



# VII Curso GOTEL de Formación en Linfomas

#### LINFOMAS GASTROINTESTINALES

Ricardo Sánchez-Escribano Hospital Universitario de Burgos







# Linfomas gastrointestinales

#### Table 1. WHO 2008: the mature B-cell neoplasms.

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma

B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia

Splenic marginal zone lymphoma

Hairy cell leukemia

Splenic lymphoma/leukemia, unclassifiable

Splenic diffuse red pulp small B-cell lymphoma\*

Hairy cell leukemia-variant\*

Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma

Waldenström macroglobulinemia

Heaw chain diseases

Alpha heavy chain disease

Gamma heavy chain disease

Mu heavy chain disease

Plasma cell myeloma

Solitary plasmacytoma of bone

Extraosseous plasmacytoma

Extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of mucosa-associated

lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma)

Nodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma (MZL)

Pediatric type nodal MZL

Follicular lymphoma

Pediatric type follicular lymphoma

Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma

Mantle cell lymphoma

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), not otherwise specified

T cell/histiocyte rich large B-cell lymphoma

DLBCL associated with chronic inflammation

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)+ DLBCL of the elderly

Lymphomatoid granulomatosis

Primary mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma

Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma

Primary cutaneous DLBCL, leg type

ALK+ large B-cell lymphoma

Plasmablastic lymphoma

Primary effusion lymphoma

Large B-cell lymphoma arising in HHV8-associated multicentric

Castleman disease

Burkitt lymphoma

B-cell lymphoma, unclassifiable, with features intermediate

between diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and Burkitt lymphoma

B-cell lymphoma, unclassifiable, with features intermediate between diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and classical Hodgkin lymphoma

#### Hodgkin Lymphoma

Nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma Classical Hodgkin lymphoma

Nodular sclerosis classical Hodgkin lymphoma Lymphocyte-rich classical Hodgkin lymphoma Mixed cellularity classical Hodgkin lymphoma Lymphocyte-depleted classical Hodgkin lymphoma

#### Table 2. WHO 2008: the mature T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms.

T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia

T-cell large granular lymphocytic leukemia

Chronic lymphoproliferative disorder of NK-cells\*

Aggressive NK cell leukemia

Systemic EBV<sup>+</sup> T-cell lymphoproliferative disease of childhood

(associated with chronic active EBV infection)

Hydroa vacciniforme-like lymphoma

Adult T-cell leukemia/ lymphoma

Extranodal NK/T cell lymphoma, nasal type

Enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma

Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma

Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma

Mycosis fungoides

Sézary syndrome

Primary cutaneous CD30+ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder

Lymphomatoid papulosis

Primary cutaneous anaplastic large-cell lymphoma

Primary cutaneous aggressive epidermotropic CD8+ cytotoxic

T-cell lymphoma\*

Primary cutaneous gamma-delta T-cell lymphoma

Primary cutaneous small/medium CD4+ T-cell lymphoma\*

Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified

Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma

Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL), ALK+

Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL), ALK-\*

Swerdlow SH, Campo E, Harris NL, et al., editors. WHO classification of tumours of haematopoetic and lymphoid tissues.

4th ed. Lyon: IARC; 2008.



# Agenda de la presentación

- Aspectos epidemiológicos
- Linfomas gástricos
  - MALTomas
  - DLBCL
- Linfomas intestinales
  - IPSID
  - EATL
- Conclusiones



Linfomas gastrointestinales

#### ASPECTOS EPIDEMIOLÓGICOS





 Los linfomas primarios de TGI son raros (1-2% tumores gástricos) pero la afectación secundaria es habitual (10% NHLs al diagnóstico y hasta un 60% in autopsias)



- Los linfomas primarios de TGI son raros (1-2% tumores gástricos) pero la afectación secundaria es habitual (10% NHLs al diagnóstico y hasta un 60% in autopsias)
- Presentación habitual como localizados (IE/IIE)



- Los linfomas primarios de TGI son raros (1-2% tumores gástricos) pero la afectación secundaria es habitual (10% NHLs al diagnóstico y hasta un 60% in autopsias)
- Presentación habitual como localizados (IE/IIE)
- Sintomatología inicial:



- Los linfomas primarios de TGI son raros (1-2% tumores gástricos) pero la afectación secundaria es habitual (10% NHLs al diagnóstico y hasta un 60% in autopsias)
- Presentación habitual como localizados (IE/IIE)
- Sintomatología inicial:
  - Dolor



- Los linfomas primarios de TGI son raros (1-2% tumores gástricos) pero la afectación secundaria es habitual (10% NHLs al diagnóstico y hasta un 60% in autopsias)
- Presentación habitual como localizados (IE/IIE)
- Sintomatología inicial:
  - Dolor
  - Anorexia



- Los linfomas primarios de TGI son raros (1-2% tumores gástricos) pero la afectación secundaria es habitual (10% NHLs al diagnóstico y hasta un 60% in autopsias)
- Presentación habitual como localizados (IE/IIE)
- Sintomatología inicial:
  - Dolor
  - Anorexia
  - Sangrado



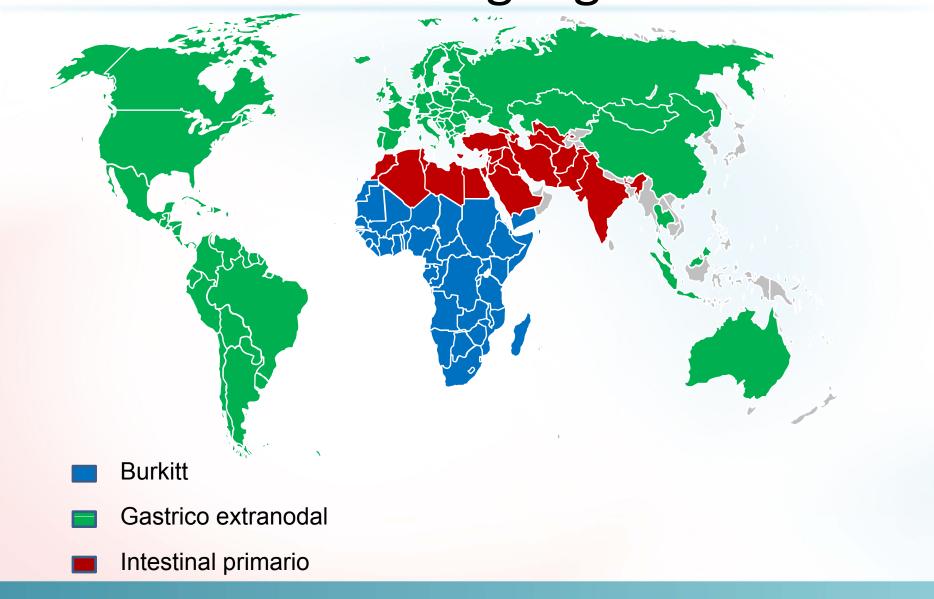
- Los linfomas primarios de TGI son raros (1-2% tumores gástricos) pero la afectación secundaria es habitual (10% NHLs al diagnóstico y hasta un 60% in autopsias)
- Presentación habitual como localizados (IE/IIE)
- Sintomatología inicial:
  - Dolor
  - Anorexia
  - Sangrado
  - Síntomas B



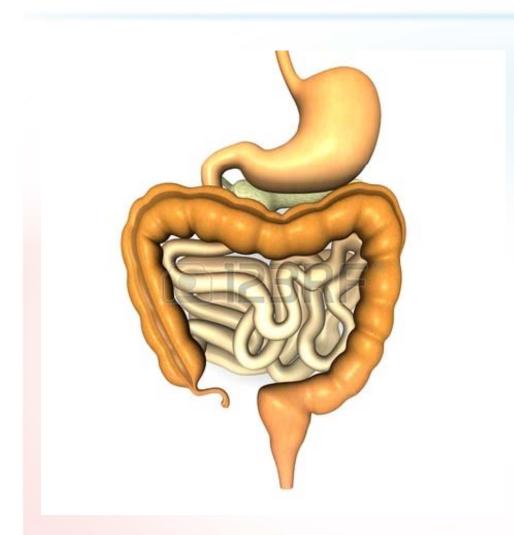
- Los linfomas primarios de TGI son raros (1-2% tumores gástricos) pero la afectación secundaria es habitual (10% NHLs al diagnóstico y hasta un 60% in autopsias)
- Presentación habitual como localizados (IE/IIE)
- Sintomatología inicial:
  - Dolor
  - Anorexia
  - Sangrado
  - Síntomas B
  - Perforación poco frecuente (1.8% en gástrico y 9.4% en SI)



