

Standard Front-line Treatment of Cutaneous T-cell Lymphomas

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Bologna, April 27, 2015



CTCL	Frequency	5-yr survival
Mycosis fungoides (variants)	60%	85%
Sezary syndrome	4%	24%
Cutaneous CD30+ LPD	26%	97%
Lymphomatoid papulosis	16%	100%
• C-ALCL	10%	95%
Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma	1%	87%
Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma	< 1%	<10%
Primary cutaneous PTCL, NOS	3%	15%
PTCL, NOS, rare subtypes	4%	-

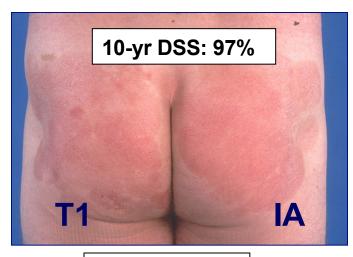


Mycosis fungoides

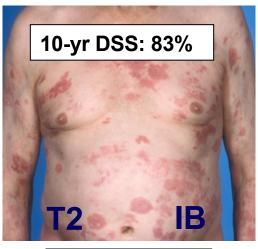
- Most common type of CTCL (ca. 50%).
- Epidermotropic CTCL characterized by a proliferation of small to medium-sized T-cells with cerebriform nuclei.
- CD4+ T-cell phenotype: 90%; CD8+: 10%
- Indolent course (years to decades) with slow progression from patches to plaques to tumors.
- Development of nodal or visceral disease in a minority of patients.
- 10-year OS and DSS: 62% and 71%.



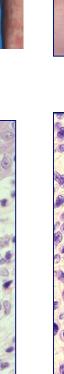
MF – skin stages



Patches



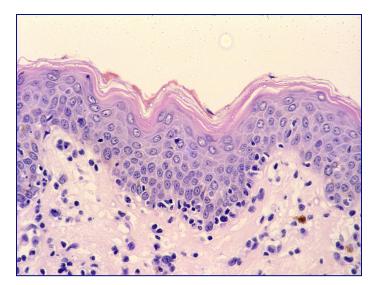
Plaques

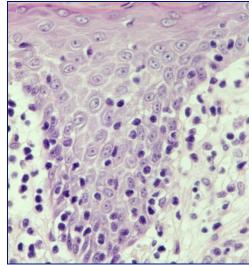


10-yr DSS: 42%

T3

Tumors

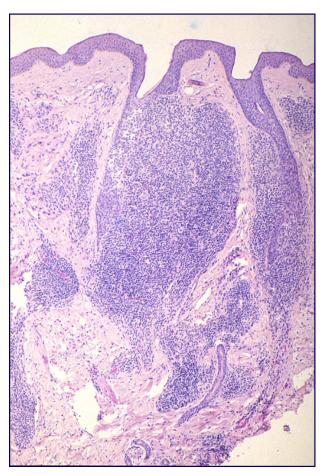






Folliculotropic MF: often not recognized





No patches and plaques

No epidermotropism

10-yr DSS: 26% (van Doorn R et al. Arch Dermatol 2002;138:191-198



ISCL/EORTC revised TNM classification

(Olsen EA et al; Blood 2007;110:1713-1722)

• **T**: skin

- T1: Patches, papules and/or plaques < 10% body surface area
- T2: Patches, papules and/or plaques > 10% body surface area
- T3: One or more Tumour(s) (>1cm diameter)
- T4: Confluence of erythema covering > 80% of the body

• N: nodes

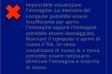
- N0: No clinically abnormal peripheral lymph node
- N1: Clinically abnormal peripheral lymph node, histopath Dutch grade 1 or LN0-2
- N2: Clinically abnormal peripheral lymph node, histopath Dutch grade 2 or LN3
- N3: Clinically abnormal peripheral lymph node, histopath Dutch grade 3-4 or LN4
- Nx : Clinically abnormal peripheral lymph node, no histologic confirmation

• M: Visceral organs

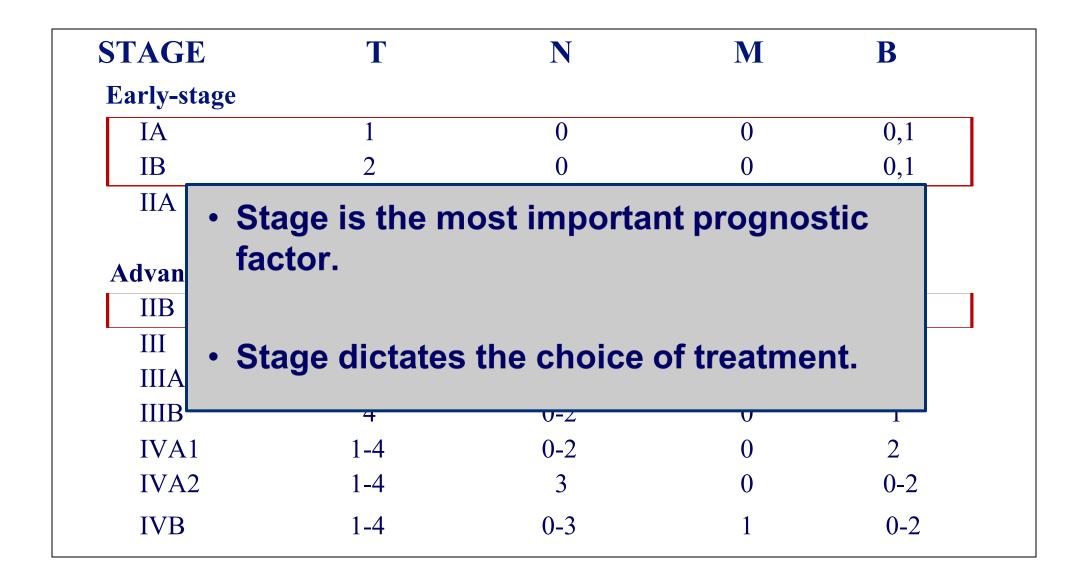
- M0: No visceral organ involvement
- M1: Visceral involvement

