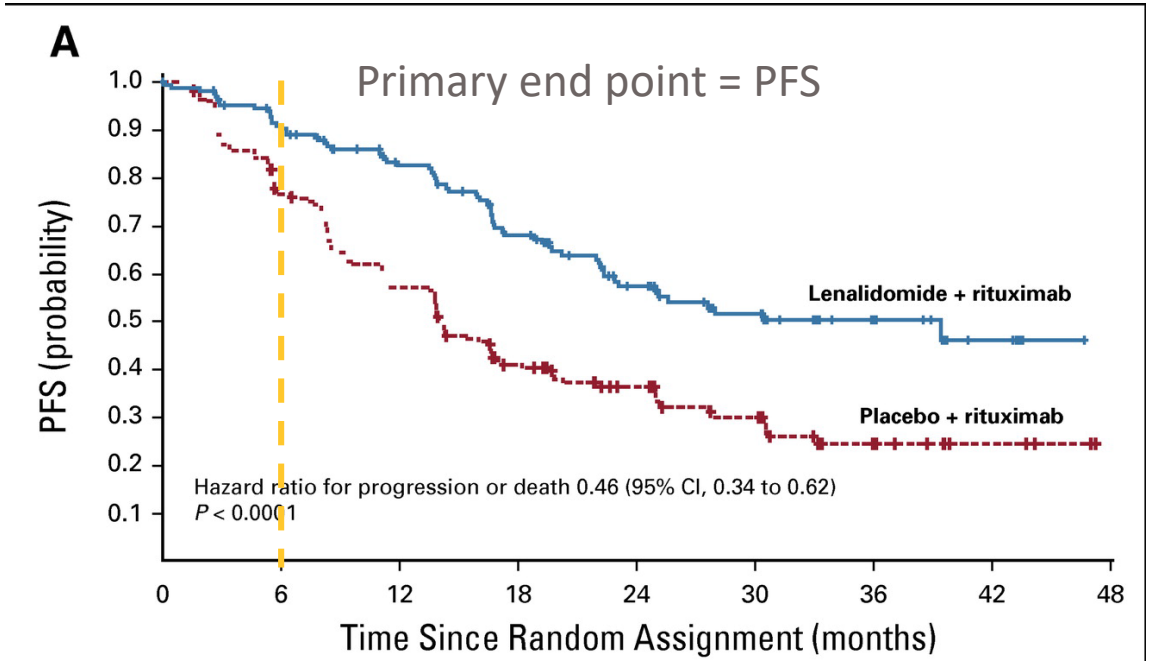
- FL grade 1 – 3A or MZL, previously treated, and in need of treatment for relapse. Prior treatment necessarily included rituximab, though cannot be considered rituximab-refractory

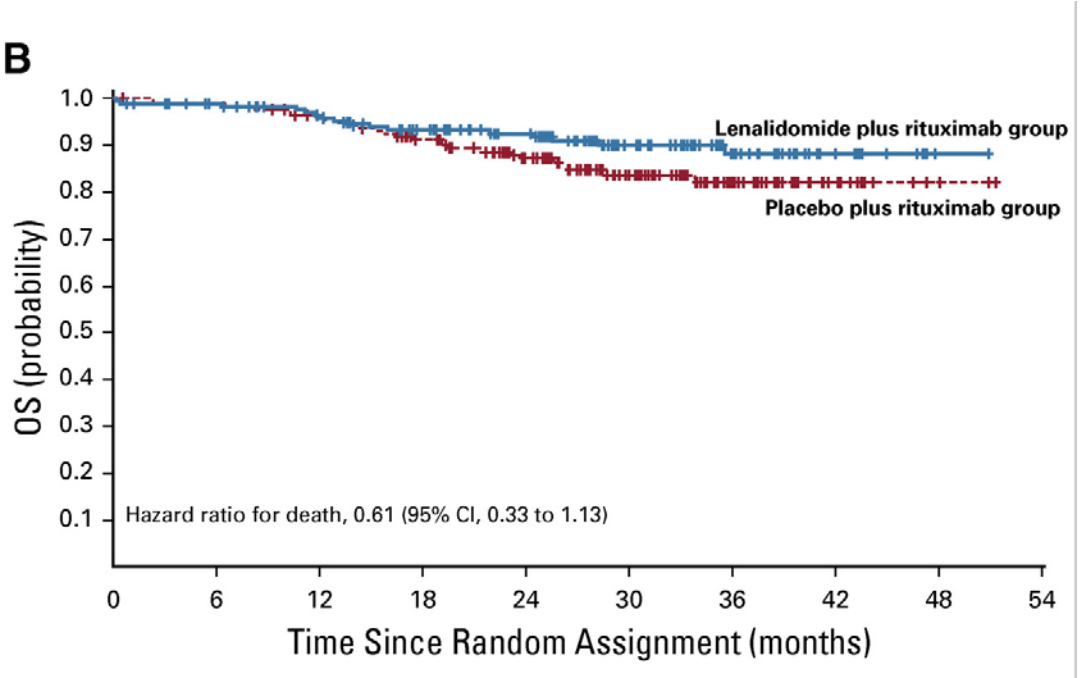


- ORR 78 vs 53% (P < 0.001)
- CR 34 vs 18% (P = .001)

Leonard et al. J Clin Oncol. 2019 May 10;37(14):1188-1199.