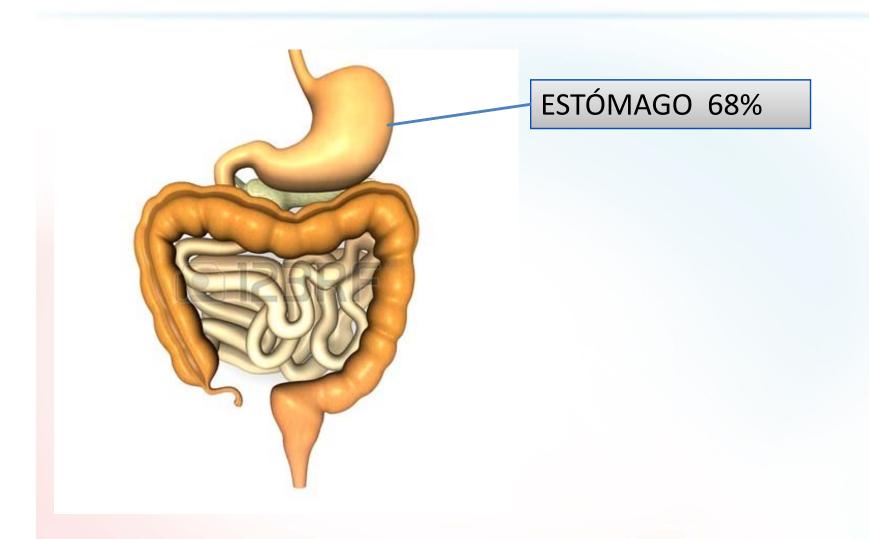
# Distribución geográfica



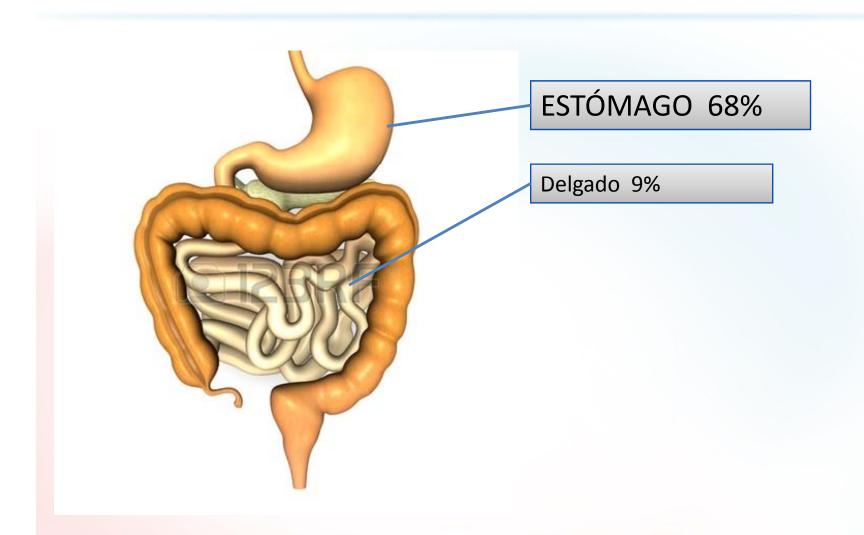




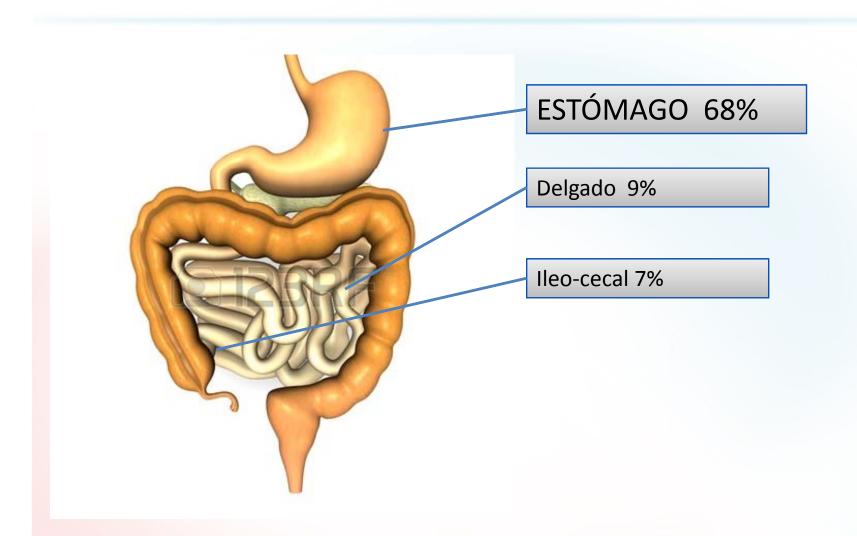




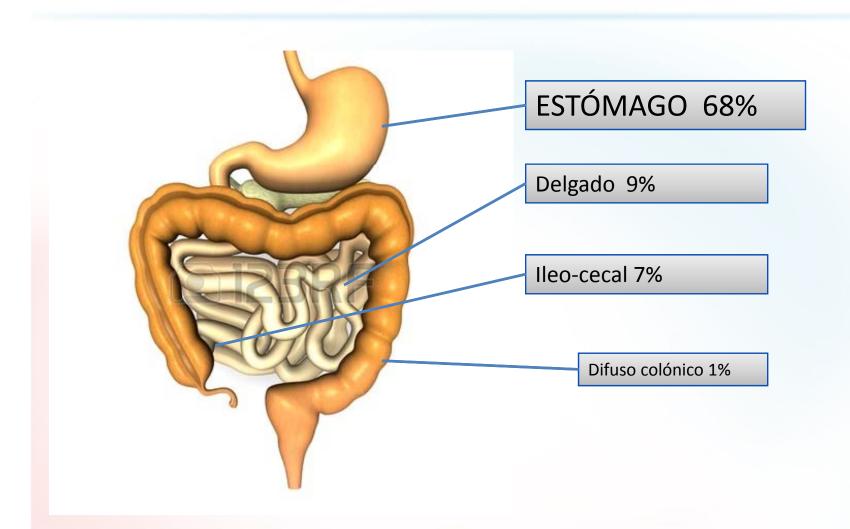




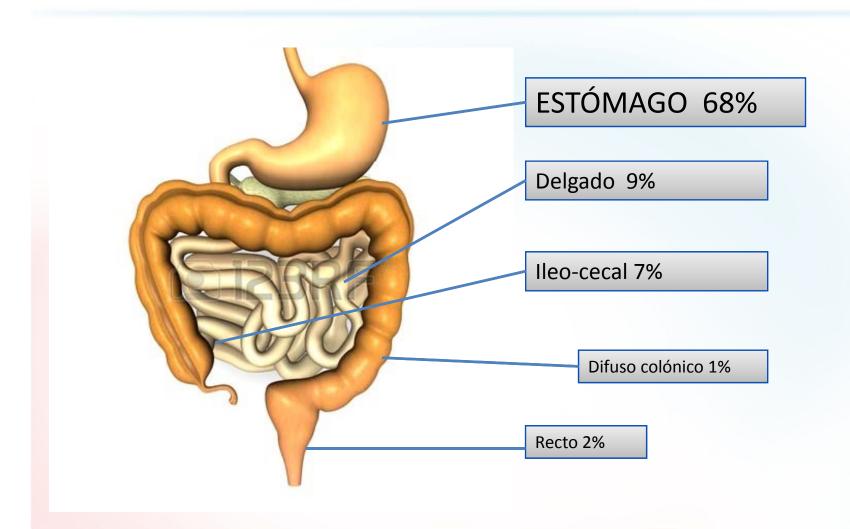




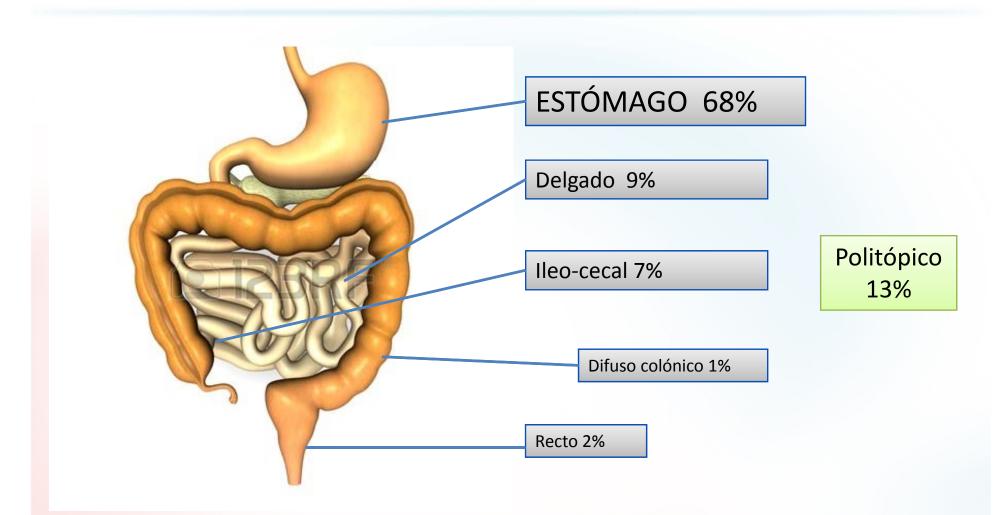








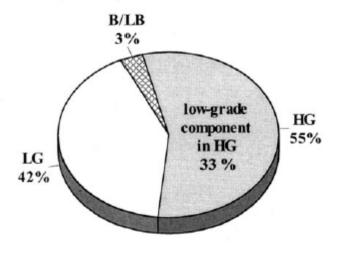




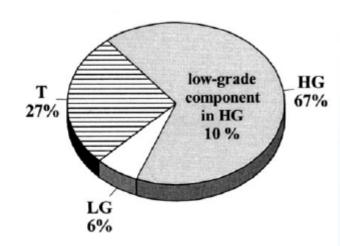
# Histopatología



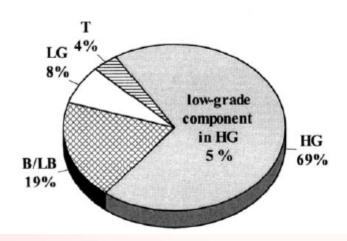
Stomach (n = 277)



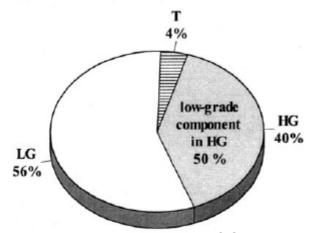
Small bowel (n = 32)



Ileocoecal region (n = 26)



Multiple GI sites (n = 24)



JCO 19:3861-3873,2001



# Etiología

- H. pylori infection (MALT lymphoma)
- Autoinmune diseases
- Immunodeficency and immunosupression
- Celiac disease (Enteropathy-Associated T cell lymphoma)
- Inflamatory bowell disease ? (azathioprine, 6-MP, infliximab, etanercept)
- Nodular lymphoid hyperplasia



 Table 1. Demographics and Lymphoma Detail

	N	Percent
Subjects		
Male	32	57
Female	24	43
Age, mean years (SD, range)	62 (15, 29–86)	
Lymphoma type		
Diffuse large B cell	30	54
Extranodal marginal	16	29
zone (MALT lymphoma)		
Burkitt-like	4	7
Follicular	5	9
Peripheral T cell	1	2
Location		
Primary GI tract only	47	84
Nodal involvement	9	16
Stomach	28	50
Small bowel (includes duodenum)	16	29
Colon	12	21
Risk factors*		
H. pylori	11	20
In MALT lymphoma	7/16	44
In diffuse large B cell	4/30	13
Post-transplant	4	7
Celiac disease	0	0
Ulcerative colitis	1	2
HIV positivity	0	0

Am J Gastroenterol 2008;103:1702-1769



 Table 1. Demographics and Lymphoma Detail

	N	Percent
Subjects		
Male	32	57
Female	24	43
Age, mean years (SD, range)	62 (15, 29–86)	
Lymphoma type		
Diffuse large B cell	30	54
Extranodal marginal	16	29
zone (MALT lymphoma)		
Burkitt-like	4	7
Follicular	5	9
Peripheral T cell	1	2
Location		
Primary GI tract only	47	84
Nodal involvement	9	16
Stomach	28	50
Small bowel (includes duodenum)	16	29
Colon	12	21
Risk factors*		
H. pylori	11	20
In MALT lymphoma	7/16	44
In diffuse large B cell	4/30	13
Post-transplant	4	7
Celiac disease	0	0
Ulcerative colitis	1	2
HIV positivity	0	0

Am J Gastroenterol 2008;103:1702-1769



 Table 1. Demographics and Lymphoma Detail

	N	Percent
Subjects		
Male	32	57
Female	24	43
Age, mean years (SD, range)	62 (15, 29–86)	
Lymphoma type		
Diffuse large B cell	30	54
Extranodal marginal	16	29
