

Primary Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma of Bone: A Single-Center Experience

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Background: Primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the bone (PB-DLBCL) is a rare type of extra-nodal lymphoma. This study aimed to examine the clinical characteristics, outcomes, treatment modalities and risk of central nervous system relapse (CNSR) among adult Jordanian patients with PB-DLBCL.

Methods: This retrospective study included patients aged >16 years who were diagnosed with PB-DLBCL and treated at our hospital between 2002 and 2021. Clinical characteristics, treatment modalities, outcomes and CNSR events were extracted from the hospital's data system and analysed. Patients were categorised into unifocal (UF) and multifocal (MF) PB-DLBCL groups according to the number of bone sites involved. The involvement of only one site was defined as UF, whereas the involvement of two or more sites was defined as MF.

Results: In total, 12 patients were diagnosed with PB-DLBCL. Their median age was 47.5 years (range, 17–80 years). The male:female ratio was 1:1. There were eight patients in the UF PB-DLBCL group and four in the MF PB-DLBCL group. All patients received treatment with rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisolone. In the UF PB-DLBCL group, the male:female ratio was 5:3, the median age was 41 years, and the follow-up duration was 9–135 (mean, 83.3) months. In the MF PB-DLBCL group, the male:female ratio was 1:3, the median age was 51.5 years, and the survival time was 3–11 (mean, 7) months. Three patients with vertebral UF PB-DLBCL underwent early vertebroplasty without complications. The most common site involved was the vertebral column. Most patients with UF PB-DLBCL achieved complete remission (CR), whereas no patients with MF PB-DLBCL achieved CR.

Conclusion: PB-DLBCL is rare in adult Jordanian patients. UF PB-DLBCL is more common than MF PB-DLBCL. Patients with UF PB-DLBCL had a good prognosis. Patients with MF PB-DLBCL had a high international prognostic index score, risk of CNSR and short survival time.

Keywords: primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the bone, WHO classification of primary bone lymphoma, unifocal, multifocal

Introduction

Primary bone lymphoma is a rare type of neoplastic disorder. It is estimated to constitute 1% of all lymphomas, with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) being the most common histological type.^{1–6}

Studies describing the clinical manifestations and treatment modalities of PB-DLBCL remain controversial as most of the research results are from Western countries. Therefore, we conducted this retrospective study to better understand the clinical characteristics, treatment modalities and outcomes of PB-DLBCL in adult Jordanian patients.

Materials and Methods

This 19-year retrospective study was approved by the Institutional Review Board Committee (IRB) of King Abdullah University Hospital (KAUH). The need for informed consent was waived by the IRB due to the retrospective nature of

the study, and the data was anonymised. This study included patients diagnosed with PB-DLBCL and treated at KAUH between 2002 and 2021.

PB-DLBCL was diagnosed via guided bone biopsy, histological examination, and immunohistochemical (IHC) analysis for CD20, PAX-5, CD10, Bcl-2, Bcl-6 and MUM-1. Accordingly, each lymphoma was categorised into germinal centre B-cell (GCB) and non-germinal centre B-cell (NGCB) types. The inclusion criteria were as follows: having undergone radiological examination and positron emission tomography (PET) upon diagnosis (Figure 1, Figure 2A and B), having a follow-up time of ≥ 3 months and not presenting with significant lymphadenopathy or any other extra-nodal site involvements other than the bone, with the exception of bone marrow involvement, as all patients included in the study underwent bone marrow biopsy as part of cancer staging at the time of diagnosis.

Categorisation: According to PET scan results, patients were categorised into unifocal (UF) and multifocal (MF) PB-DLBCL groups according to the number of bone sites involved. The involvement of only one site was defined as UF, whereas the involvement of two or more sites was defined as MF. We considered more than one vertebral involvement as MF.

Data on patient characteristics, such as age, sex, clinical manifestations, including B symptoms upon diagnosis, symptom duration (from symptom onset until diagnosis), treatment modalities and survival duration after treatment were extracted from the computer registry file system of KAUH. Survival time was calculated from the time of diagnosis to the time of the last hospital visit, and information about the time of death was extracted from the Jordanian Civil Status and Passport Department. Additionally, data about risk factors, such as serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels, were obtained. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing is not routinely performed as most patients do not want to