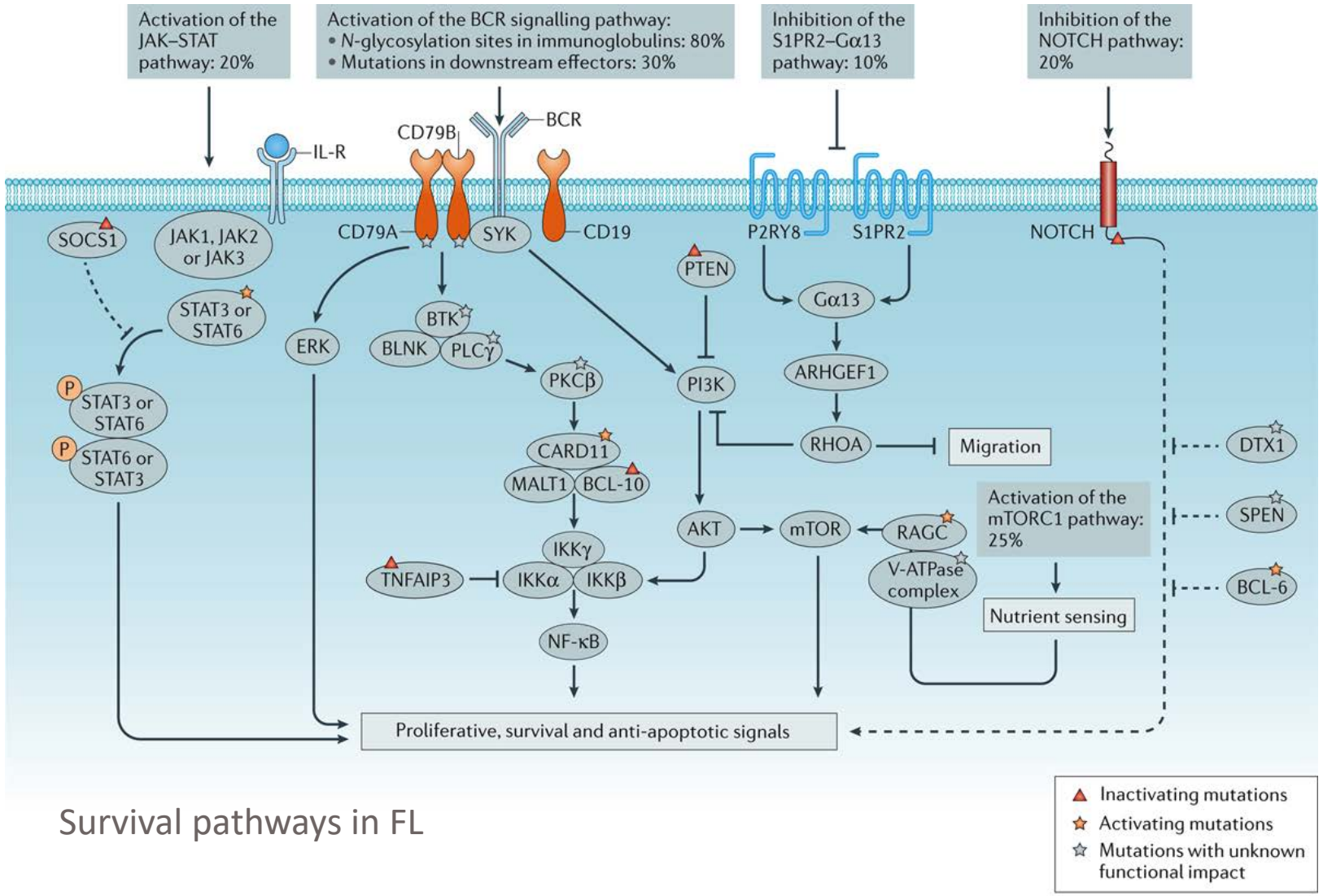
AUGMENT: Results





Leonard et al. J Clin Oncol. 2019 May 10;37(14):1188-1199.

Molecular Targets in Follicular Lymphoma



Survival pathways in FL

→ Also, mutations in epigenetic modifiers occur in nearly 90% of cases of FL

Huet et al. Nat Rev Cancer. 2018 Apr;18(4):224-239

Other Oral Oncolytics for R/R iB-NHL

	FL	MZL
BTK inhibitors		Ibrutinib
PI3K inhibitors	Idelalisib Copanlisib Duvelisib	

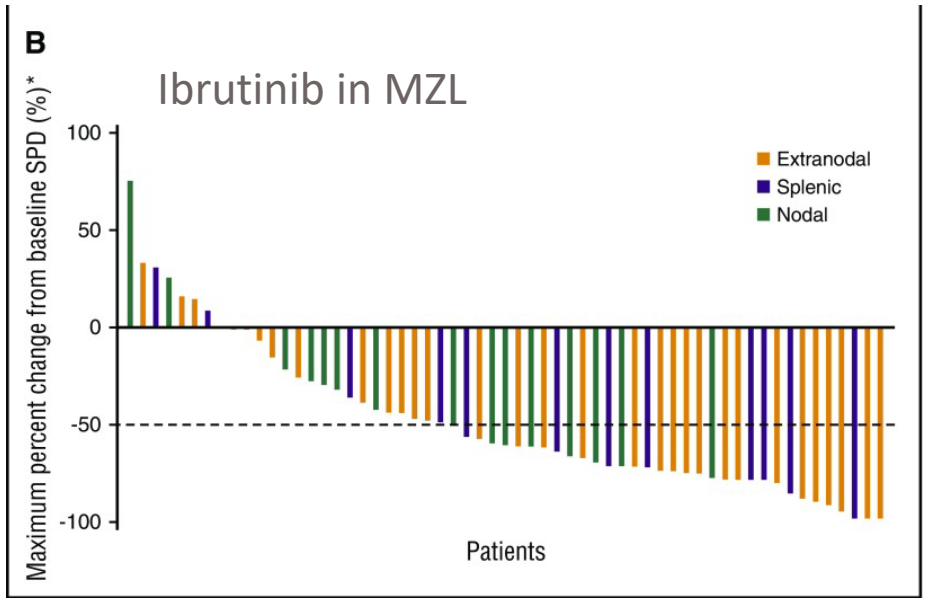
	Setting	ORR	CR	mPFS
Idelalisib (δ)	Double refractory (R, alkylator) FL	56%	6%	11.0 mo
Duvelisib (γ,δ)	Double refractory (R, alkylator) FL	47%	2%	9.5 mo
Copanlisib* (α,δ)	≥2 prior lines of therapy for FL	59%	12%	11.0 mo
Ibrutinib	≥1 prior anti-CD20 therapy in MZL	48%	3%	14.2 mo