zone (MALT lymphoma)		
Burkitt-like	4	7
Follicular	5	9
Peripheral T cell	1	2
Location		
Primary GI tract only	47	84
Nodal involvement	9	16
Stomach	28	50
Small bowel (includes duodenum)	16	29
Colon	12	21
Risk factors*		
H. pylori	11	20
In MALT lymphoma	7/16	44
In diffuse large B cell	4/30	13
Post-transplant	4	7
Celiac disease	0	0
Ulcerative colitis	1	2
HIV positivity	0	0

Am J Gastroenterol 2008;103:1702-1769



Linfomas gastrointestinales

# LINFOMAS GÁSTRICOS





• 68-75% GI linfomas



- 68-75% GI linfomas
- 3% tumores gástricos, 10% de todos los linfomas



- 68-75% GI linfomas
- 3% tumores gástricos, 10% de todos los linfomas
- Pico de incidencia 50-60a ligero predominio en varones



- 68-75% GI linfomas
- 3% tumores gástricos, 10% de todos los linfomas
- Pico de incidencia 50-60a ligero predominio en varones
- Síntomas habituales de otras patologías gástricas pero..:



- 68-75% GI linfomas
- 3% tumores gástricos, 10% de todos los linfomas
- Pico de incidencia 50-60a ligero predominio en varones
- Síntomas habituales de otras patologías gástricas pero..:
  - Síntomas B en 12%



- 68-75% GI linfomas
- 3% tumores gástricos, 10% de todos los linfomas
- Pico de incidencia 50-60a ligero predominio en varones
- Síntomas habituales de otras patologías gástricas pero..:
  - Síntomas B en 12%
  - Hematemesis/melena infrecuente



# Estadificación

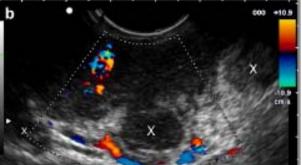
	Ann-Arbor	Radaszkiewicz	Lugano	Paris
TGI	IE	IE	I	TN0M0
Mucosa/submucosa	IE	IE1	I	T1N0M0
Muscularis p/subserosa	IE	IE2	1	T2N0M0
Serosa	IE	IE2	I	T3N0M0
Extensión Intraabdom			II	
Adyacentes	IE	IE	IIE	T4N0M0
N regional	IIE	IIE	II1	TN1M0
N infradiaf dist	IIE	IIE	II2	TN2M0
Enfermedad diseminada			IV	
N Supradiaf	IIIE	IIIE	IV	TN3M0
GI no cont	IVE	IVE	IV	TNM1
Metastasis	IVE	IVE	IV	TNM2
ВМ	IVE	IVE	IV	TNMB1



# Hallazgos endoscópicos

- Eritema de mucosa, lesión polipoide con/sin ulceración, úlcera gástrica/duodenal, nodularidad, engrosamiento de pliegues (aspecto cerebroide)
- Biópsia múltiple (conseguir el mayor material posible)
- EUS: profundidad de invasión y ganglios perigástricos, correlación histopatológica
  - EUSpara evaluación N: precisión subóptima, sube hasta 90% si se asocia FNA







#### Valor de EUS en estadificación

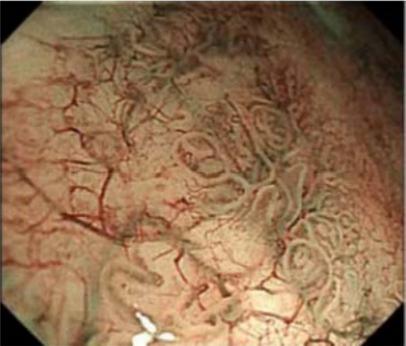
**Table 3** Accuracy of EUS in staging gastric lymphoma.