• B: blood

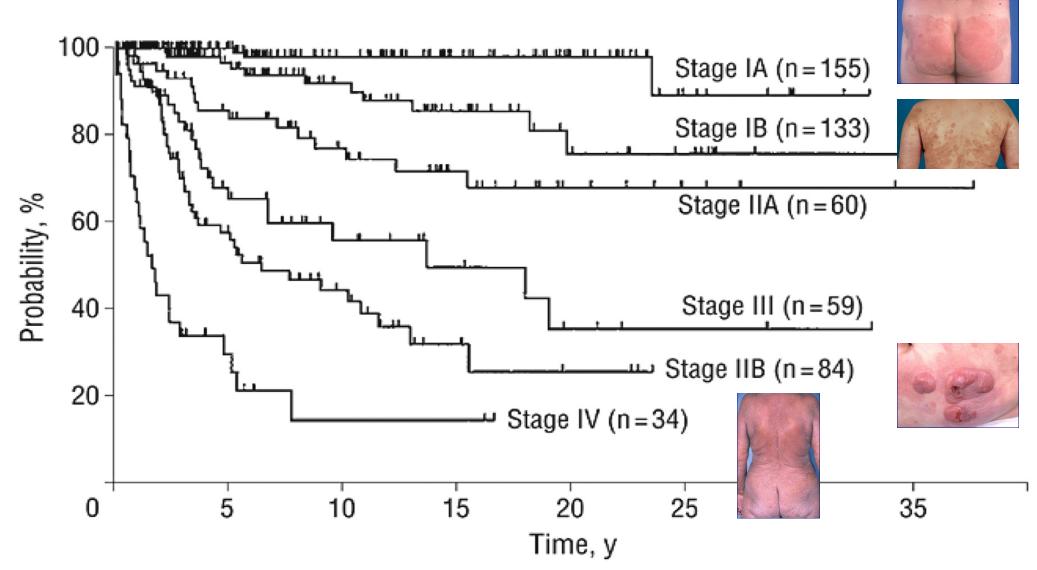
- B0 : Absence of significant blood involvement: < 5% atypical Sézary cells
- B1 : Low blood tumor burden: >5% Sézary cells but not B2
- B2: High blood tumor burden: >1000/μl Sézary cells with positive clone



Staging of MF/SS



Actuarial disease-specific survival





Standard front-line therapy of MF

- more aggressive therapies with advancing disease -
- 1. Skin-directed therapies (SDT) in MF limited to the skin.
 - STD: steroids; phototherapy(PUVA; nbUVB); topical chemotherapy (HN2); radiotherapy (including TSEB).
- 2. STD + interferon alpha or retinoids in refractory disease and patients with early lymph node involvement.
- 3. Systemic chemotherapy in MF patients with nodal or visceral involvement; combined with or followed by skin-directed therapy



MF, IA (patches/plaques; < 10% skin surface)





Standard front-line treatment:

- Topical steroids
- Phototherapy (PUVA; nb-UVB)
- Topical chemotherapy (HN2)
- Expectant policy
- Local RT (solitary patch/plaque)
- (bexarotene gel ?)



Local RT for "unilesional" MF





MF, IB (patches/plaques; > 10% skin surface)





Standard front-line treatment:

- Phototherapy (PUVA; nbUVB if only patches)
- Topical chemotherapy (HN2)
- Topical steroids
- Total skin electron beam



Results traditional SDT in MF (IA-IIA)

	ORR	CR
Topical steroids	IA: 94% IB: 82%	63% (patch) 25% (plaque)
PUVA	95%	50-80%
Topical nitrogen mustard	85%	50-70%
Total skin electron beam	98%	75%
Bexarotene gel	55%	10%



Conventional treatment MF stage IA-IIA

First-line treatment:

- Expectant policy
- Topical steroids
- phototherapy (PUVA; nbUVB if only patches)
- Topical chemotherapy (HN2)
- Local RT (solitary lesion)
- Total skin electron beam
- Bexarotene gel (?)

