

**AUTOLOGOUS STEM CELL  
TRANSPLANTATION FOR  
DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL NON  
HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA  
(DLBCL): REPORT OF THE  
"CENTRE NATIONAL DE  
GREFFE DE MOELLE OSSEUSE  
DE TUNIS"**

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# INTRODUCTION

- High dose chemotherapy (HDC) followed by autologous peripheral stem cell transplantation (APSCT) is indicated either:
  - **In first remission for high risk patients with DLBCL (IPI $\geq$ 2) + age 16-60 years**
  - **In case of chemosensitive relapsed or primary refractory DLBCL.**
- We report here the results of this procedure in the Tunisian " Centre National de Greffe de Moelle Osseuse de Tunis" and we will compare these results in the 2 situations.



# PATIENTS AND METHODS

- **From June 2000 to June 2015**
  - **A total of 134 autologous PSCT were performed at our center for B phenotype NHL**
  - **Indications:**
    - **Group1: High risk patients in first remission :  
N=100**
    - **Group 2: Patients with chemosensitive relapsed or primary refractory NHL in second remission:  
N=34**
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# PATIENT'S CARATERISTICS (1)

Characteristics	Group 1 N=100	Group 2 N=34
Median age , year (range)	36 (17-59)	43 (18-59)
Sexe ratio	45/45 (1)	23/11 (2,09)
Histological subtype		
DLBCL	99	32
Richter	1	2
IPIaa		
0-1	0	11
2-3	100	23
Initial regimen		
CHOP + others	21	19
ACVBP	79	15
Rituximab -/+	21/79	9/25 (73%)

# PATIENT'S CHARACTERISTICS (2)

<b>Characteristics At transplant</b>	<b>Group 1 N=100</b>	<b>Group 2 N=34</b>
<b>Indication of ASCT</b>	<b>Consolidation</b>	<b>Refractory 15 Relapsed NHL 19</b>
<b>Disease Status</b>		
<b>CR+CRu</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>19 ( 56%)</b>
<b>PR</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>15 (44%)</b>
<b>Median time, (range)</b>		
<b>Last CT –ASCT</b>	<b>38 days ( 20-107)</b>	<b>34 days (21-120)</b>
<b>Diagnosis- ASCT</b>	<b>112 days ( 74-158)</b>	<b>16 months (5-180)</b>

# TRANSPLANT PROCEDURE

- Conditioning regimen consisted in standard BEAM regimen (BICNU, Etoposid, Cytarabin, Melphalan)
- Adjustment of dose of Melphalan (50%) to renal function: 2 patients
- PBSC :  $6,15 \times 10^6$  CD34+/kg (range; 1,9- 19,8)- Group 1  
 $5,5 \times 10^6$  CD34+/kg (range; 1,44- 13,3)- Group 2
- PBSC + Bone marrow : 2 patients (group 2)



# RESULTS : ENGRAFTMENTS (1)

	Group 1	Group 2
<b>Median day, range</b>		
<b>ANC &gt; 500/mm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>11 (9-28)</b>	<b>11 ( 9 - 35)</b>
<b>Platelets <math>\geq 20 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3</math></b>	<b>12 (9-38)</b>	<b>16 (10- 62)</b>
<b>Transfusion Requirements:</b>		
<b>- RBC : units (range)</b>	<b>2 (0-10)</b>	<b>4 ( 0- 20)</b>
<b>- PCA: units (range)</b>	<b>3 (0-19)</b>	<b>6 ( 2- 30)</b>



# TRANSPLANT-RELATED TOXICITY (1)

	Group 1	Group 2
Stomatitis G3-4	50%	85%
Febrile neutropenia		
Median (range)	1,58 (0-4)	2 (1-4)
Septicemia	19%	19%
Candidemia	2%	2%