Author	No. of Patients (n)	T-stage	N-stage
Fujishima et al. [12]	11	91%	82%
Caletti et al. [15]	44	92%	77%
Schüder et al. [13]	10	80%	90%
Palazzo et al. [14]	24	91%	83%

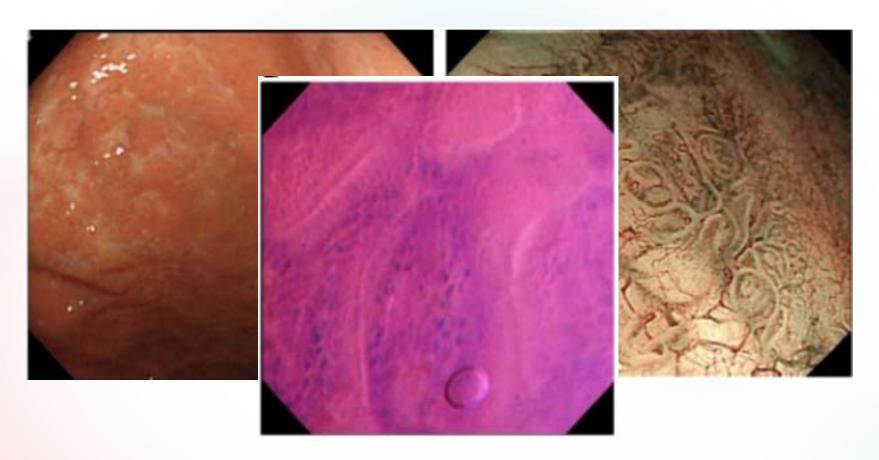
Best Practice & Research Clinical Gastroenterology 23 (2009) 671–678



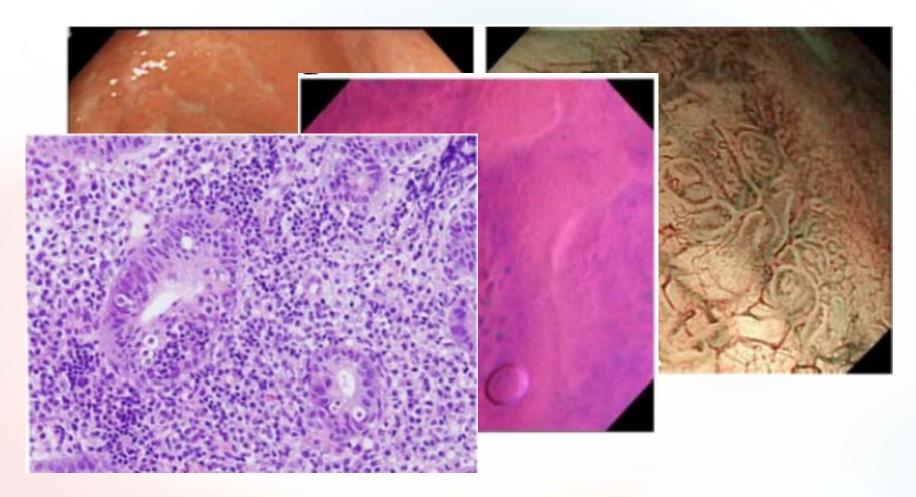




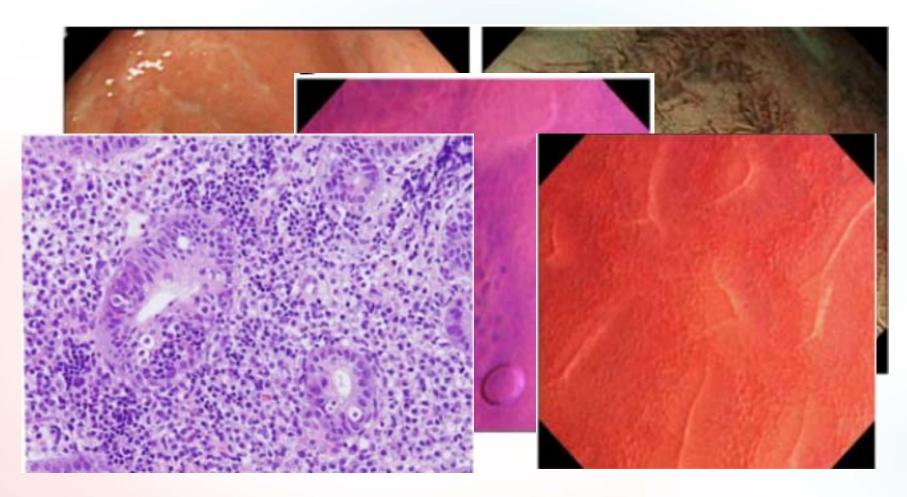






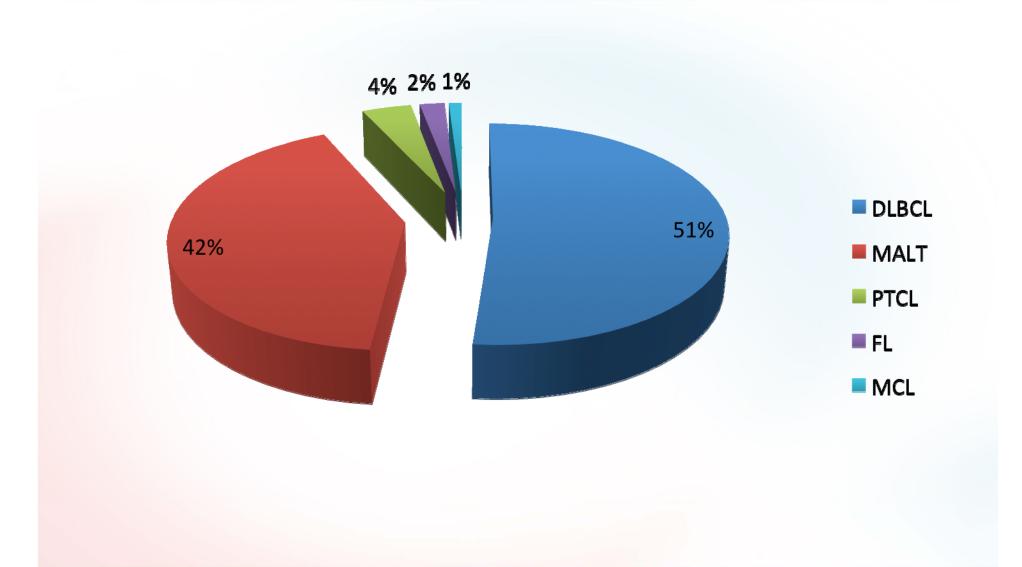








#### Subtipos histológicos





## MALToma: conceptos básicos Www.grupolinfomas.es



#### Malignant Lymphoma of Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue

A Distinctive Type of B-Cell Lymphoma

PETER ISAACSON, DM, MRC PATH, AND DENNIS H. WRIGHT, MD, FRC PATH

As illustrated in the two cases described in this paper close morphologic and immunohistochemical similarities exist between Mediterranean lymphoma (MTL) and primary gastrointestinal lymphoma of follicle center cell (FCC) origin as it occurs in Western countries. Similarities between the two conditions include a dense noninvasive monotypic lamina propria plasma cell infiltrate, present in all cases of MTL and in some cases of Western gastrointestinal FCC lymphoma, and an invasive infiltrate of FCCs morphologically distinct from the plasma cells. A distinctive lesion produced by individual gland invasion characterizes both types of lymphoma. A clonal relationship between the lamina propria plasma cells and the invasive FCCs, long suspected but never proved in MTL, can be demonstrated in Western cases. Many of the histologic and clinical features common to these lymphomas can be explained in the context of the normal maturation sequences of gut associated lymphoid tissue. It is suggested that MTL and Western cases of primary FCC gastrointestinal lymphoma share a common histogenesis from mucosa associated lymphoid tissue.

Cancer 52:1410-1416, 1983.