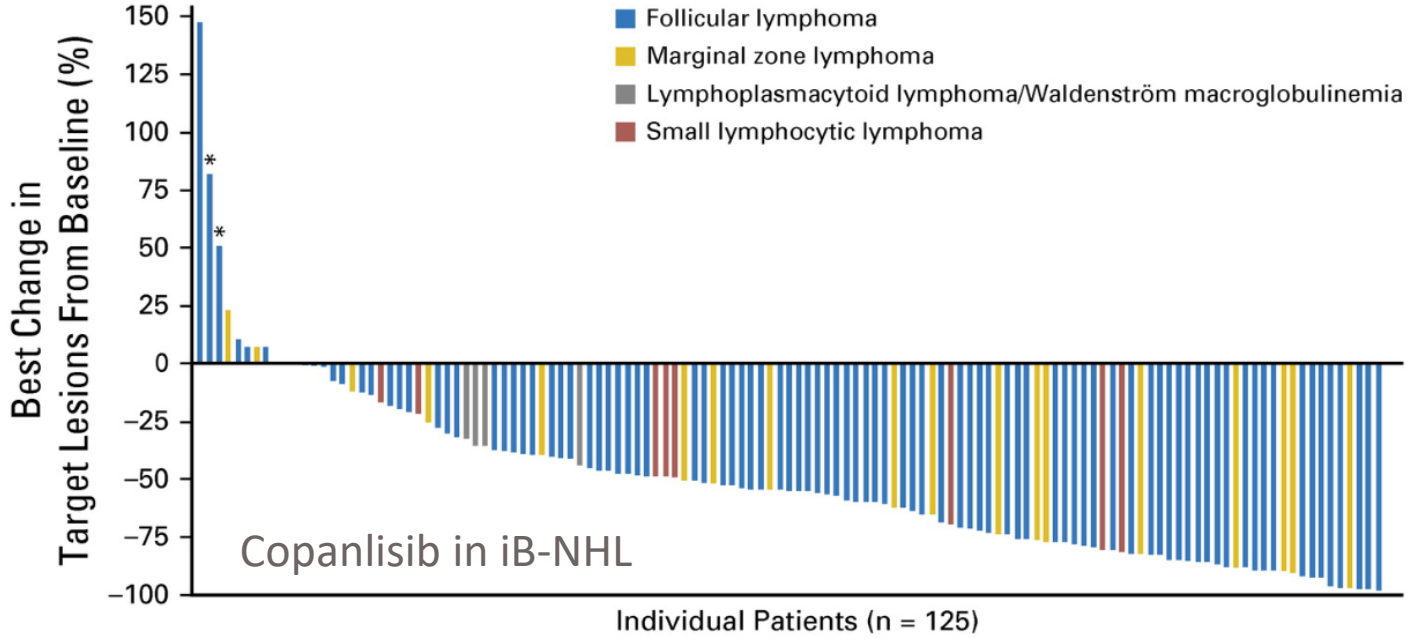
*IV on days 1, 8, 15 q28

Gopal et al. N Eng J Med. 2014 Mar 13;370(11):1008-18
Dreyling et al. J Clin Oncol. 2017 Dec 10;35(35):3898-3905
Flinn et al. J Clin Oncol. 2019 Apr 10;37(11):912-922
Noy et al. Blood. 2017 Apr 20;129(16):2224-2232