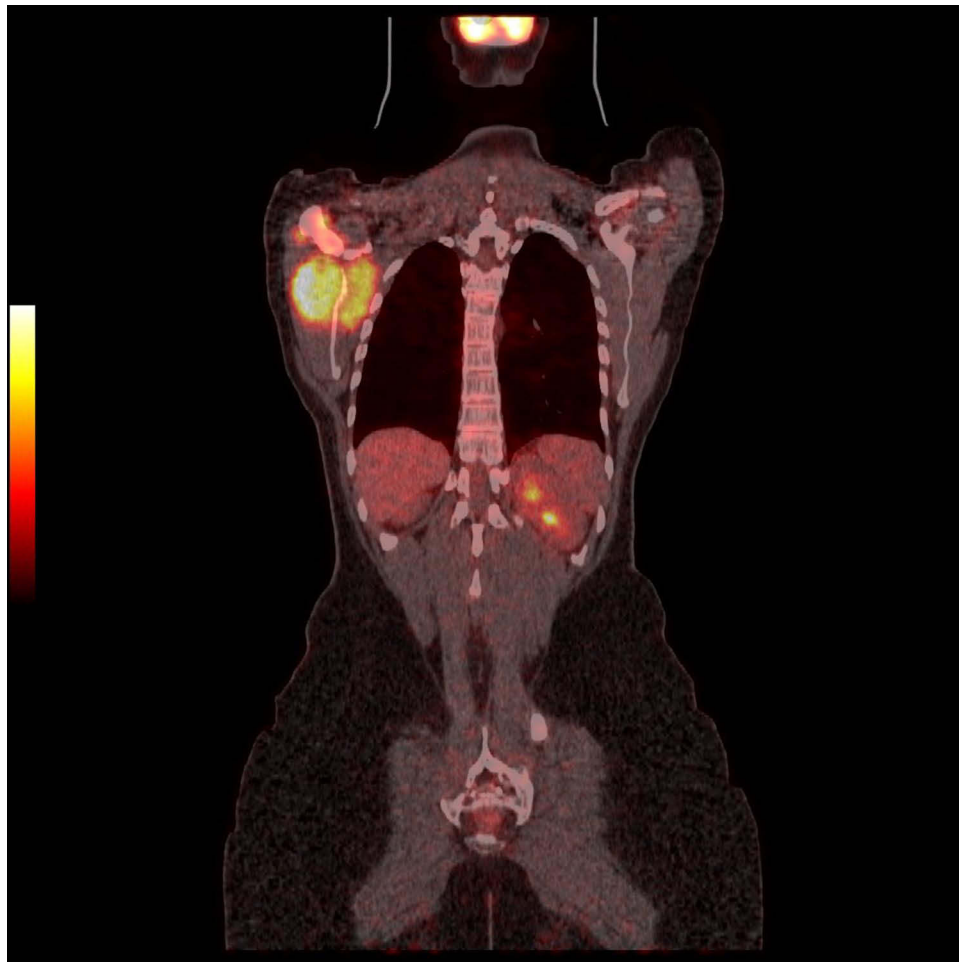


Figure 1 PET scan showing unifocal bone involvement of the scapula with mass.