## MALToma: conceptos básicos Www.grupolinfomas.es



### MALToma: conceptos básicos vww.grupolini

 Célula de origen: Linfocito B de la zona marginal



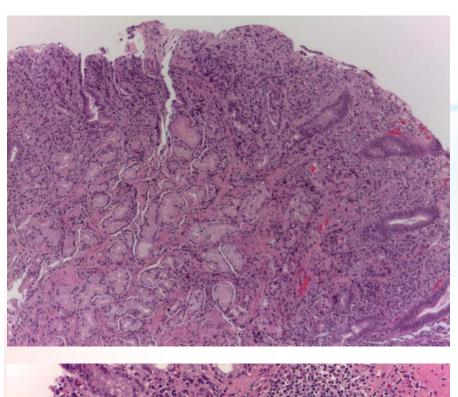
- Célula de origen: Linfocito B de la zona marginal
- 7% de nuevos diagnósticos de linfomas

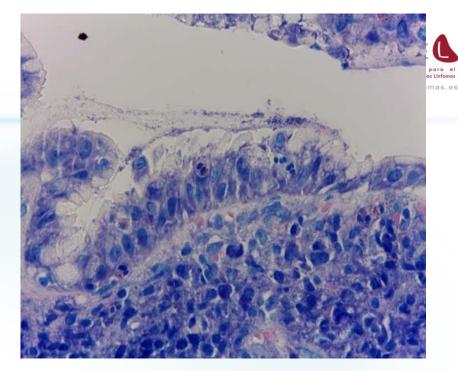


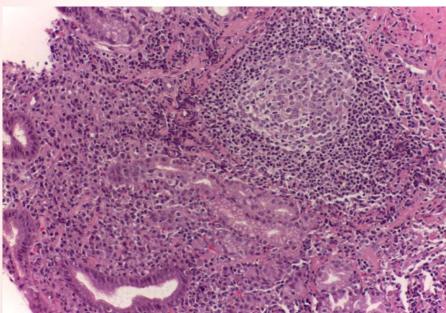
- Célula de origen: Linfocito B de la zona marginal
- 7% de nuevos diagnósticos de linfomas
- La mayoría de casos son EXTRANODALES y el 50% gástricos

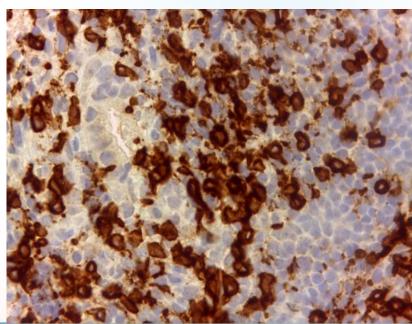


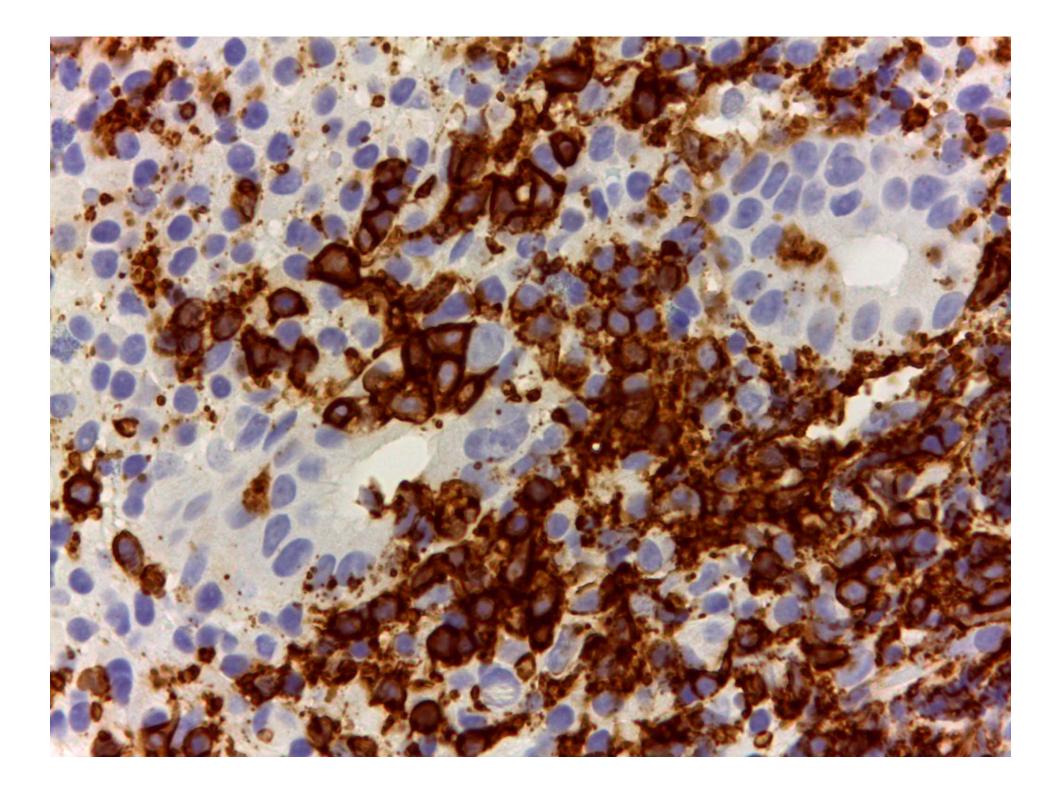
- Célula de origen: Linfocito B de la zona marginal
- 7% de nuevos diagnósticos de linfomas
- La mayoría de casos son EXTRANODALES y el 50% gástricos
- Proliferación clonal en el seno de insulto antigénico mantenido





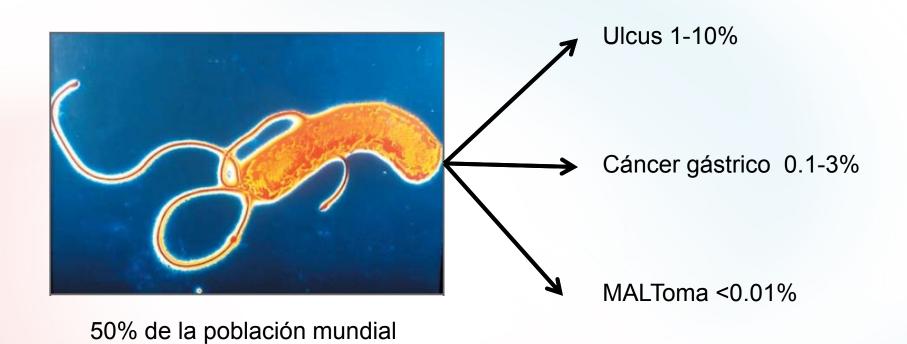






# MALToma: el cáncer "adicto" a una bacteria

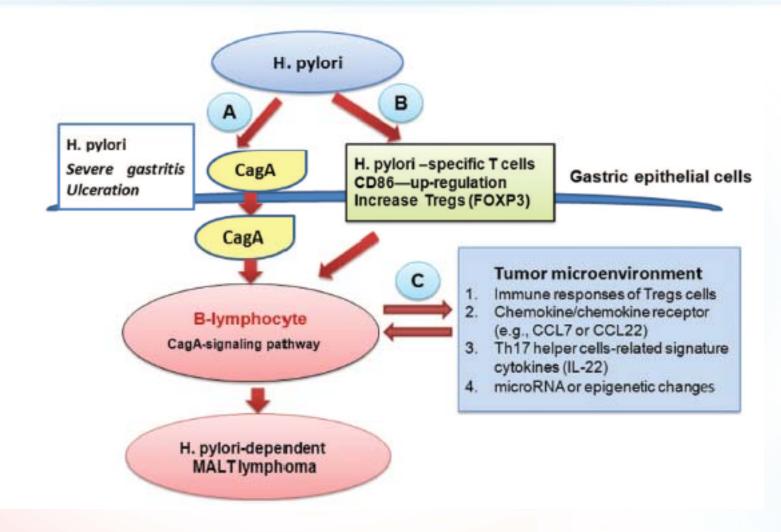




colonizada



#### Etiopatogenia



Kuo SH, Cheng AL, ASH educational 2013

# Translocaciones recurrentes en oncológico membro MALT

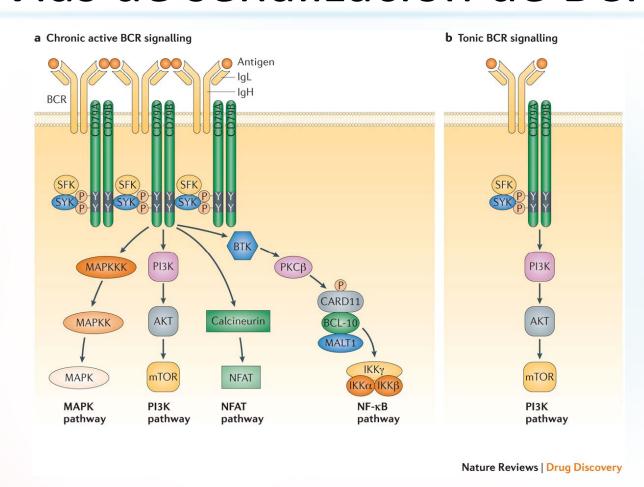
Translocación	Proteína de fusión
t(11;18) (q21;q21)	API2-MALT1
t(1;14) (p22;q32)	BCL10-IGH
t(1;2) (p22;p12)	BCL10-IGK
t(14;18) (q32;q21)	IGH-MALT1
t(3;14) (p14;q32)	FOXP1-IGH