Single Arm Phase 2 Studies of Oral Oncolytics for R/R iBNHL

- Primary endpoint = ORR

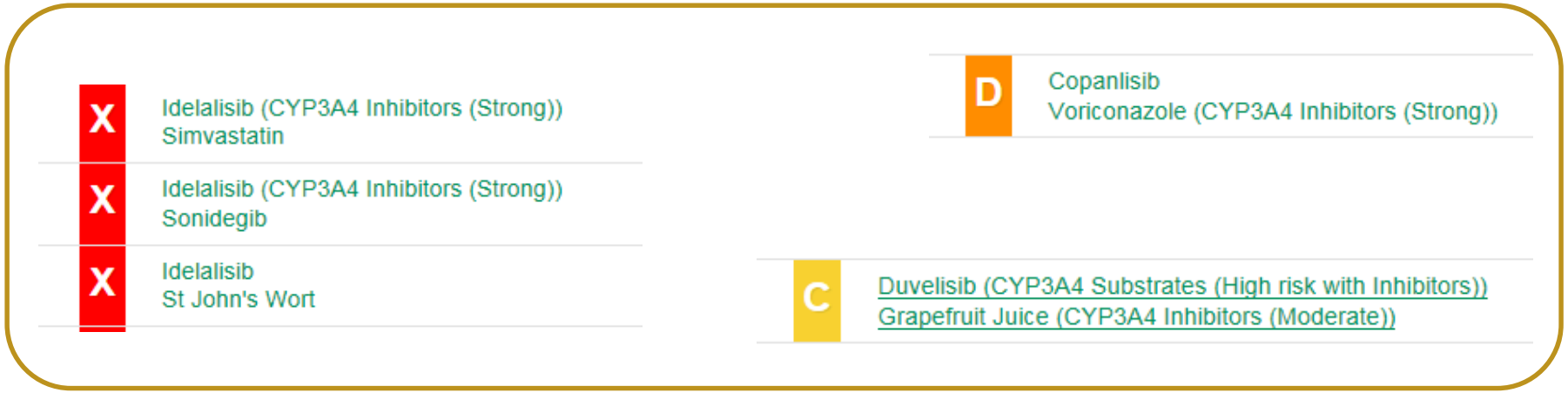




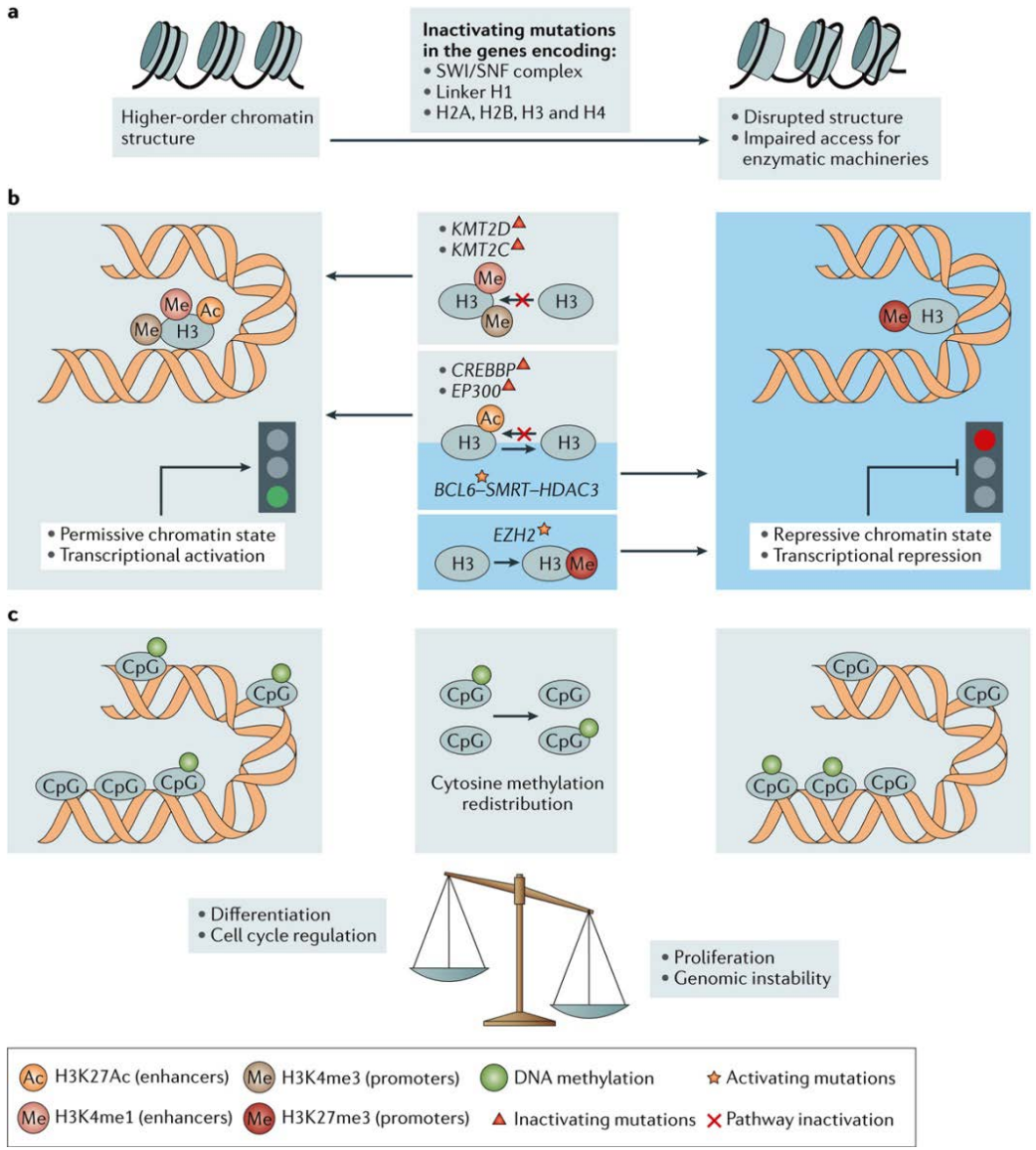
Dreyling et al. J Clin Oncol. 2017 Dec 10;35(35):3898-3905
Noy et al. Blood. 2017 Apr 20;129(16):2224-2232

Toxicities of Targeted Oral Oncolytics

	Key Toxicities	Recommended prophylaxis
Idelalisib Duvelisib	Opportunistic infections, transaminitis, diarrhea/colitis, pneumonitis, intestinal perforation, dermatologic events	PJP; CMV monitoring
Copanlisib	OI's, Hyperglycemia (short-lived), hypertension	PJP
Ibrutinib	Atrial fibrillation, hemorrhage	



Zeste Homolog 2 (EZH2)

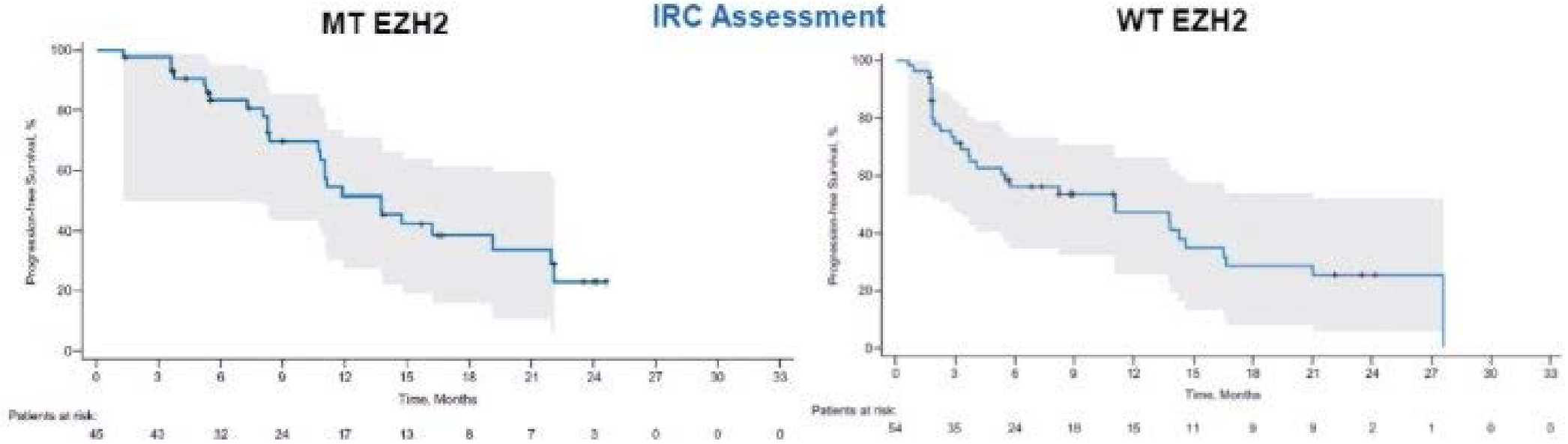


- Genetic lesions that disrupt histone-modifying enzymes occur in nearly all cases of FL
- Gain of function mutation to *EZH2* found in ~20% of FL
- Reduction in histone methyltransferase EZH2 activity → B cell differentiation

Huet et al. Nat Rev Cancer. 2018 Apr;18(4):224-239
Morschhauser et al. ASH Congress 2019.

Zeste Homolog 2 (EZH2) Inhibitor: Tazemetostat

- **Median PFS of 13.8 and 11.1 months was Observed in MT and WT EZH2 Cohorts**



- ORR in N = 45 *EZH2* mutant FL = 69% (13% CR); mDOR = 11 mo
- ORR in N = 54 *EZH2* WT FL = 34% (4% CR); mDOR = 13 mo
- AEs = fatigue, URI, MSK pain, nausea, abdominal pain

- Accelerated approval in June 2020: *EZH2* mutant FL: 2 prior therapies; *EZH2* WT FL: no satisfactory alternatives
- Companion diagnostic for *EZH2* mutation also approved

Morschhauser et al. ASH Congress 2019.