Second-line treatment:

- •TSEB
- •PUVA + IFNα
- PUVA + retinoids or bexarotene
- Bexarotene
- •IFNa
- Low-dose methotrexate (?)
- Denileukin diftitox (NA in Europe



MF, stage IIB (tumor stage)











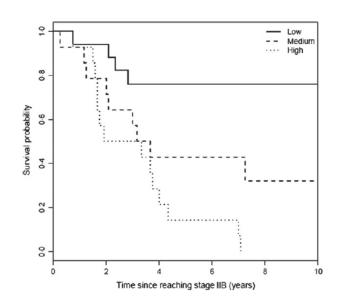






MF, stage IIB (T3N0-2M0B0-1)

- Very heterogenous group. Includes patients with:
 - one small tumor
 - with widespread (ulcerating) tumors
 - patients with early nodal involvement (N2).



Frailty score (from 0.05 to 6.9)

- Number of tumors from first tumor
- Time interval between each tumor occasion

Boonk SE et al: BJD 2014:170:1080-6



Conventional treatment in MF, stage IIB

First-line treatment:

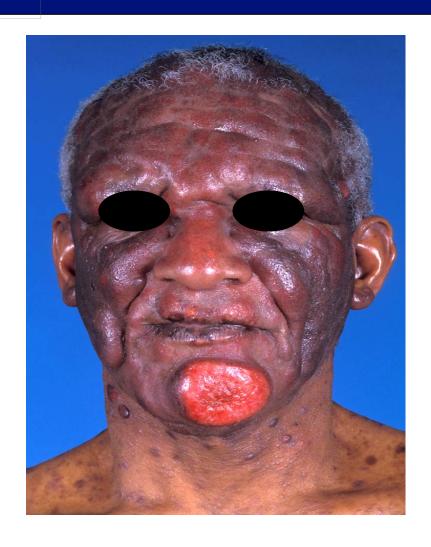
- TSEB
- PUVA + local RT
- PUVA + IFN-alpha -/+ local RT
- PUVA + retinoids or bexarotene
 -/+ local RT

Second-line treatment:

- Bexarotene
- Denileukin diftitox (NA in Europe)
- HDACi (NA in Europe)
- Consider clinical trials
- Systemic chemotherapy
- Allogeneic SCT (selected cases)



Indication TSEB (FMF: T3N0M0B0)



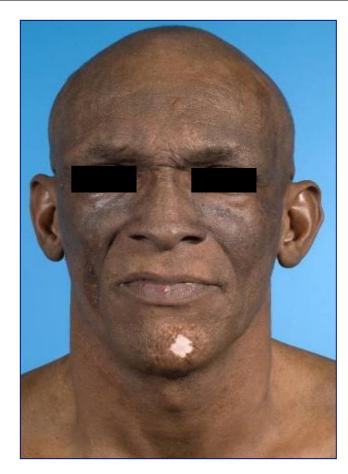


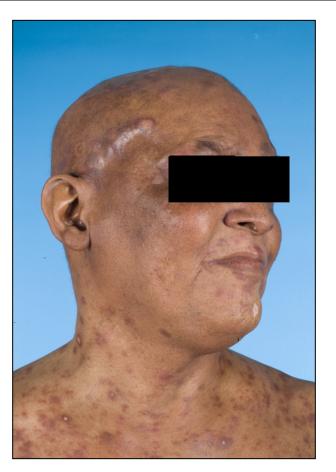




FMF before and after TSEB







2005 2005 2008



Low-dose TSEB

Low-dose total skin electron beam therapy as a debulking agent for cutaneous T-cell lymphoma: an open-label prospective phase II study

M.R. Kamstrup, L.M. Lindahl,* R. Gniadecki, L. Iversen,* L. Skov,† P.M. Petersen,‡ A. Loft§ and L. Specht‡ Br J Dermatol 2012, 166, p 399-404

- 10 patients (6/10 stage IB !!!)
- 10x1 Gy, 4 fr/wk
- Response rate 90%
- Median response duration 5.2 months
- (previously: 4 Gy → 2.7 months)

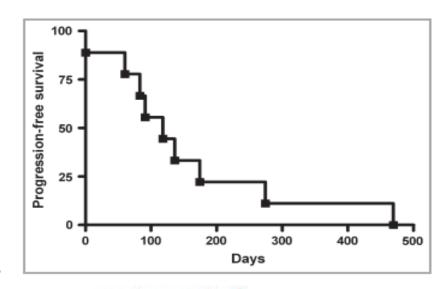
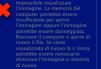
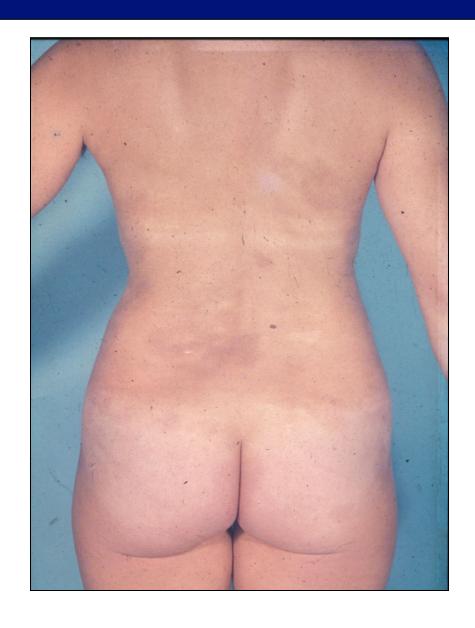


Fig 1. Progression-free survival after low-dose total skin electron beam therapy (TSEBT). Patient 9, who received systemic treatment shortly after TSEBT, is not included.