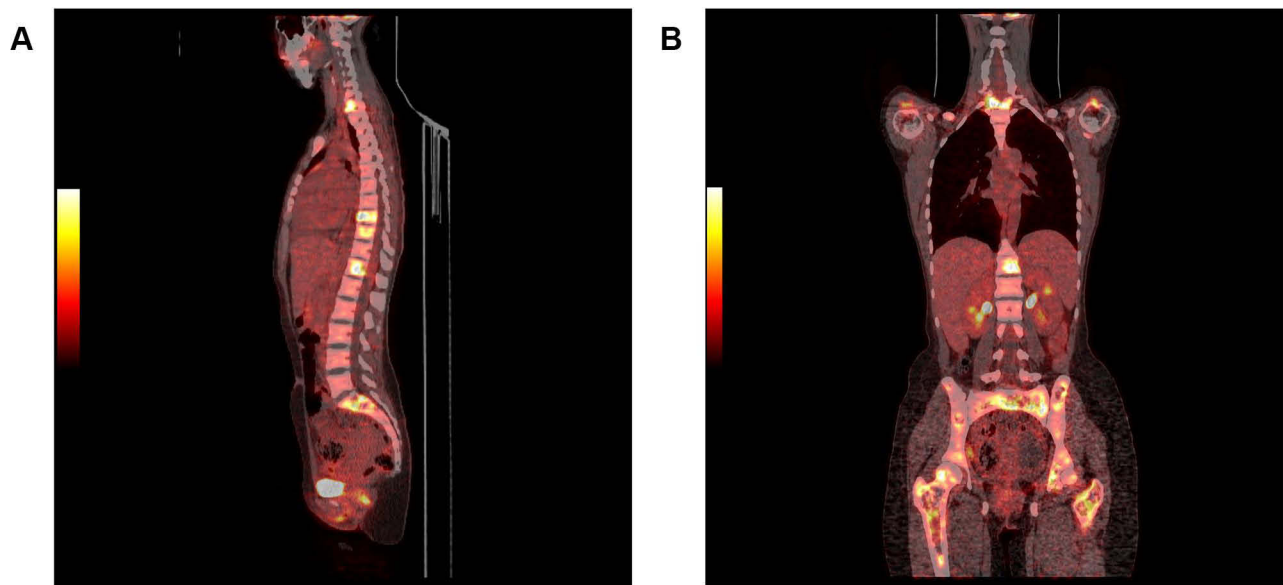


Figure 2 (A) PET scan showing with multifocal bone involvement of the vertebral column. (B) PET scan showing multifocal bone involvement pelvis, femur, vertebra, and scapulae.

undergo it and the prevalence of HIV among Jordanians is low (<0.1%).⁷ CNSR was diagnosed via lumbar puncture to examine the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). The presence of lymphoma cells was determined via cytology, flow cytometry of the CSF and contrast-enhanced radiological examination.⁸

For response assessment, we used the response criteria based on the International Working Group consensus response evaluation criteria in lymphoma (RECIL 2017).⁹

International Prognostic Index (IPI) score

The patients' IPI score was calculated based on the following, with 1 point being assigned to each: age of ≥ 60 years, increased LDH levels, stage III–IV disease, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status score and >1 extra-nodal site of disease.¹⁰

Results

Patient Characteristics

The clinical characteristics of patients are shown in Tables 1 and 2. In total, 261 patients aged >16 years were diagnosed with at KAUH. Among them, 12 (4.6%) were diagnosed with PB-DLBCL, with a median age of 47.5 years (range, 17–80 years) and a male:female ratio of 1:1.

In the UF PB-DLBCL group, there were 8 patients, with a male:female ratio of 5:3, median age of 41 years (range, 17–80 years), mean age of 42 years and follow-up duration of 9–135 (mean, 83.3) months. In the MF PB-DLBCL group, there were 4 patients, with a male:female ratio of 1:3, median age of 51.5 years (range, 22–71 years) and survival time of 3–11 (mean, 7) months. Among patients with UF PB-DLBCL, there were 5 with GCB and 3 with NGCB. Among patients with MF PB-DLBCL, 2 had GCB and 2 had NGCB.

Sites of Bone Involvement

The vertebrae ($n = 7$) were the most common site of bone involvement, followed by the pelvis and femur ($n = 2$), scapulae ($n = 1$) and clavicle ($n = 1$). All patients with MF PB-DLBCL had vertebral involvement, and only one patient with MF PB-DLBCL presented with spinal as well as long-bone involvement.

Table 1 Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with UF PB -DLBL (n=8)

Cases								
Patient	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Age	36	46	80	17	56	28	49	25
Sex	F	F	M	F	M	M	M	M
Site	Sacrum	Scapula	Clavicle	Femur	L3	Femur	T3	T10
Symptoms	Pain	Mass	Mass	Pain	Pain	Pain	Pain	Pain
Fracture	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GC/NGC type	GC	GC	NGC	GC	NGC	GC	NGC	NGC
Duration of symptoms (m)	6	2	4	3	6	5	8	3
Serum LDH	H	H	N	H	H	H	H	H
IPI index	I	I	3	I	I	I	I	I
Survival in months	143	97	81	132	108	33	*9	95

Abbreviations: UFPB-DLBCL, unifocal, primary bone diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; F, female; M, male; L3, third lumbar vertebra; T3, third thoracic vertebrae; P, pelvis; H, high; N, normal; * 9 patients died owing to severe left ventricular impairment; GC, germinal center; NGC, non-germinal center.

Table 2 Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with MF PB -DLBL (n=4)

Patients	1	2	3	4
Age	54	22	49	71
Sex	M	F	F	F
Site	T12-L5 F, H, P	C7- T3, H.P	T5-L3	T1-L3
Symptoms	Pain	Pain	Pain	Pain, SC
Duration of symptoms (m)	14	18	23	25
Serum LDH	H	H	N	H
IPI index	3	4	4	4
Survival in months	11	7	7	3
GC/NGC	GC	GC	NGC	NGC
CNSR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Abbreviations: MF PB-DLBCL, multifocal primary bone diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; F, female; M, male; t12-l5, third thoracic vertebra-fifth lumbar vertebra; C7-T3, seventh cervical vertebra-third thoracic vertebra; T5-L3, fifth thoracic vertebra-third lumbar vertebra; T1-L3, first thoracic vertebra-third lumbar vertebra; P, pelvis; H, high; N, normal, m, month; GC, germinal center; NGC, non-germinal center.