Topics of Special Interest in iB-NHL: 2020

- Early relapse
  - Prediction

	High risk FLIPI*, %	High risk m7-FLIPI, %	High risk POD24-PI, %
Sensitivity	70-78	43-61	61-78
Specificity	56-58	79-86	67-73

*High-risk pre-treatment FLIPI found in 75% of patients with POD24 and 40% of patients without POD24

  - Bottom line: ongoing research into clinical, molecular, radiographic factors
  - Management
    - Biopsy if possible: HT identified in 20% - 75% of cases of early relapse

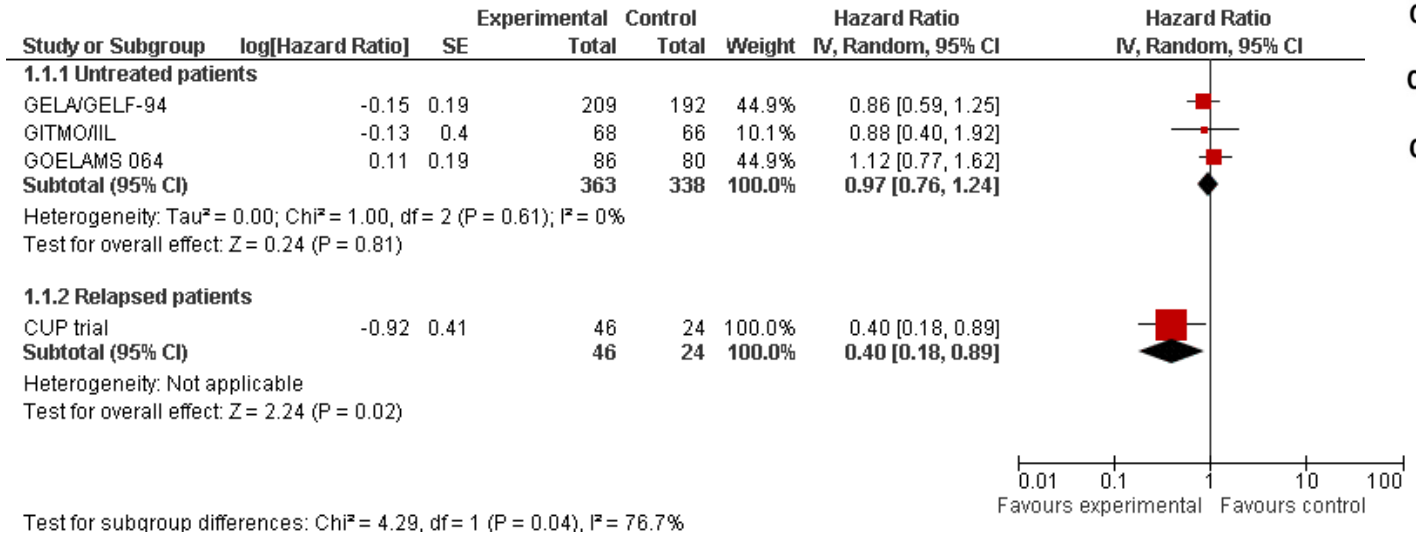
- Cellular therapy
  - Autologous SCT
  - CAR-T
  - Bi-specifics

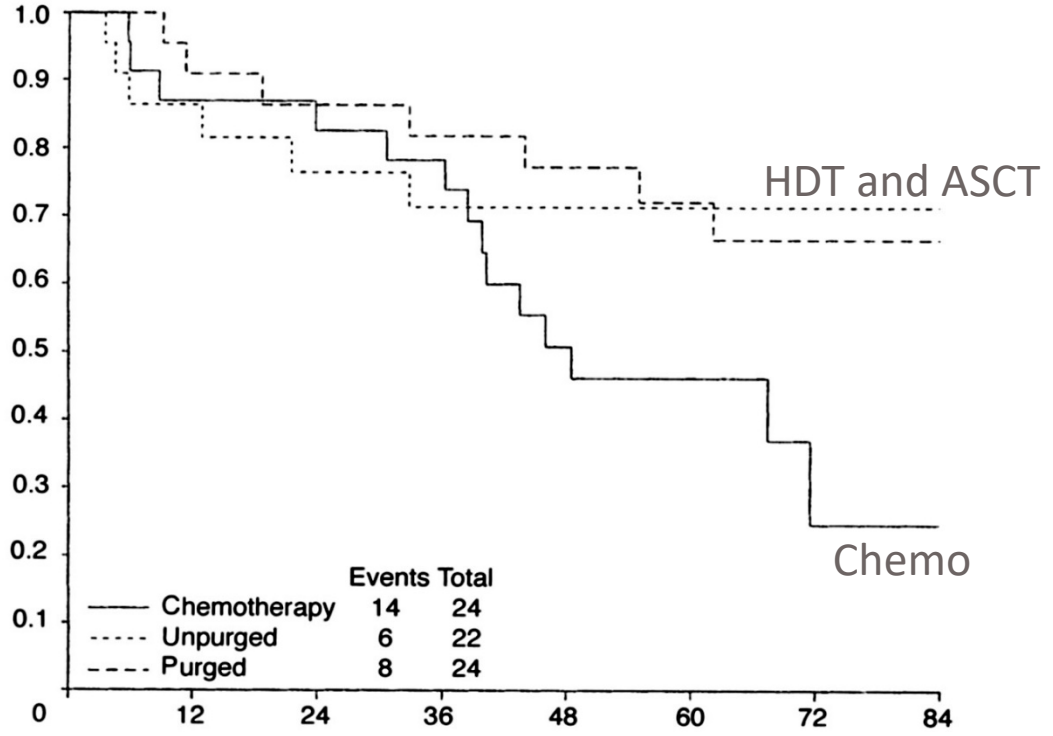
No current FDA approval

Casulo et al. Blood . 2019 Apr 4;133(14):1540-1547

High Dose Therapy and Autologous SCT in FL

- CUP trial (2003, pre-rituximab)
- Randomized 70 patients with at least PR to 3 cycles of R-CHOP(like) for relapsed FL to HDT and autoSCT or 3 more cycles