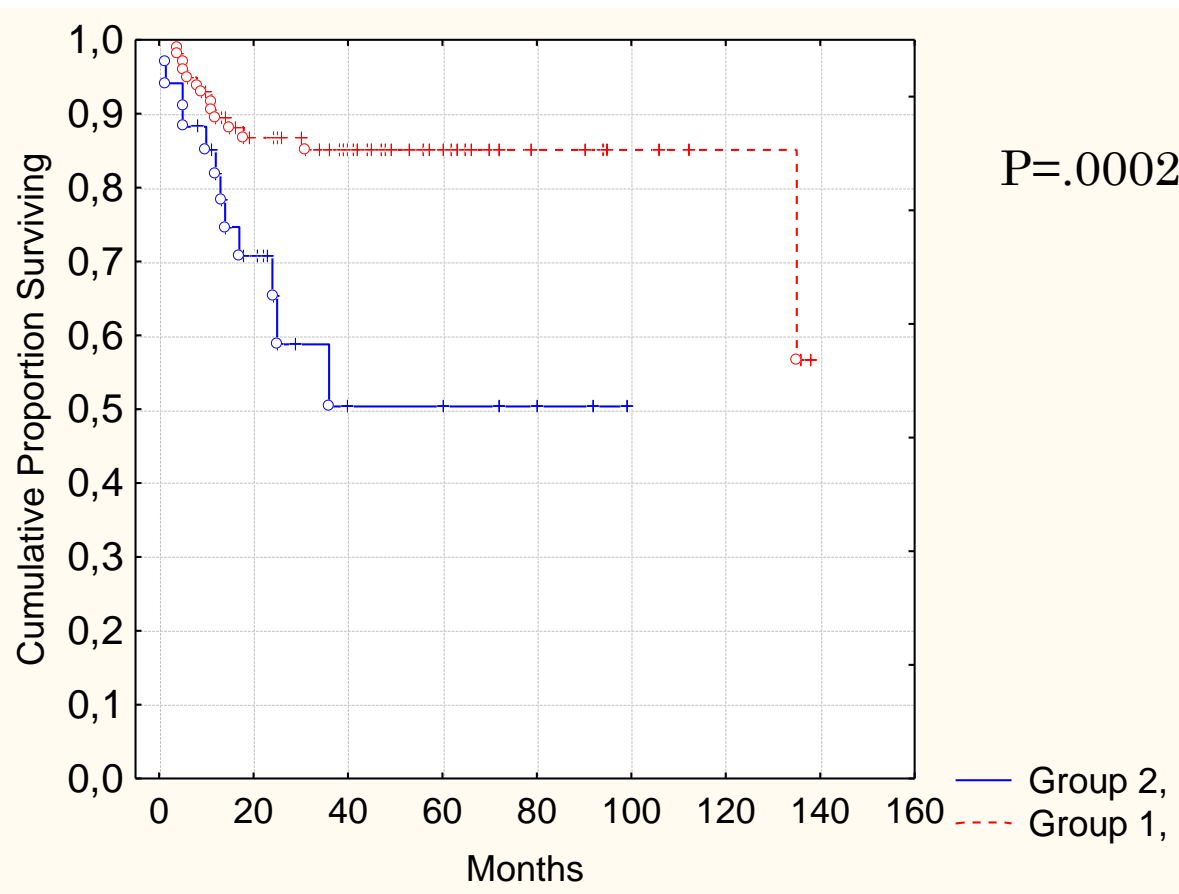
# TRANSPLANT-RELATED TOXICITY (2)

<b>Toxicity</b>	<b>Group 1</b>	<b>Group 2</b>
<b>Renal toxicity G1-2</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7 (20%)</b>
<b>Hepatic toxicity VOD</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2 (5,7%)</b>
<b>CMV Infection</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6 (17%)</b>
<b>Macrophage Activation Syndrome</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4 (11%)</b>
<b>Treatment Related Mortality</b>	<b>1%</b> <b>(endocardite)</b>	<b>2 (5,7%)</b> <b>(PNP-Septic S.)</b>