# Translocaciones recurrentes en oncológico membro MALT

Г	Translocación	Proteína de fusión
	t(11;18) (q21;q21)	API2-MALT1
L	t(1;14) (p22;q32)	BCL10 IGH
	t(1;2) (p22;p12)	BCL10-IGK
	t(14;18) (q32;q21)	IGH-MALT1
	t(3;14) (p14;q32)	FOXP1-IGH



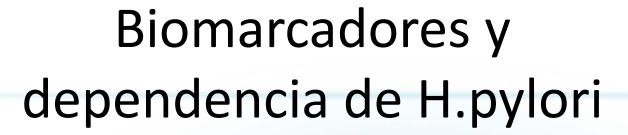
#### Vias de señalización de BCR



1

Chronic active B cell receptor (BCR) signalling, which typifies activated B cell-like diffuse large B cell lymphoma (ABC DLBCL), engages multiple downstream pathways, including nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB). In normal B cells, antigen triggers this form of signalling, and antigen may also have a role in lymphoid malignancies. Tonic BCR signalling, which typifies Burkitt's lymphoma, engages the phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) pathway only. Antigen most likely does not contribute to BCR signalling in this context. See main text for details. BTK, Bruton tyrosine kinase; CARD11, caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 11; IgH, immunoglobulin heavy chain; IgL, immunoglobulin light chain; IKK, inhibitor of NF-κB kinase; MALT1, mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation protein 1; MAPK, mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPKK, MAPK kinase; MAPKKK, MAPK kinase kinase; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin; NFAT, nuclear factor of activated T cells; PKCβ, protein kinase Cβ

Ricardo Sánchez-Escribano; 26/03/2014





Response to HP eradication	Markers	Methods	
HP dependence			
Costimulatory molecules	CD86 (B7.2)	IHC	
CD4+CD56+ Treg	FOXP3	IHC	
Methylation	p16 <sup>INK4A</sup>	Methylation-specific PCR	
HP-specific protein	CagA protein	IHC	
HP-specific protein	Serum CagA IgG antibody	ELISA (CagA kit)	
HP independence			
Chromosome	t(11;18)(p21;q21)	RT-PCR or FISH	
Chromosome	t(1;14)(p22;q32)	FISH	
Protein	BCL10 nuclear expression	IHC	
Chemokine/chemokine receptor	CXCR3	IHC	
Methylation	MAD2	Methylation-specific PCR	
mRNA	E2A	miRNAs RT-PCR	
mRNA	miR-203	miRNAs RT-PCR	
mRNA	miR-142-5p and miR-155	miRNAs RT-PCR	

Kuo SH, Cheng AL, ASH educational 2013



#### Terapia erradicadora

#### Standard initial treatment (use one of the following three options)

Triple therapy for 7-14 days

PPI, healing dose twice/day\*

Amoxicillin, 1 g twice/day†

Clarithromycin, 500 mg twice/day

Quadruple therapy for 10-14 days:

PPI, healing dose twice/day\*

Tripotassium dicitratobismuthate, 120 mg four times/day

Tetracycline, 500 mg four times/day

Metronidazole, 250 mg four times/day§

Sequential therapy

Days 1-5

PPI, healing dose twice/day\*

Amoxicillin, 1 g twice/day

Days 6-10

PPI, healing dose twice/day\*

Clarithromycin, 500 mg twice/day

Tinidazole, 500 mg twice/day§

#### Second-line therapy, if triple therapy involving clarithromycin was used initially (use one or the other)

Triple therapy for 7-14 days

PPI, healing dose once/day\*

Amoxicillin, 1 g twice/day

Metronidazole, 500 mg (or 400 mg) twice/day§

Quadruple therapy, as recommended for initial therapy

NEJM 362;17:1602-4, 2010



#### Resultados de HPER en MALToma

- Recomendada como primera línea de tratamiento por NCCN y ESMO
- Consigue altas tasas de remisión del linfoma en estadios precoces (75% estadios I, 50% estadios II
- Mediana de 5 meses hasta remisión
- Baja tasa de recaídas (2.2% anual) con o sin Hp
- Hasta un 25% de remisiones espontáneas en recaídas Hp-

Annals of Oncology 19 (Supplement 2): ii70-ii71, 2008

Clin Gastroenterol and Hepatol 2010;8:105–110

NCCN guidelines v1.2013

Factores predictivos de respuesta a HPE



#### Negative

- Presence of API2MALT1 mutation
- · Proximal localization in stomach
- Neoplasia beyond the submucosa

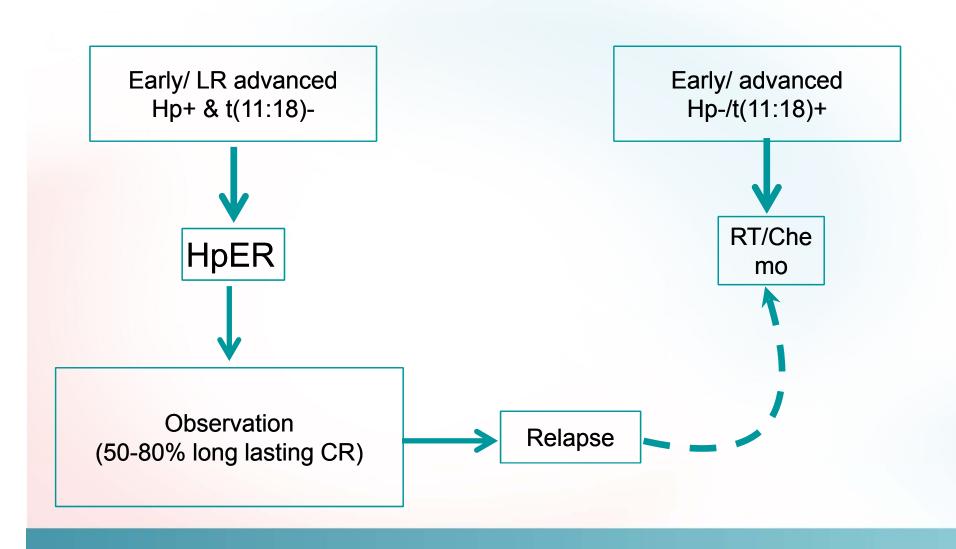
Positive

- Absence of API2MALT1 mutation
- · Distal localization in stomach
- Neoplasia confined within the submucosa

CLINICAL GASTROENTEROL AND HEPATOL 2010;8:105–110



#### Algoritmo terapéutico MALT Gástrico





### Evaluación de la respuesta

- Test del aliento a 8 semanas de completar terapia erradicadora
- Control endoscópico+biopsia c/1-3 meses hasta confirmar pCR después c/6 meses hasta los 2 años
  - Indice histológico de Whoterspoon (0-1 pCR, 3 RP)
  - Score del GELA
  - Papel no establecido de la " clonalidad persistente"



## Terapia sistémica en MALToma

Studies	No. of patients	No. of PGL	Untreated patients	Regimen	ORR (%)	CR (%)
Hammel et al. [8]	24	24	No	Oral Ch or Cy	100	75
Jager et al. [9]	26	19	Yes	Cladribine	100	84 (100 for PGL)
Wohrer et al. [21]	15	5	Yes	MChP	93	<b>`</b> 53 ′
Raderer et al. [22]	16	3	No	Oxaliplatin	94	56
Raderer et al. [23]	9	6	No	Rituximab	55	33
Conconi et al. [10]	35	15	No	Rituximab	73	44 (87 if naive)
Martinelli et al. [24]	27	27	No	Rituximab	77	46
Brown et al. [25]	26	2	No	Rituximab fludarabine	85	54
Salar et <i>al</i> . [26]	22	12	Yes	Rituximab fludarabine	100	90
Troch et al. [27]	16	4	No	Bortezomib	80	43
Conconi et al. [28]	29	14	No	Bortezomib	48	31 (46 for PGL)
de Vos et al. [29]	81ª	NS	No	Bortezomib rituximab	43-46	10–14
Raderer et al. [30]	26	6	No	R-CHOP	100	77
Kang et <i>al</i> . [31]	42	5	Yes	R-CVP	88	60
Current study	20	20	Yes	R-CVP	100	95