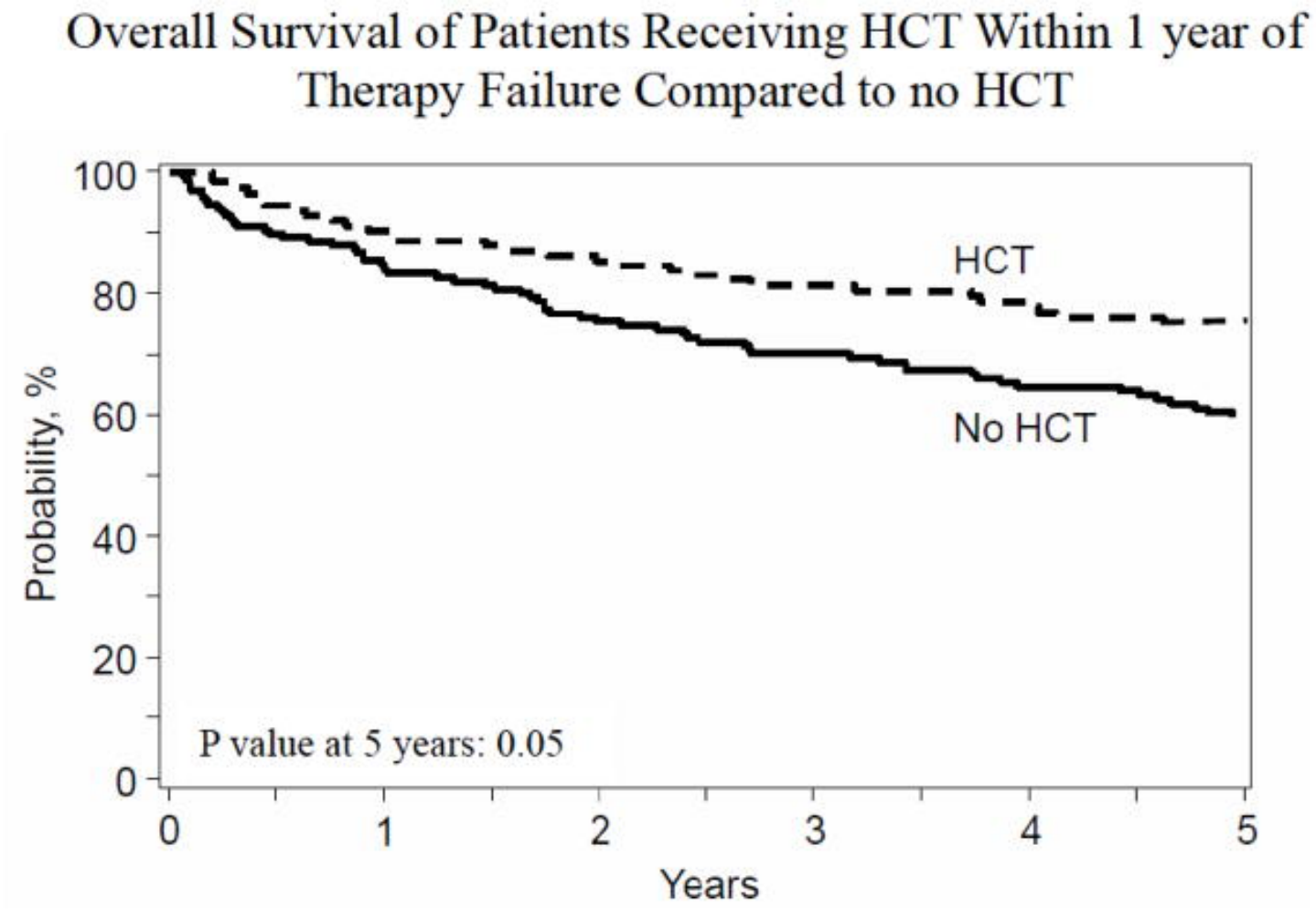




Schouten et al. JCO 21: 3918, 2003
Schaaf et al. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012

HDT and ASCT for Early Relapse FL

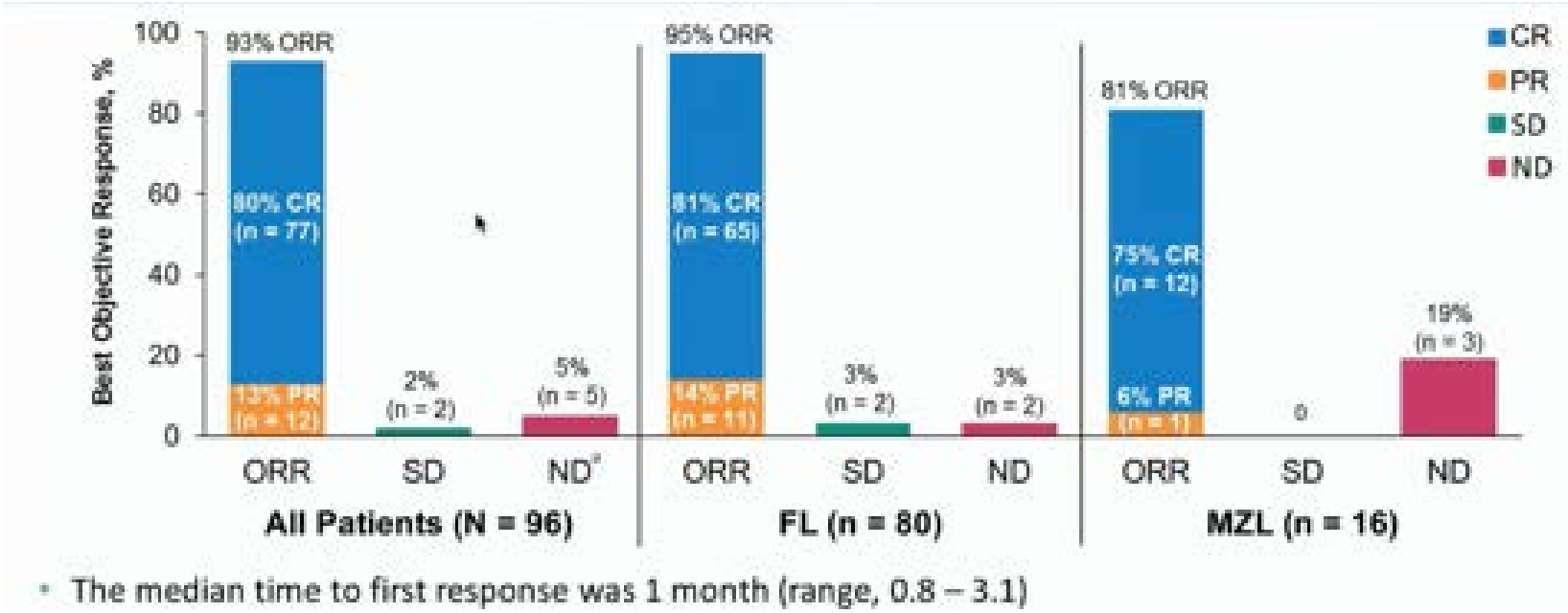
- Retrospective analysis of CIBMTR and NLCS (N = 174 + 175)
- Overall, no significant improvement in OS with ASCT
- Planned subgroup: OS benefit if early ASCT (within 1 year of ETF), 73 vs 60% at 5 years