TSEB in MF, stage IB







Low dose radiotherapy in MF (2 x 4 Gy)





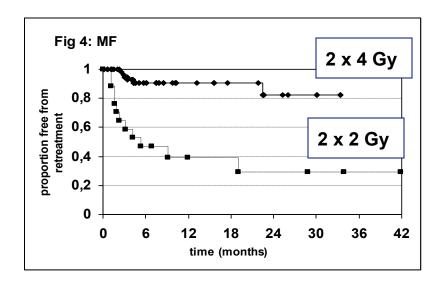


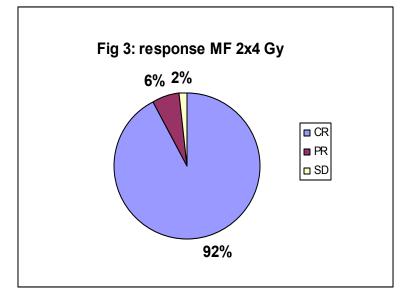




Low dose radiotherapy in MF

- solitary or localized lesions
- 2 x 4 Gy (2 x 2 Gy insufficient)
 - good palliation
 - high response rate
 - patient and department friendly
 - relapse or recurrence in the same area can safely be treated
 - 2 x 2 Gy also used in relapse CBCL



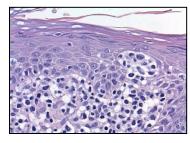


Neelis KJ, et al. Low-Dose Palliative Radiotherapy for CBCL and CTCL. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2009;74:154-8.

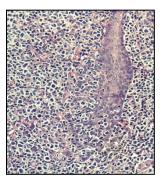


MF, stage IIB (T3N0M0B0)



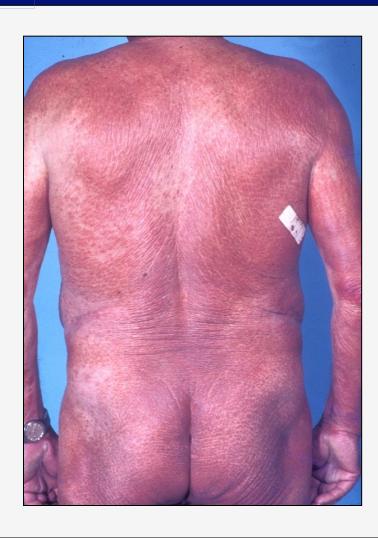


PUVA + RT for tumor scalp





Conventional treatment in MF, stage III



MF, stage III = T4N0-2M0B0-1

First-line treatment:

- Extracorporeal photopheresis
 -/+ IFN-alfa
- IFN-alfa
- PUVA + IFN-alfa
- Low-dose methotrexate

Second-line treatment:

- Bexarotene
- HDACi (NA in Europe)
- Denileukin diftitox (NA in Europe)
- Consider clinical trials
- Systemic chemotherapy



MF treatment ≥ stage IIB

- Patients developing overt nodal or visceral disease or widespread tumors not responsive to skin-targeted therapies (-/+ IFN or retinoids).
- Concerns a small proportion of MF patients (15%).
- No standard of care; traditionally treated with CHOP.
- Increasing reluctance to use CHOP because of increased immunosuppression.
- Increasing number of new treatment modalities, but exact place in treatment MF has still to be defined.



Systemic chemotherapy in MF

No major differences in ORR and CR between different types of:

- Single agent chemotherapy: ORR: 62%; CRR: 33%
- Multi-agent chemotherapy: ORR: 81%; CRR: 37%)

Bunn PA et a; Systemic therapy of cutaneous T-cell lymphomas (mycosis fungoides and the Sezary syndrome). Ann Intern Med 1994;121:592-602

Therapy of MF

- more aggressive therapies with advancing disease -
- 1. Skin-directed therapies (SDT) in MF limited to the skin.
- 2. STD + interferon alpha or retinoids in refractory disease and patients with early nodal involvement.
 - 2A: new and experimental therapies replacing step 2 and preceding step 3.
- Multi-agent chemotherapy (CHOP) in MF patients with nodal or visceral involvement; combined with or followed by skin-directed therapy



New and experimental therapies in MF (CTCL)

- New purine analogues
- Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors
- MoAb; immunotoxins; mogamulizimab; brentuximab vedotin, etc.
- Miscellaneous (praletrexate; lenolinomide; bortezomib, liposomal doxorubicin, etc.)

Real alternatives for systemic chemotherapy?

- Many, if not most new drugs not registered in Europe (for CTCL) and/or only available in clinical trials.
- ORR for most drugs ca. 30-35% and/or effects short-lived.
- RCT comparing new and tradional therapies are necessary, but (almost) completely lacking.