Hematol Oncol (2013)

Published online in Wiley Online Library

(wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/hon.2105



Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas

#### **ARTICLES**

# A phase II study of lenalidomide in patients with extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of the mucosa associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma)

Barbara Kiesewetter,<sup>1</sup> Marlene Troch,<sup>1</sup> Werner Dolak,<sup>2</sup> Leonhard Müllauer,<sup>3</sup> Julius Lukas,<sup>4</sup> Christoph C. Zielinski,<sup>1</sup> and Markus Raderer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Clinical Division of Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine I; <sup>2</sup>Clinical Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Internal Medicine III; <sup>3</sup>Department of Pathology; and <sup>4</sup>Department of Ophthalmology and the Comprehensive Cancer Center of the Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria

ORR 61.1% (evaluación a 3 y 6 ciclos

6 CRs (33.3%)

5 Prs (37.8%)

□7/18 (38.9%) de pacientes se beneficiaron de prolongación de tto

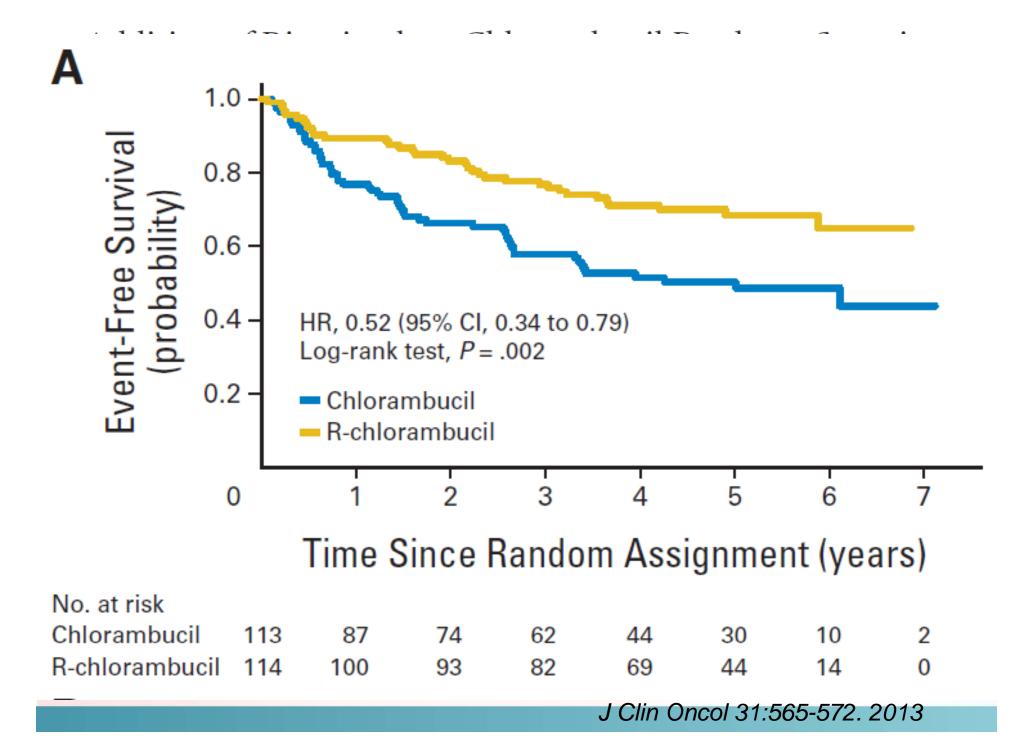
haematologica | 2013; 98(3)

#### Addition of Rituximab to Chlorambucil Produces Superior Event-Free Survival in the Treatment of Patients With Extranodal Marginal-Zone B-Cell Lymphoma: 5-Year Analysis of the IELSG-19 Randomized Study

Emanuele Zucca, Annarita Conconi, Daniele Laszlo, Armando López-Guillermo, Reda Bouabdallah, Bertrand Coiffier, Catherine Sebban, Fabrice Jardin, Umberto Vitolo, Franck Morschhauser, Stefano A. Pileri, Christiane Copie-Bergman, Elias Campo, Andrew Jack, Irene Floriani, Peter Johnson, Maurizio Martelli, Franco Cavalli, Giovanni Martinelli, and Catherine Thieblemont

		Table Z. Respo	onse to Treatment			
	All Patients (N = 227)		Chlorambucil (arm A) (n = 113)		Chlorambucil Plus Rituximab (arm B) (n = 114)	
Response	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Overall response rate*	205	90	98	87	107	94
Complete response†	162	71	73	65	89	78
Partial response	43	19	25	22	18	16
Stable disease	8	3	8	7	_	_
Progressive disease	10	5	6	5	4	4
Not assessed	4	2	1	1	3	3

 $<sup>^*\</sup>chi^2 P = .069.$  $^\dagger\chi^2 P = .025.$ 





### DLBCL gástrico

- Dos entidades:
  - Linfoma MALT de alto grado transformado
  - DLBCL "de novo"
- Hp+ en un 35% de casos
- Presentación similar a cáncer gástrico epitelial
- Rara la perforación/sangrado al diagnóstico
- Tratamiento similar al resto de DLBCL
- Obstrucción gástrica y sangrado frecuentes durante tratamiento sistémico







Enero 13 Febrero 14

# Complicaciones quirúrgicas durante QT



Study	No. Patients	Bleeding, n(%)	Perforation	Obstruction	Remarks
Maor et al. <sup>4</sup> (1990)	34	0	0	NR	Two deaths
Aviles et al. <sup>23</sup> (1991)	28	3 (11%)	0	0	Two deaths due to myelosuppression
Haim et al. <sup>24</sup> (1995)	26	3 (12%)	0	NR	* **
Brincker and D'Amore <sup>5</sup> (1995)	51	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	NR	Only patients who developed hematemesis are reported; low-grade cases are included; two deaths
Ferreri et al. <sup>6</sup> (1999)	21	0	0	NR	One death
Liu et al. <sup>25</sup> (2000)	38	1 (3%)	2 (5%)	NR	No deaths
Willich et al. 26 (2000)	65	1 (2%)	0	NR	One death due to liver failure
Hsu et al. <sup>27</sup> (2001)	43	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	NR	
Koch et al. (2001)	106	No major bleeding	1 (1%)	NR	Low-grade cases included
Raderer et al. 28 (2002)	37	NR	1 (3%)	NR	One death
Aviles et al. 14 (2004)	150	NR	NR	NR	No death-related treatment was observed
Schmidt et al. 17 (2004)	60	No major bleeding	0	NR	Low-grade cases are included
Maisey et al. <sup>29</sup> (2004)	29	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	NR	
Oh et al. <sup>30</sup> (2005)	58	3 (5%)	0	NR	Low-grade cases are included
Current study	73	8 (11%)	0	8 (11%)	One death due to myelosuppression

Ann. Surg. Oncol. Vol. 13, No. 11, 2006



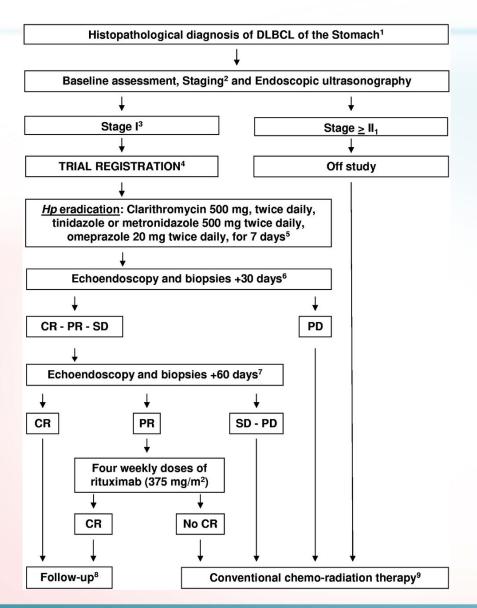
## HpER en DLBCL (1)