Casulo et al., Biol Blood Marrow Transplant. 2018 Jun;24(6):1163-1171

CAR-T for iB-NHL

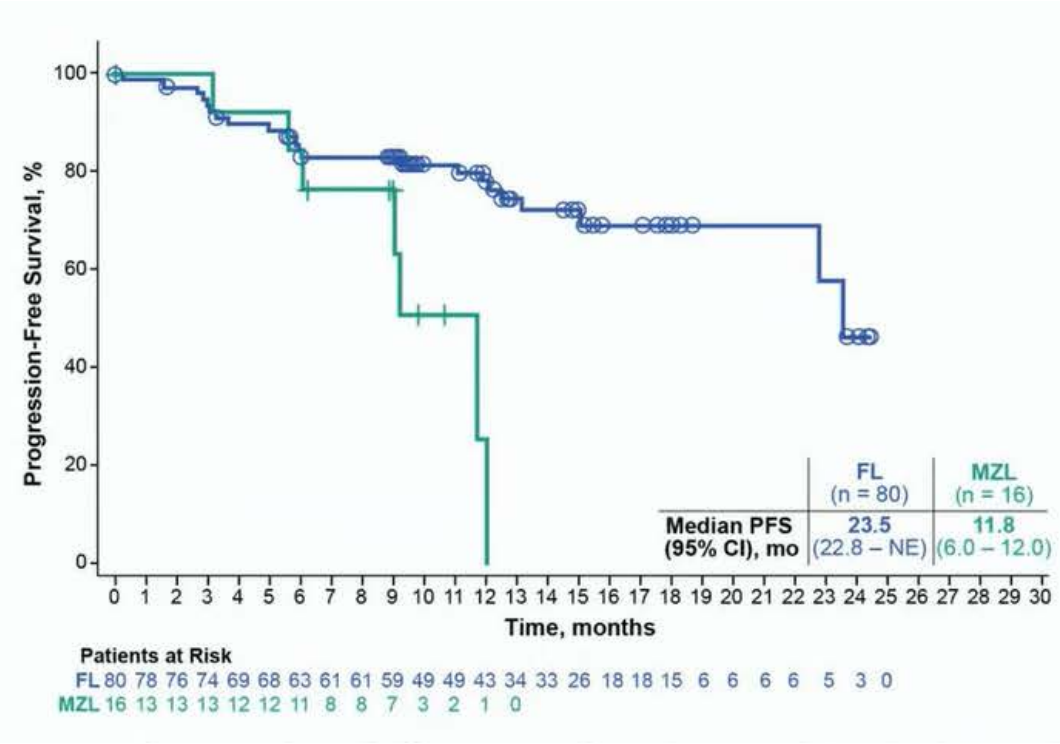
- ZUMA-5: R/R iB-NHL
  - N = 96 (80 FL, 14 MZL)
  - 66% with POD24
  - ORR 94% in 87 evaluable patients
    - ORR 95% in cases of FL with 80% CR rate

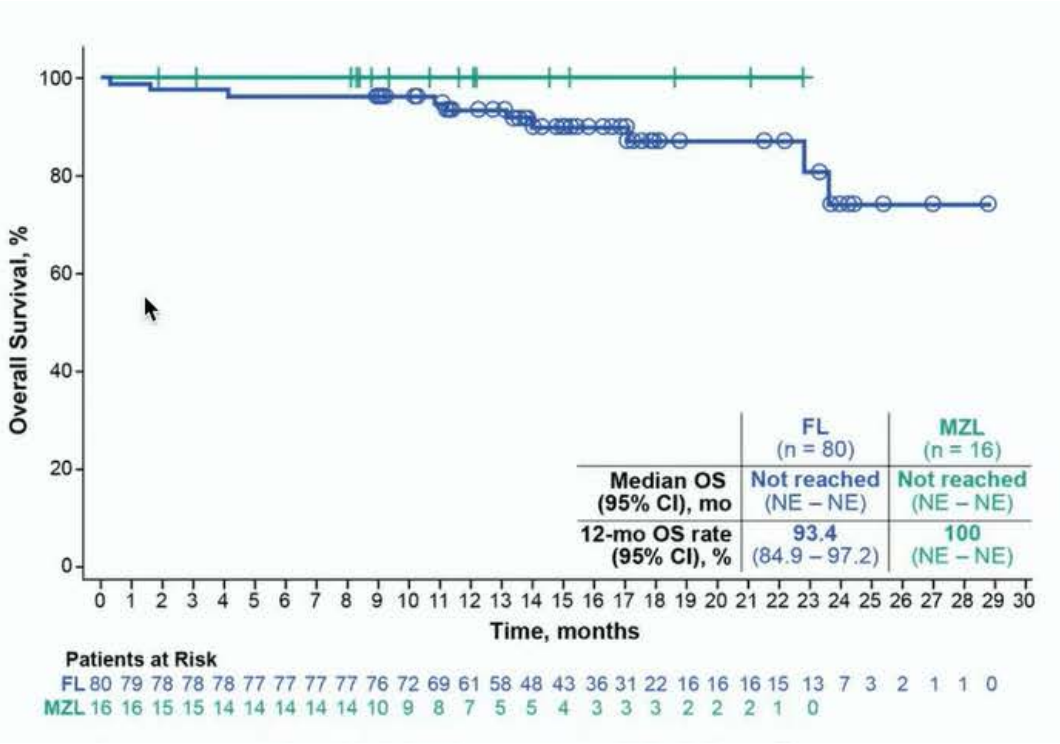


- The median time to first response was 1 month (range, 0.8 – 3.1)