Lack of durable disease control with chemotherapy for mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome: a comparative study of systemic therapy

Charlotte F. M. Hughes,^{1,2} Amit Khot,¹ Christopher McCormack,^{2,3} Stephen Lade,⁴ David A. Westerman,^{1,2,4} Robert Twigger,¹ Odette Buelens,¹ Kate Newland,¹ Constantine Tam,¹ Michael Dickinson,¹ Gail Ryan,⁵ David Ritchie,^{1,2} Colin Wood,¹ and H. Miles Prince^{1,2}

Blood 2015; 125:71-81

- How should we treat patients with MF/SS (≥ stage IIB), who
 do not repond anymore to SDT? Systemic chemotherapy
 or systemic therapies (Interferon, HDACi, moab?)
- 198 patients with MF/SS receiving systemic therapies.
- 709 treatment episodes; 28 systemic treatment modalities
- Primary endpoint: Time To Next Treatment (TTNT)

TTNT: date of start systemic therapy to date of start following systemic therapy or in case of no following systemic therapy start of palliation, death or last follow-up

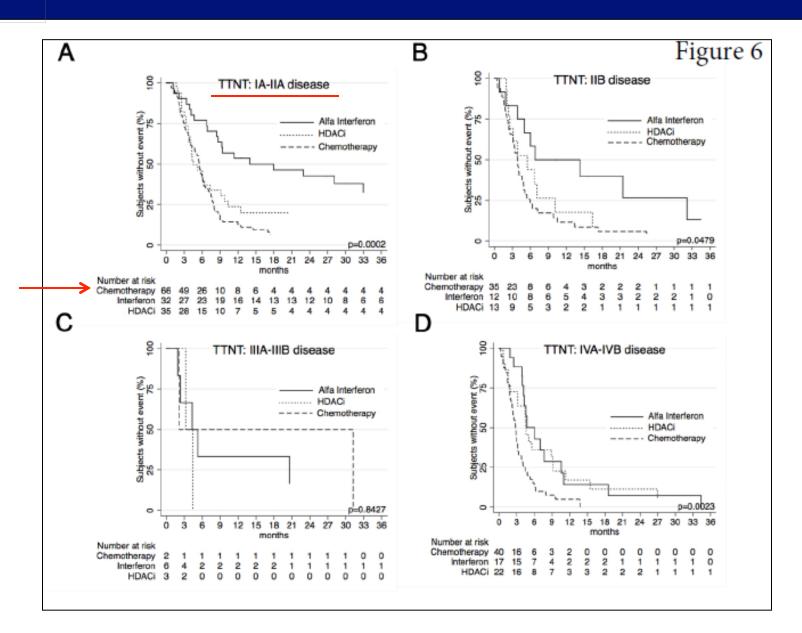


systemic therapies evaluated

	No	Median TTNT (months)	No further therapy after 1 year (%)	Median line of therapy
All	198	5.4	29	3
Chemotherapy	144	3.9	11	4
IFN-alpha	68	8.7	42	2
HDACi	74	4.5	20	3
Bexarotene	20	7.3	47	2
Denileukin diftitox	22	5.1	23	4
Low-dose MTX	84	5.0	25	2
Extracorporeal photopheresis	53	9.2	39	2
Total skin electron beam	65	7.8	39	2
Auto-SCT / Allo-SCT	19/9	8 / 34	41 / 80	3 / 6



TTNT by stage



Hughes CFM et al; Blood 2015



Conclusions

- Median TTNT of 3.9 months for systemic chemotherapy compared to 8.7 months for IFN and 4.5 for HDACi.
- IFN-alpha (and HDACi) have greater TTNT than systemic chemotherapy in stage IA-IIA, stage IIB and even in stage IVA-IVB.
- Systemic chemotherapy has very modest efficacy in advanced MF/SS and should only be used in patients who do not repond anymore to biologic therapies.



MF treatment ≥ stage IIB

- No standard of care.
- Patients should preferably be included in RCT.
- Non-chemotherapeutic systemic therapies first.
- Systemic chemotherapy: CHOP, gemcitabine, liposomal doxycyclin.
- Consider palliative RT / TSEB
- Allogeneic stem cell transplantation in selected patients.

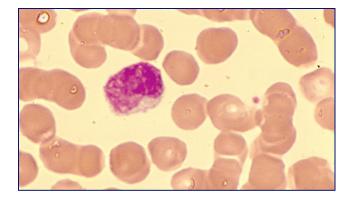
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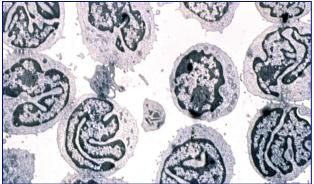


Sezary syndrome



- Erythroderma (intensely pruritic).
- Lymphadenopathy
- Clonal T-cell population in peripheral blood (Sezary cells) +
 - Phenotype abnormalities (CD4/CD8 ratio >10; marker loss) or
 - >1000 Sezary cells per mm3
- 5- year- survival: ca. 25%







Treatment of SS

First choice:

Extracorporeal photopheresis -/+ IFN-alpha

BUT:

- Reported ORR: 30 80%; CRR: 14-25%
- Incomplete information on additional therapies.
- No RCT comparing ECP with traditional therapies

Russell-Jones R. Extracorporeal photopheresis in cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. Inconsistent data underline the need for randomized studies. Br J Dermatol 2000; 142:16-21.

impossibile visualizzare di computer potrebbe essere insufficiente per aprire potrebbe essere danneggiata. Ravviner il computer e aprire di visualizzate di nuovo la x rossa, potrebbe essere necessiro eliminare l'immagine e inserirla di nuovo.

