Title of abstract:

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION AND OUTCOME IN PERIPHERAL T CELL LYMPHOMAS (PTCL) - A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY FROM A TERTIARY CENTER IN INDIA.

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Objectives:

To study the clinical profile, relative proportions and outcome with treatment of patients with Peripheral T cell lymphomas (PTCLs) and to identify the parameters that can predict prognosis in PTCLs.

Patients and methods:

This is a retrospective analysis of patients with PTCL from January 2007 to December 2012. All patients with age 18 years and above were included in this study. Patients with cutaneous T cell lymphomas were excluded. Results were analyzed in terms of the clinical characteristics and laboratory parameters at diagnosis, response to the different treatment
regimens, the survival patterns and the prognostic effects of patient characteristics on overall survival. Survival curves were drawn by the Kaplan-Meier method and compared by the log-rank test. A 2-sided P-value of 0.05 or less was considered statistically significant.

Results:

There were a total of 243 adult patients (age ≥18 years) diagnosed to have PTCL. Most common histological subtype was found to be PTCL-not otherwise specified (NOS) (35.8%) followed by ALK negative Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) (21.4%). For NK/T cell lymphoma, risk categorisation by NK/T cell lymphoma Prognostic Index (NKPI) was better compared to International Prognostic Index (IPI). The 5 year overall survival and event free survival for patients who received chemotherapy (n=121) was 30.4% ± 5.5% and 28.5% ± 4.7% respectively. Best outcome was seen in patients with ALK positive ALCL and worst for Hepatosplenic T cell lymphoma.

Conclusions:

Outcome of PTCLs (except ALK positive ALCL) was poor compared to B cell lymphomas with the use of CHOP based chemotherapy. NKPI is a better prognostic score for NK/T cell lymphoma compared to IPI.

Key Words:

PTCL, NKPI, ALCL.