Clinicopathologic characteristic	Pure (de novo) DLBCL	DLBCL(MALT)	
No. of patients	16	34	
HPE rate, %	100 (16/16)	94.1 (32/34)	
pCR rate			
All evaluable patients, %	68.8 (11/16)	52.9 (18/34)	
HP-eradicated patients	68.8 (11/16)	56.3 (18/32)	
HP-persistent patients	0 (0/0)	0 (0/2)	
Depth of gastric wall involvement			
Submucosa or above, %	100 (5/5)	80 (8/10)	
Muscularis propria or beyond, %	54.5 (6/11)	29.4 (5/17)	
Γime to pCR§			
Median (95% CI), mo	2.1 (0.6-3.7)	5.0 (2.8-7.5)	
Follow-up time of complete responders¶			
Median (95% CI), y	3.5 (0.7-6.3)	11.1 (7.8-14.4)	
Relapse rate, %¶	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	

BLOOD, 119; 21: 4838-4844, 2012

### HpER en DLBCL (2)





- N=16pts, 11 de novo, 5 DLBCL (MALT)
- 8 CRs, 3PRs
- 2/3 PRs pasan a CR con Rit
- 9/10 CRs mantenidas a largo plazo (med seg 68m)

Ferreri A J M et al. Blood 2012;120:3858-3860



Linfomas gastrointestinales

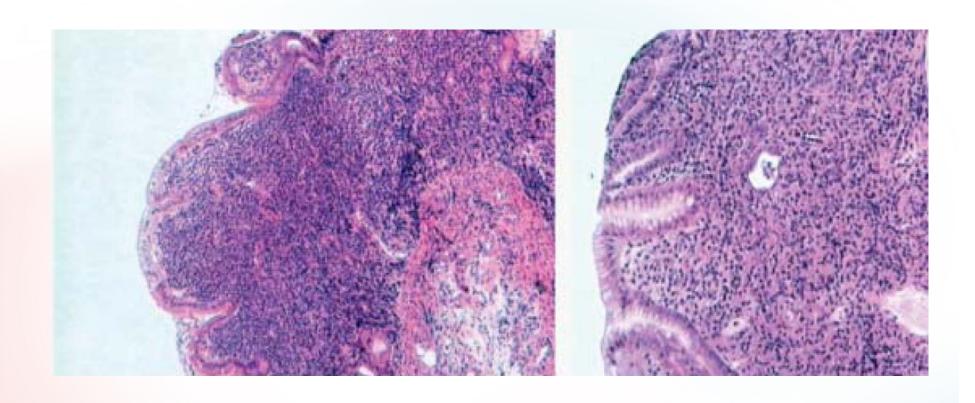
# LINFOMAS DEL INTESTINO DELGADO

# Linfomas del intestino delgado rus que lintestino del gado rus que la linte de la Linfomas. es

- •30% de los linfomas del TGI
- Tres grupos principales:
  - •Inmunoproliferative small intestine disease (IPSID)
  - Enteropathy-associated T cell lymphoma (EATL)
  - Other western-type non IPSID lymphomas



# Histopatología del IPSID



N Engl J Med 2004;350:239-48.



#### IPSID: características clínicas

- Alta prevalencia en oriente medio y norte de Africa (75% linfomas de TGI)
- Predominio en varones, mediana edad 25 años
- Malas condiciones sociosanitarias, alta tasa de infecciones parasitarias y enteritis infantiles
- Factores genéticos (HLA Aw19, -B12, -A9)
- Campylobacter jejuni
- Síntomas; diarrea crónica, dolor abdominal, malabsorción, pérdida ponderal, clubbing, edemas



## Tratamiento de la IPSID

Table 3. Treatment options and response of IPSID

Stage of disease	Treatment	Overall response
Early bowel wall involvement; no visible tumor	Antibiotics: tetracycline, 1 g/d for 6 mo <sup>16,17,19,22</sup> Metronidazole plus ampicillin/tetracycline <sup>62</sup> H pylori regimen for 7 d (1 patient) <sup>63</sup>	30%-70% CR lasting months to several years 43% 5-y DFS 5+ mo
	4. <i>C jejuni</i> treatment with <i>H pylori</i> regimen for 5 mo (1 patient) <sup>26</sup>	12+ mo
Advanced disease with bowel wall tumor formation with or without mesenteric node involvement	Anthracycline-based combination chemotherapy ± tetracycline <sup>30,64,65</sup>	50%-60% CR lasting months to years (60%-70% DFS at 3 y)
Advanced bulky tumor with mechanical complications	Corrective surgery, palliative radiation therapy, combination chemotherapy <sup>16,19,22</sup>	Partial response, few months to less than 1 y

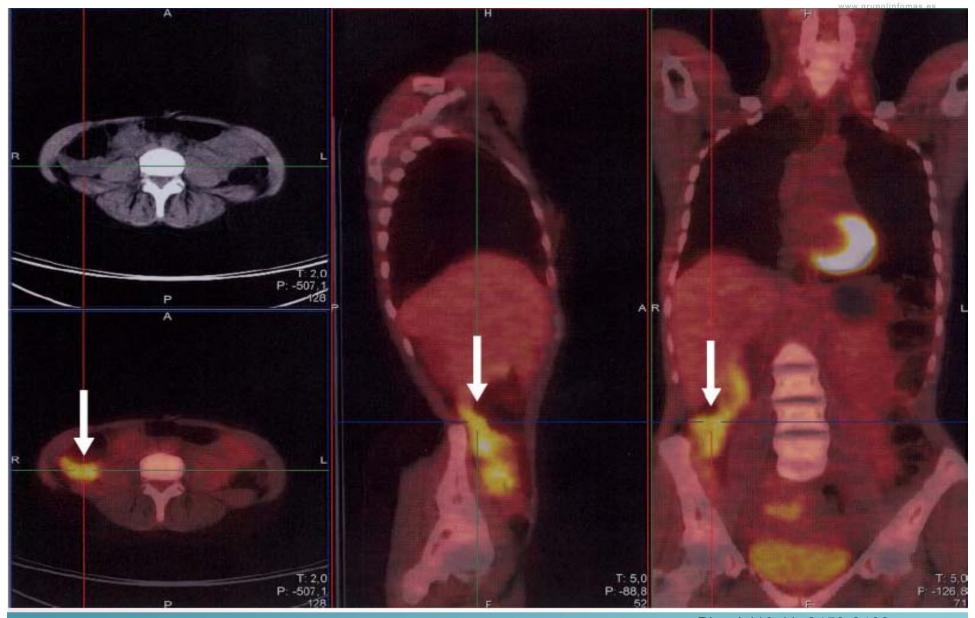
Blood 106;6:2274-2280, 2005



#### **EATL**

- Evolución de la Enfermedad celíaca (EC) resistente a dieta sin gluten RCD2 (0.6-1.5% de casos de EC)
- Factores predisponentes
  - Edad avanzada al diagnóstico de EC (>50)
  - Retraso en el diagnóstico
  - Homocigotos para HLA-DQ2
  - Gastroyeyunitis ulcerativa
- Clínica: exacerbación EC en paciente con cumplimiento dietético y síntomas B
- Complicaciones quirúrgicas
- Malnutrición





Blood 119;11: 2458-2468



#### **EATL: tratamiento**

- Cirugía citorreductora (prevención de complicaciones)
- Tratamiento quimioterápico (similar a otros linfomas T) pero malos resultados
  - Edad avanzada
  - Mala condicion general/nutricional
  - EC persistente



Linfomas gastrointestinales

### CONCLUSIONES



# Algo para recordar

- Los Linfomas primarios del TGI son muy heterogénos con endemismos geográficos específicos
- La localización gástrica es la más frecuente en nuestro medio
- Endoscopia convenciaonal, NBI y EUS básicos para el diagnóstico, estadificación y evaluación de la respuesta
- Etiopatogenia del MALT gástrico basada en tres pilares:
  - Microambiente (células T y citokinas)
  - Helicobacter pylori
  - Linfocito B clonal



## Algo más que recordar

- Terapia erradicadora de Hp consigue altas tasas de remisión en MALT gástrico
- Considerar posibles factores de resistencia como t(11:18) o nivel de infiltración
- Papel de la quimioterapia en enfermedad avanzada/resistente
- Los DLBCL gástricos pueden remitir con HpER, opción a considerar en fases precoces y adecuada vigilancia