Treatment of SS

First choice:

- Extracorporeal photopheresis -/+ IFN-alpha
- IFN-alpha (+ PUVA)
- Low dose prednisone (+ chlorambucil).

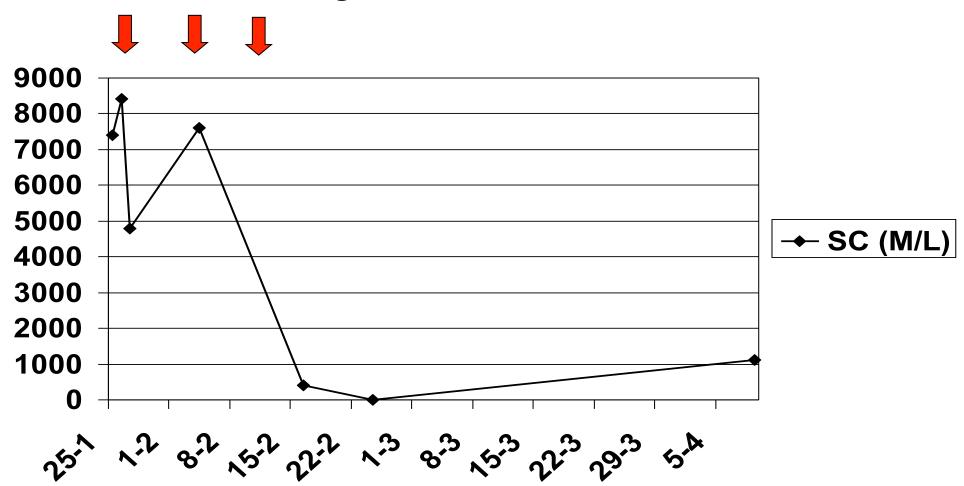
Alternatives:

- [PUVA +] bexarotene
- alemtuzumab (anti-CD52) (low dose)
- HDACi; denileukin diftitox (NA in Europe)
- Low-dose MTX
- Multi-agent chemotherapy
- Allogeneic SCT



Low dose alemtuzumab

Alemtuzumab 10 mg



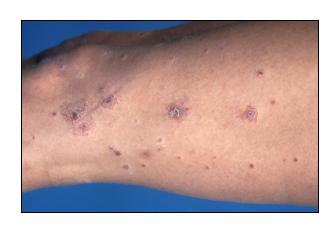
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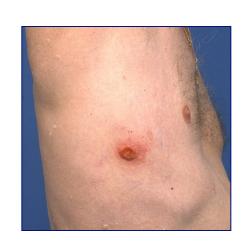
Primary cutaneous CD30+ LPD

Spectrum of primary cutaneous CD30+ LPD:

- Lymphomatoid papulosis
- cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- Borderline cases



LyP



C-ALCL

- overlapping clinical and histologic features.
- diagnosis cannot be made on the basis of histology alone.
- clinical presentation and behaviour decisive for diagnosis



LyP: definition

Chronic, recurrent, selfhealing eruption with histological features suggestive of a (CD30+) malignant lymphoma (C-ALC; MF; Hodgkin-like).

Note: spontaneous resolution of all individual skin lesions.



LyP: clinical features

- Mainly adults, but children as well.
- Papular, papulonecrotic skin lesions and/or nodular skin lesions at different stages of development.
- Predominantly on trunk and extremities.
- Spontaneous resolution in 4-12 weeks.
- Associated with other types of malignant lymphomas (C-ALCL; MF; M.Hodgkin): 15-20%.
- Excellent prognosis
 (Dutch registry (2014): 5 of 415 patiente died of lymphoma).



