



Survival outcomes of primary intraocular lymphoma

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OBJECTIVE

- Report the presentation, treatment, and clinical outcomes of patients who diagnosed with primary intra-ocular lymphoma (PIOL) at a single institution.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Institution wide data-review identified 39 individuals between 1996 and the present who had pathology confirmed intra-ocular lymphoma.
- Of those, 38 (97%) had PIOL and received treatment or observation at a single institution.
- Data regarding initial presentation, staging, treatment, progression, and survival was collected and analyzed for trends related to survival.

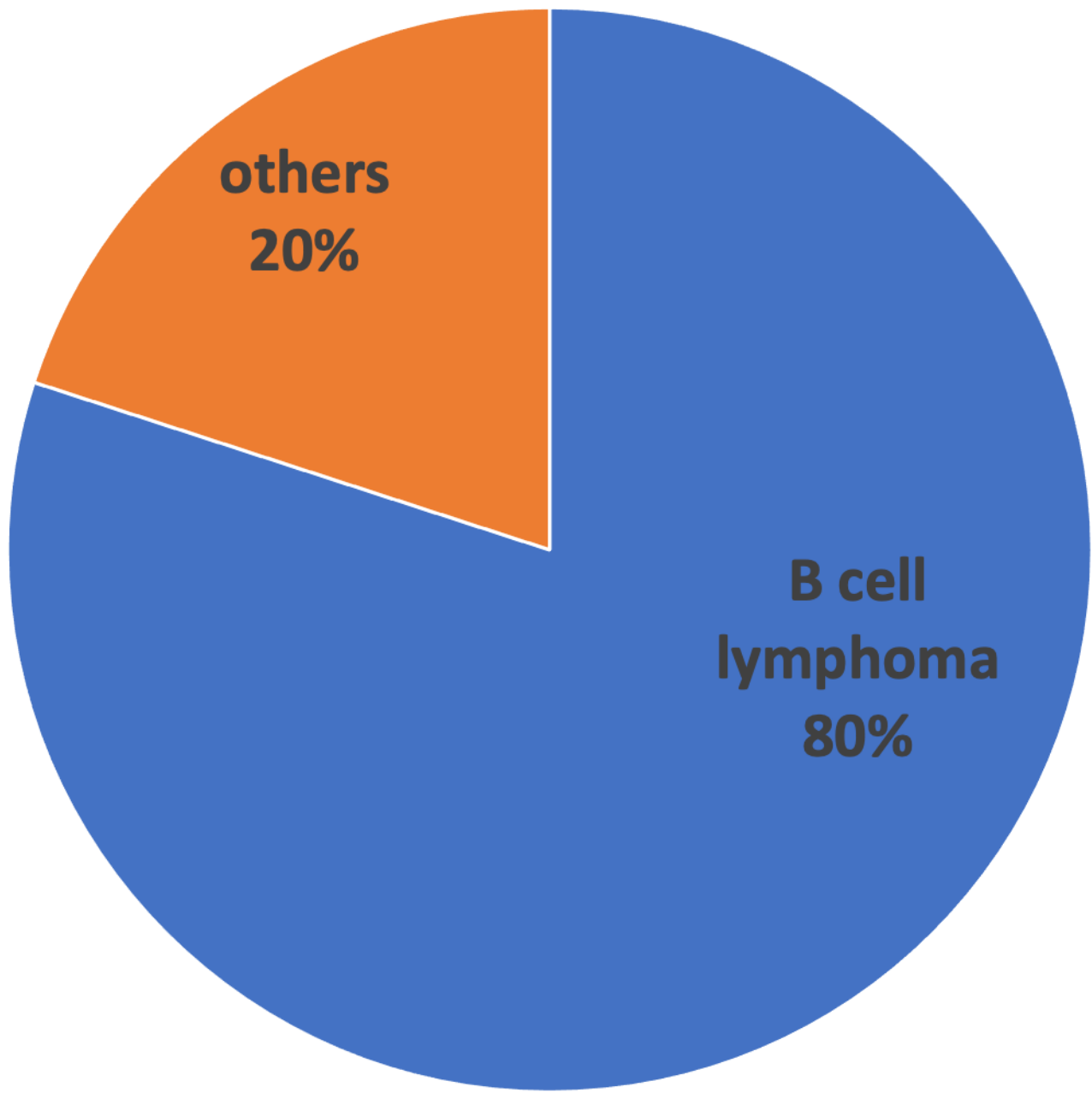
RESULTS

- The mean age was 65 years although it is not limited by age and can present in other age group.
- Most patients (33 cases, 85%) were diagnosed with vitrectomy.
- At initial presentation, lymphoma was bilateral in 11 cases (25%), progression to the CNS was present in 10 cases (23%) and 4 patients had CSF involvement (37 had CSF evaluation, therefore 9% of those evaluated, 5 patients had atypical CSF results).

Table 1 General Characterisitics

Age (mean)	65
Bilateral involvement	11(25%)
B lymphoma	35(80%)
CD19+	7(16%)
CD20+	9(20%)
Treated with WBRT	29(66%)
Treated with MTX based	33(75%)
CR1	19(47%)
CR2	17(39%)
Autologus transplant	30(75%)

Figure 1: Lymphoma Types



RESULTS (CONTINUED)

- Thirty-five (80%) patients had B-cell lymphomas.
- Tumors most commonly expressed CD 20 (9 samples, 20%), and CD 19 (7 samples, 16%).
- Twenty-nine patients were commonly treated with WBRT (66%). The most common chemotherapy used was a methotrexate based regimen used by 33 patients (75%).
- Though 19 patients (47%) achieved complete remission after first-line therapy, 17 (39%) received second line treatment, and 2 received third-line therapy.
- In our study seven patients relapsed. Those who relapsed were less likely to have undergone radiation and methotrexate chemotherapy.
- Of the whole group 30 patients (76%) underwent autologous stem cell transplant.

RESULTS (CONTINUED)

- Overall survival was 75% (29 patients) while progression free survival was 41% (16 patients) with a median follow up of 49.7 months.

CONCLUSIONS

- PIOL remains a rare disease, which in opposition to its scarcity has a poor prognosis being potentially fatal.
- The use of orbital radiotherapy which combined with HD MTX based systemic chemotherapy has become the mainstay of ocular lymphoma treatment, highlighting the highly therapeutic effects through significantly improved patient outcomes.
- Prospective studies are needed to improve outcomes in this rare disease.

References

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