Clinical Presentation of PB-DLBCL

Pain was present at the site of bone involvement in all patients. Three patients with MF bone involvement had B symptoms, but no patients with UF involvement had B symptoms. All patients with vertebral involvement had fractures. Three patients had masses in the scapulae, clavicles and femur. The median symptom duration in the UF PB-DLBCL group was 4.5 (range, 2–8) months. In the MF PB-DLBCL group, the median symptom duration was 20.5 (range, 18–25) months.

Treatment Modalities

All patients received rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisolone (R-CHOP), and only one patient with scapula involvement was treated with R-CHOP combined with radiotherapy. Three patients with UF vertebral involvement underwent early vertebroplasty prior to chemotherapy during bone curettage biopsy.

IPI Score

In the UF PB-DLBCL group, 7 patients had an IPI score of 1 and 1 patient had an IPI score of 3. In the MF PB-DLBCL group, 3 patients had an IPI score of 4 and 1 patient had an IPI score of 3.

Central Nervous System Relapse

Three of four patients with MF PB-DLBCL had CNSR, but none with UF PB-DLBCL had CNSR.

Bone Marrow Involvement

Bone marrow involvement was present in three patients with MF PB-DLBCL but none of the patients with UF PB-DLBCL.

Chemotherapy Complications

One patient with spinal MF involvement had vertebral collapse after the first cycle of R-CHOP, thereby resulting in spinal cord compression and, eventually, death.

Response Criteria

Seven patients with UF PB-DLBCL achieved complete remission (CR), but none of the patients with MF PB-DLBCL achieved CR.

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this the first study to describe Jordanian patients with PB-DLBCL. In this study, PB-DLBCL constituted for 4.6% of all cases of PB-DLBCL, which is less than what has been reported in other studies^{11,12} and different from a report from China that showed a lower frequency of 0.01%.¹³ The median age of our patients with PB-DLBCL was younger than that reported in other studies.¹⁴ No sex bias was observed for PB-DLBCL.¹⁵ However, comparing PB-DLBCL subtypes, we noticed male predominance among those with UF PB-DLBCL and female predominance among those with MF PB-DLBCL. This finding differs from the results reported in other studies showing male predominance in both types.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Female predominance in MF PB-DLBCL in our study may be due to the fact that the diagnosis was delayed in most of our female patients because the bone pain was attributed to rheumatological causes, resulting in a long symptom duration before diagnosis.

Regarding IHC subtypes, we found that the GCB type was predominant among those with UF PB-DLBCL, whereas both GCB and NGB subtypes occurred in equal proportions among those with MF PB-DLBCL. As our study included a small number of patients, the effect of GCB and NGB subtypes on prognosis was not clear.^{14,17,18}

The main symptoms were pain, masses and fractures. Fractures were present in patients with vertebral involvement and have been shown to be the most common symptom of PB-DLBCL.^{1,3,5,8-14,14,15,15-17}

Our study revealed the absence of B symptoms in patients with UF PB-DLBCL as opposed to their presence in patients with MF PB-DLBCL. Additionally, patients with MF PB-DLBCL had higher IPI scores, bone marrow involvement and CNSR. These observations in our patients suggest that MF PB-DLBCL represents an advanced stage of the disease.

In our study, the vertebrae were the most common site of involvement in both types of PB-DLBCL, which corroborates the results of other previous studies.^{5,18} Notably, another study showed the predominance of appendicular bone involvement.¹⁴

All patients received R-CHOP chemotherapy. Out of eight patients with UF PB-DLBCL, six achieved CR, but none of the patients with MF PB-DLBCL achieved CR, which is in agreement with the results of another study.¹⁴

Three patients with UF vertebral involvement underwent early percutaneous vertebroplasty before starting R-CHOP chemotherapy and none of them relapsed. This suggests that early vertebroplasty may be beneficial in patients with vertebral UF PB-DLBCL, as shown in a previous case report.¹⁹ One patient with MF vertebral involvement developed

vertebral collapse with spinal cord compression after the first dose of R-CHOP. Hence, vertebroplasty should also be considered in cases of MF vertebral involvement.

In conclusion, our retrospective study with a small number of patients, which reflects the rarity of PB-DLBCL, showed that UF PB-DLBCL has a better prognosis than MF PB-DLBCL and that MF PB-DLBCL represents an advanced stage of the disease.

Ethics Statement and Informed Consent

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were following the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The Ethics Committee of King Abdullah University Hospital (785/2018) approved this retrospective study. The need to obtain informed consent was waived, as the study was a retrospective study, and there was no additional risk to patients. All data were anonymized to maintain patient privacy.

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Disclosure

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