LyP in children

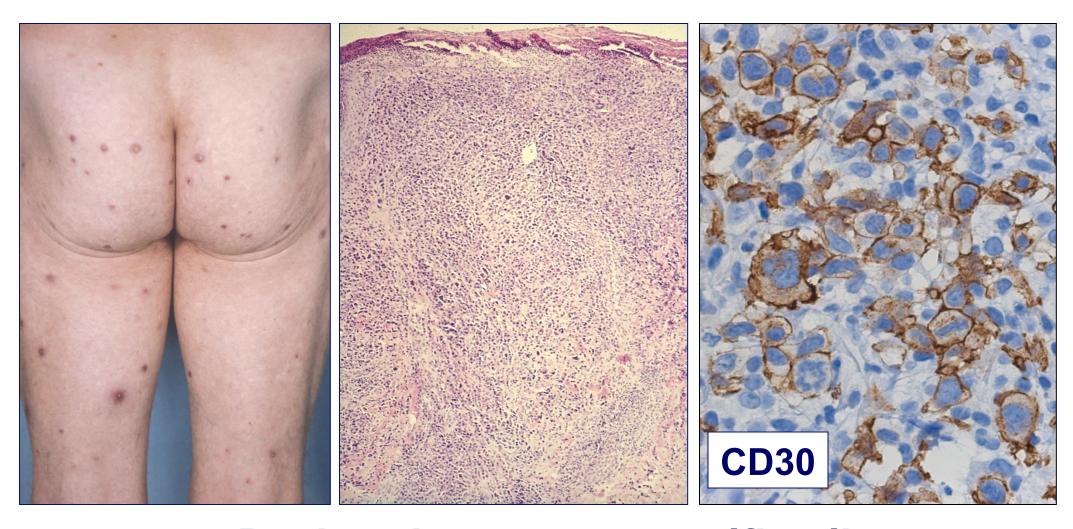








Lymphomatoid papulosis



LyP: chronic, recurrent, selfhealing



LyP: histologic subtypes

Subtype	Histologic features		
LyP, type A	Scattered CD30+ cells	Willemze, 1982	
Lyp, type B	Mimicks early stage MF	Willemze, 1982	
LyP, type C	Mimicks ALCL (diffuse CD30)	Willemze, 1994	
LyP, type D	Mimicks aggressive CD8+ CTCL	Cerroni, 2010	
LyP, type E	Angioinvasive	Kempf, 2013	
LyP, type F	Follicular	Kempf, 2013	
LyP, type? Syringotropic, neurotropic, lipotropic, etc. etc.			
LyP with 6p25.3 rearrangement Karai, 2013			



Conclusion subtypes of LyP

- Increasing number of histologic subtypes.
- Different types in one patient or in one lesion (mixed types)

Relevance for dermatologist: none

- All subtypes have in common a combination of waxing and waning skin lesions and histology of CTCL.
- No therapeutic or prognostic significance (clinically not useful)

Relevance for pathologist

- Illustrate the heterogeneous histology of LyP.
- Important information for differential diagnosis



LyP: treatment

- No curative treatment available
- Palliative maintenance treatment
- Balance effect (no or less skin lesions) against potential side effects.

- First choice of treatment:
 - no treatment in case of few lesions and minimal scarring (90%).
 - MTX (5-10 mg/week) in case of extensive or scarring lesions.
 - Alternatives: PUVA; topical nitrogen mustard





MTX treatment in LyP

- MTX treatment in 28 of 270 patients (10%)
- start with 7.5 10 mg / week + Folic acid 5 mg one day later.
- Ususally very rapid response: no or very few new lesions (25/28 patients).
- In case of (almost) complete remission: reduction of dose and try to stop in case of longstanding remission.
- Blood control: hematology; liver functions.



C-ALCL: clinical features

- Affects mainly adults; rare in children.
- Solitary or localized skin lesions (85%).
- Ulceration common.
- Tendency to spontaneous remission.
- Skin relapses frequent, but extracutaneous dissemination uncommon.
- Disease-specific 10-year-survival: 90%
- Extensive leg involvement → more unfavorable prognosis.



C-ALCL













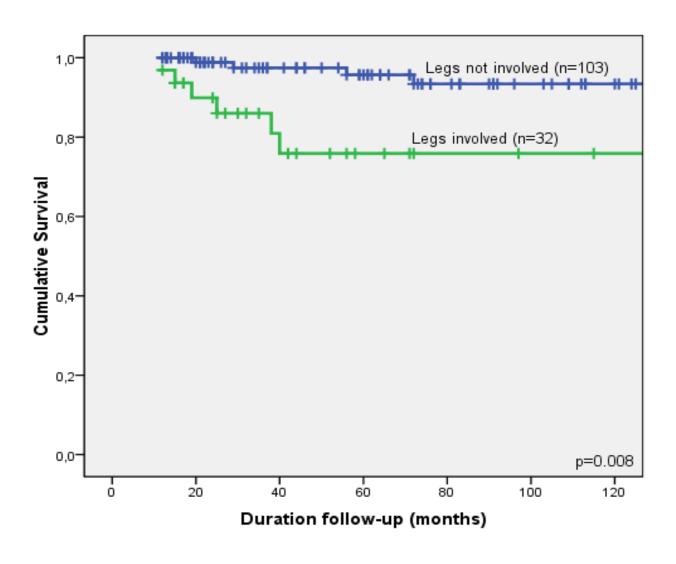
C-ALCL







Extensive lesions on leg ~ inferior prognosis





Liu HL, et al. JAAD 2003; Benner MF et al. Arch Dermatol 2009



C-ALCL: treatment

- Solitary or localized skin lesions (85%):
 - radiotherapy; [excision]
 - In case of complete excision or SR: no further RT.
- multifocal lesions (15%):
 - MTX; systemic chemotherapy in exceptional cases.
- Involvement of regional lymph node:
 - Excellent prognosis, but most patients treated with CHOP.
 - Local RT of peripheral node sufficient ?

Bekkenk MW. et al; Blood 2000;95: 3653-3661 Kempf W et al. Blood 2011; 118:4024-4035



C-ALCL: treatment

Solitary or localized skin lesions (85%):

- radiotherapy; [excision]
- In case of complete excision or SR: no further RT.

multifocal lesions (15%):

- MTX; systemic chemotherapy in exceptional cases.
- Brentuximab Vedotin ?

