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ABSTRACT # 0717

PATTERNS OF OUTCOME AND PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN PRIMARY BONE LYMPHOMA (OSTEOLYMPHOMA): A SURVEY OF 499 CASES BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXTRANODAL LYMPHOMA STUDY GROUP

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Background Primary bone lymphoma is an extranodal form of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma arising primarily in bone. Few large series are reported.

Aims Our aim was to collect data on a large series of patients so that treatment outcomes and prognostic factors could be accurately determined.

Methods Data were received and analysed regarding 499 cases from 35 institutions in 13 countries, treated between 1978 and 2003.

Results Of the 499 patients, 354 (71%) were DLBCL, the remainder were a wide variety of pathological types. There were 283 (57%) that were stage I/II. The mean age was 56yrs and the 84% presented with pain. The mean tumour size was 8.3 cm and 51% had extraosseous extension. Amputation was performed in 1%, internal fixation in 8%, radiotherapy in 75% (median dose 36 Gy), chemotherapy in 88% (most commonly CHOP, median 6 cycles). The median survival time was 13.9 years, the 5yr survival rate was 71%. Survival was significantly worse for age >60yrs, female sex, PS 2-4, Raised LDH, single modality treatment, <4 cycles of CT, RT dose <30Gy.

Summary/conclusions The results of treatment were more favourable than for DLBCL in most other extranodal sites. The best results were achieved by combined modality treatment. Prospective studies could be considered, incorporating PET scanning and monoclonal antibody treatment.