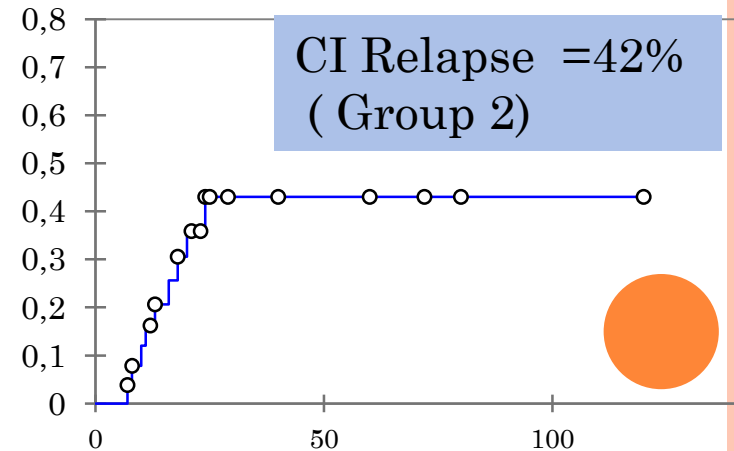
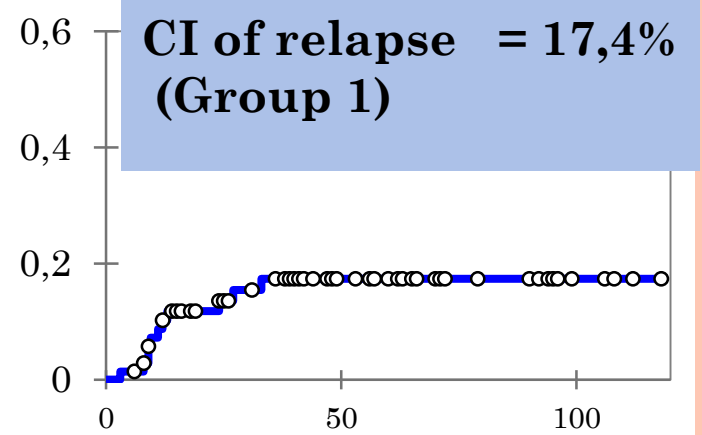
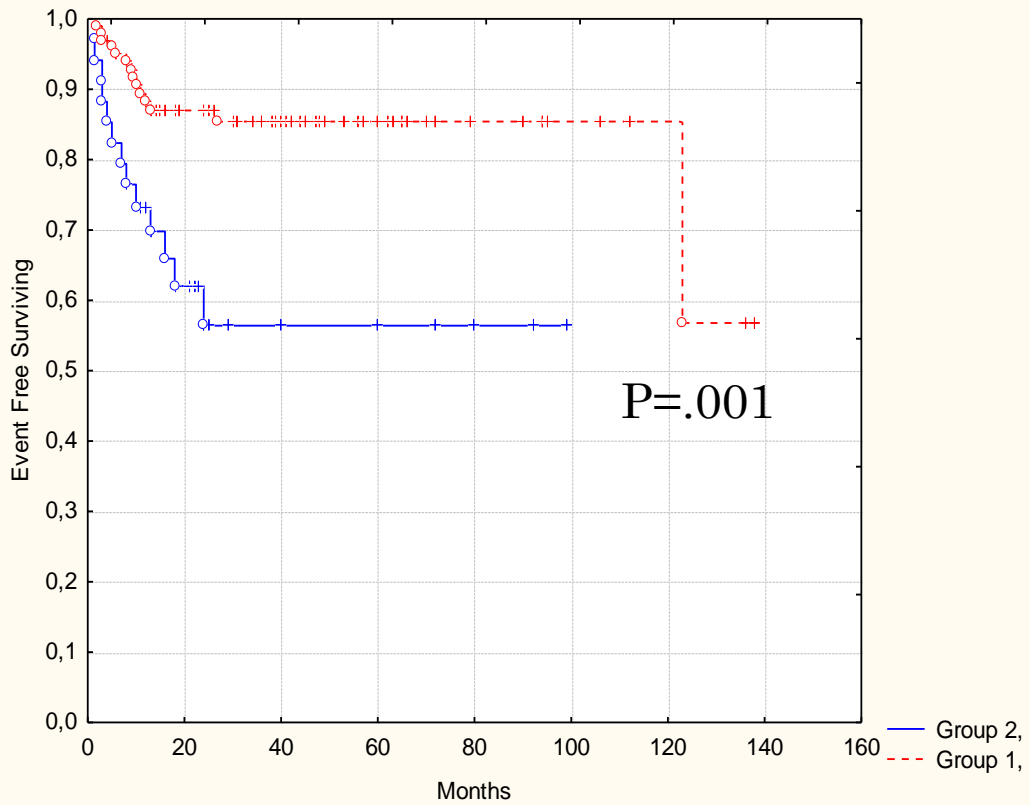
# THERAPEUTIC RESULTS

	Group 1	Group 2
<b>Disease Status, at 3 months</b>		
<b>CR+PR</b>	94%	28/32 (87,5%)
<b>Progressive</b>	6%	4/32 (12,5%)
<b>CI of Relapse</b>	17%	42%
<b>Median follow-up, Months (range)</b>	48 (4-138)	24 ( 38days-118)
<b>Overall survival, at 3 and 5years</b>	84%	50% P=.0002