Jacobson et al. ASCO Congress 2020

CAR-T for iB-NHL

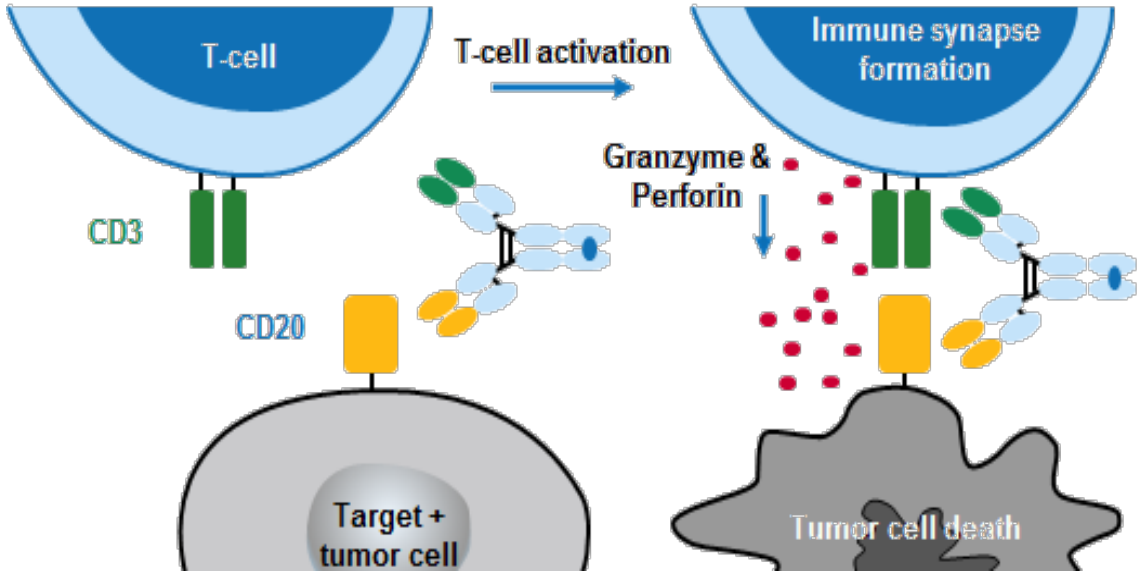




Jacobson et al. ASCO Congress 2020

Bi-Specific Antibodies

- Mosunetuzumab: redirects T cells to engage and eliminate B cells



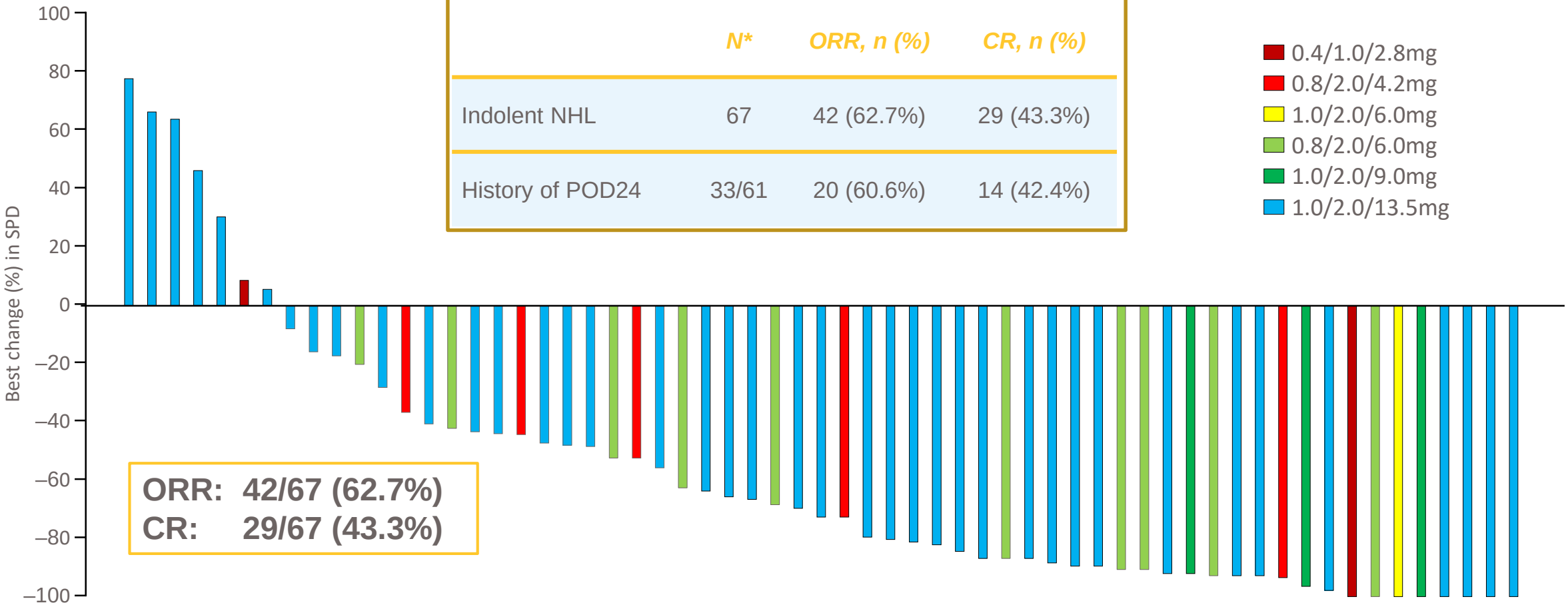
All Gr AEs in >15% pts	*N=270*
Cytokine release syndrome	78 (28.9%)
Neutropenia‡	65 (24.1%)
Fatigue	55 (20.4%)
Hypophosphatemia	52 (19.3%)
Diarrhea	45 (16.7%)
Pyrexia	44 (16.3%)
Headache	42 (15.6%)
Nausea	41 (15.2%)

	Grade 3 or Higher	Tocilizumab
CRS	1.1%	3%
NAEs	3.7%	

Schuster et al. ASH Congress 2019

Mosunetuzumab in R/R iB-NHL

	N*	ORR, n (%)	CR, n (%)
Indolent NHL	67	42 (62.7%)	29 (43.3%)
History of POD24	33/61	20 (60.6%)	14 (42.4%)



Indolent NHL: FL (Grade 1–3A), marginal zone lymphoma and small lymphocytic lymphoma

Schuster et al. ASH Congress 2019

Summary

- iB-NHL often not a life-limiting diagnosis
- Clinical variables
  - remain standard for prognostic stratification
  - inform treatment initiation and follow-up
- New options in frontline and relapsed settings allow better precision fitting of treatment to patient
- Oral targeted oncolytics associated with important limitations and toxicities
- Cellular therapies likely to have a growing role in certain iB-NHL, e.g. early relapse

Marginal Zone Lymphoma

- Extranodal MZL, nodal MZL, splenic MZL
- Immunophenotype: typically negative for CD10, CD5, and BCL2
- Advanced stage: generally apply FL principles and management

Site	Putative pathogen	Treatment	ORR
Gastric EMZL	Heliobacter pylori	PPI + triple antibiotics	~75%
Ocular adnexal MZL	Chlamydia psittaci	Doxycycline	~50%
MZL, splenic lymphoma, MALT	Hepatitis C	IFN, DAA's	~75%
Small intestinal variant EMZL	Campylobacter jejuni		
Pulmonary EMZL	Achromobacter xylosoxidans		
Cutaneous MALT	Borrelia burgdoferi (Lyme)		

Zucca et al. Clin Cancer Res 2014;20:5207-5216

Questions

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