Involvement of regional lymph node:

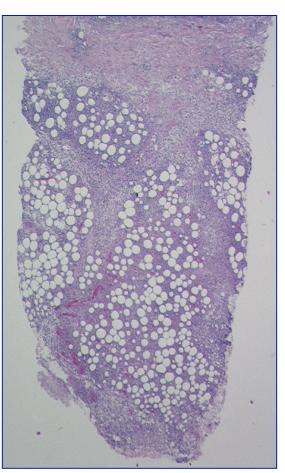
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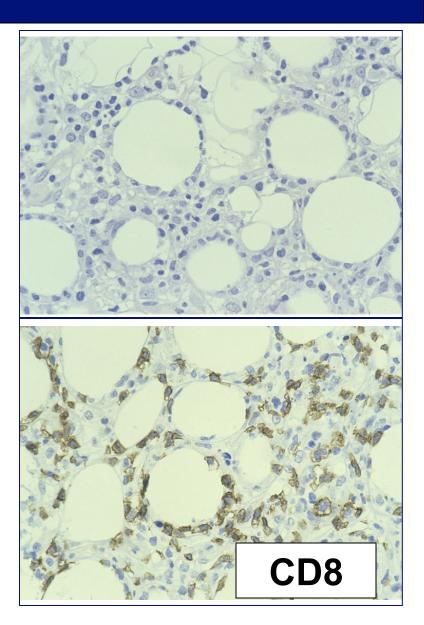
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SPTCL









RESULTS EORTC WORKSHOP

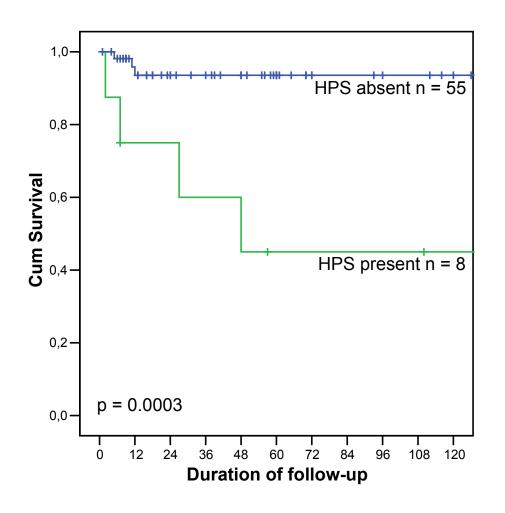
	SPTCL- AB	SPTCL -GD	
	(N=64)	(N=20)	
Phenotype	TCRbeta1+; CD4-, CD8+, CD56-	TCRdelta-1+ CD4-,CD8-, CD56+	
Architecture	subcutaneous	Subcutaneous a/o epidermal/dermal	
HPS	Rare (17%)	Common (45%)	
5-year-survival	HPS-/+: 91% vs 46%	11%	
Treatment	Systemic steroids	Systemic chemotherapy	
WHO 2008	SPTCL	CGD-TCL	

Willemze R. et al; Blood 2008:111:838-845

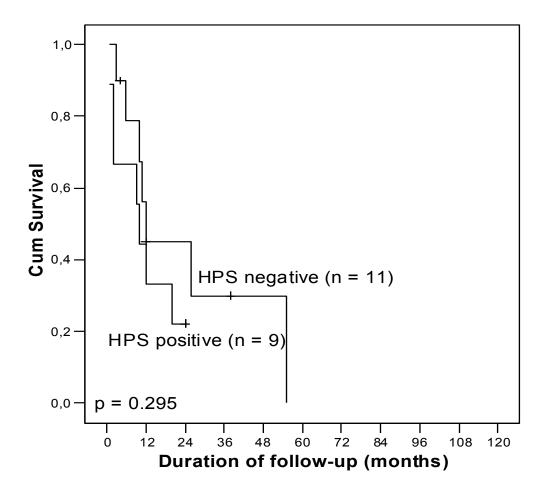


Survival SPTCL with or without HPS

Overall survival SPTCL-AB



Overall survival SPTCL-GD





Discussions

- General agreement that (most cases of) SPTCL have an excellent prognosis and should be treated primarily with immunosuppressive agents.
- SPTCL may be associated with autoimmune diseases (in particular SLE) in 15-20%
- Differentiation from lupus panniculitis may be difficult and relationship between both conditions is sometimes debated.
- Anecdotal reports of CGD-TCL with an excellent prognosis.
- Note: TCRγ expression not only in CGD-TCL, but also in rare cases of LyP, MF, etc.



Take home message

SPTCL without HPS:

- No multiagent chemotherapy
- Immunosuppressive agents
- Solitary lesion: radiotherapy







Conclusions

- Convential treatment 2015 = convential treatment 2012
 current treatment (most centers)
- Convential therapies suffice in most CTCL patients.
- Many new therapies, but their (future) role in the treatment of CTCL is still unclear.
- RCT not only of new therapies and combination therapies, but also comparing new and traditional therapies are essential.