# OVERALL SURVIVAL (KAPLAN-MEIER)

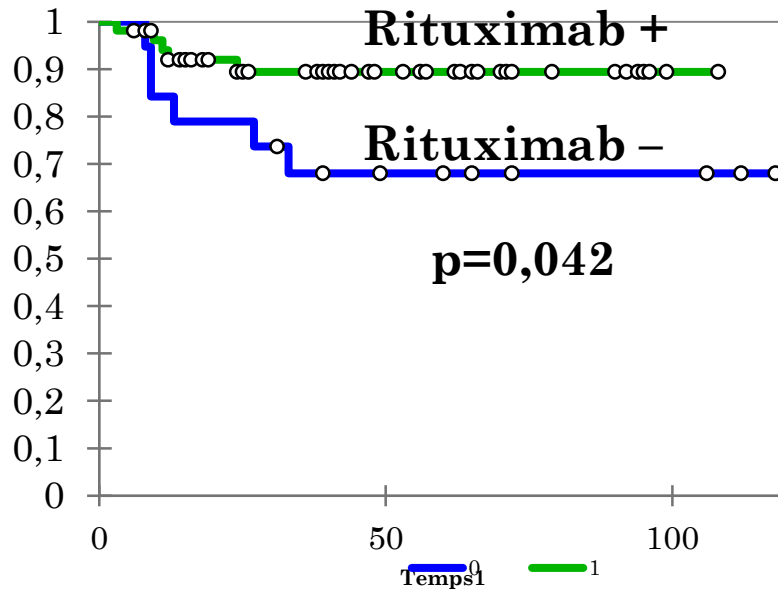


# EVENT FREE SURVIVAL AND CUMULATIVE INCIDENCE OF RELAPSE

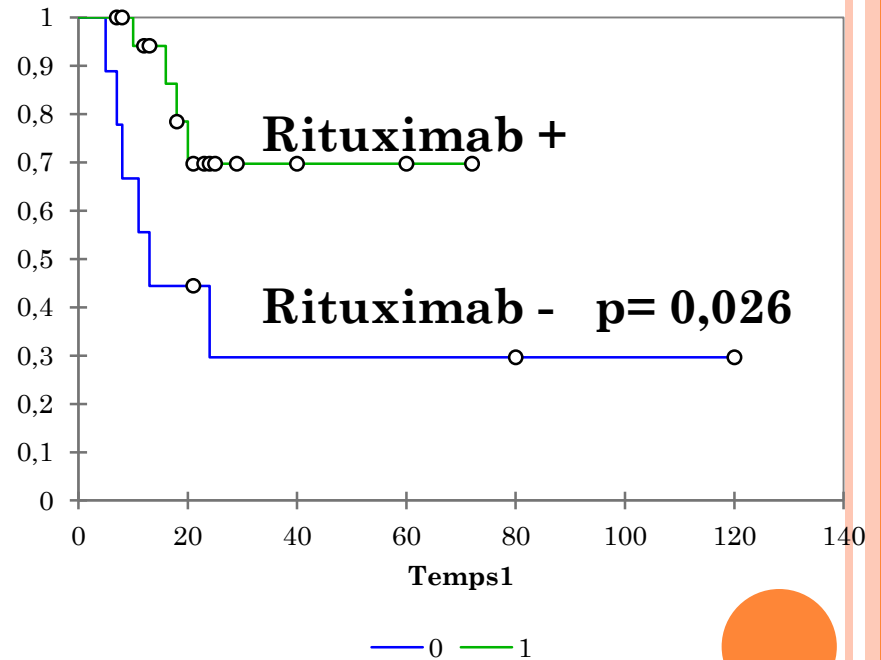


# DFS CURVES ACCORDING PRIOR TREATMENT + OR WITHOUT RITUXIMAB


Group 1



Group 2



# CONCLUSION

- The present results demonstrate a **high rate of efficacy** and **low toxicity** of the consolidative ASCT in **high-risk patients with DLBCL**
- The present results demonstrate a **limited efficacy** (50%) and **moderate toxicity** of the ASCT in **CHEMOSENSITIVE relapsed or primary refractory DLBCL**
- Addition of **Rituximab** to Chemotherapy **significantly reduce the risk of relapse.**
- Perspective: impact of others prognostic factors? 

# THANKS

- Groupe d'étude Tunisien des Lymphome « GELT »
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