



Incidence and Survival of Patients with Waldenström Macroglobulinemia Treated at The National Cancer Institute in Peru From 1999 to 2018

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Background

Waldenström macroglobulinemia (WM) is a lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (LPL) with a monoclonal immunoglobulin M. In Latin America, only two articles have been published, the first was of a Mexican population accounting for 0.18% of Hematological Malignancies (HM), and the second study was of Chileans. The incidence of WM in the Caucasian population according to the literature is 2% of HM.

Objectives

To describe the incidence, clinical pathological characteristics, and survival of WM.

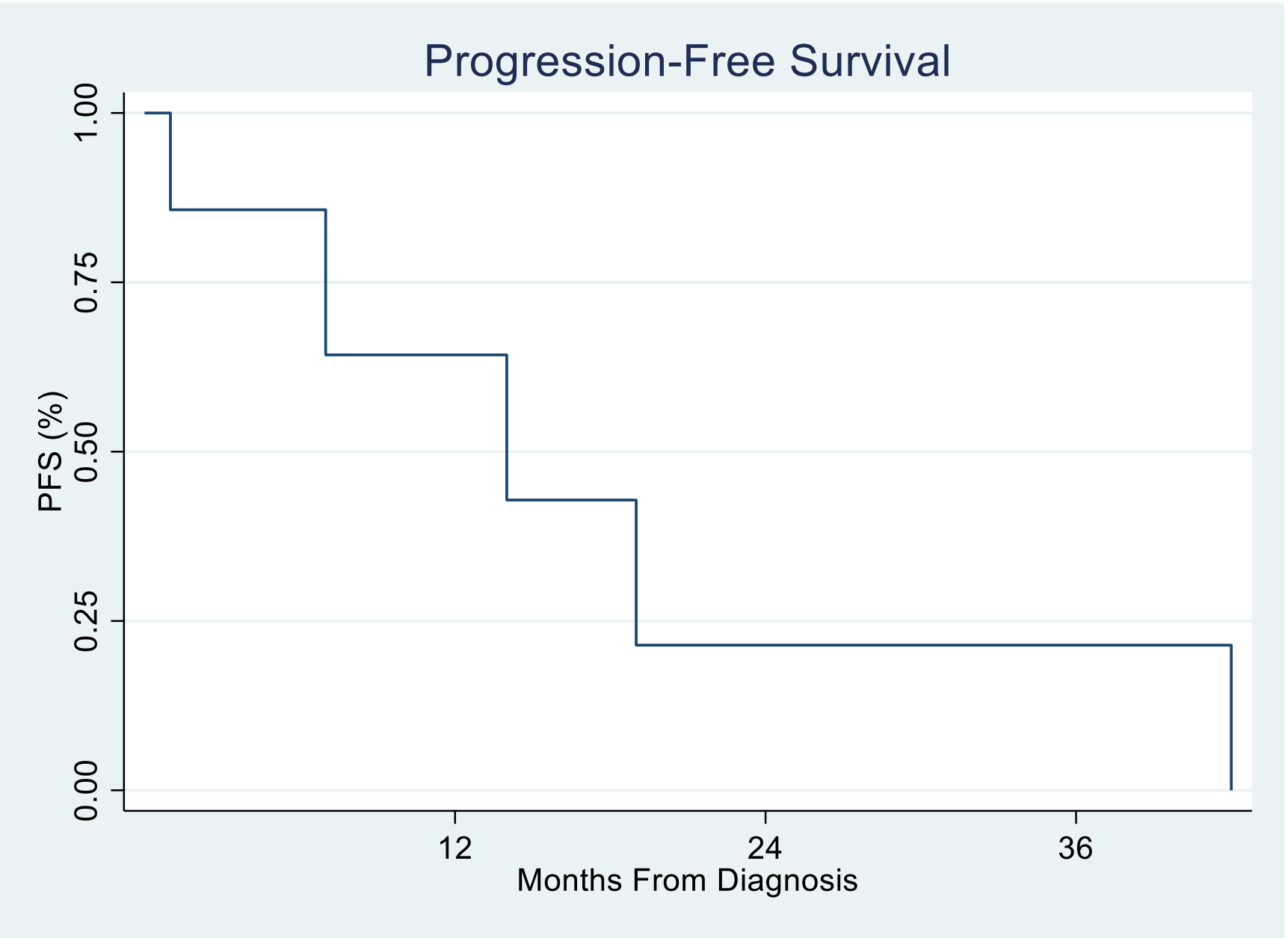
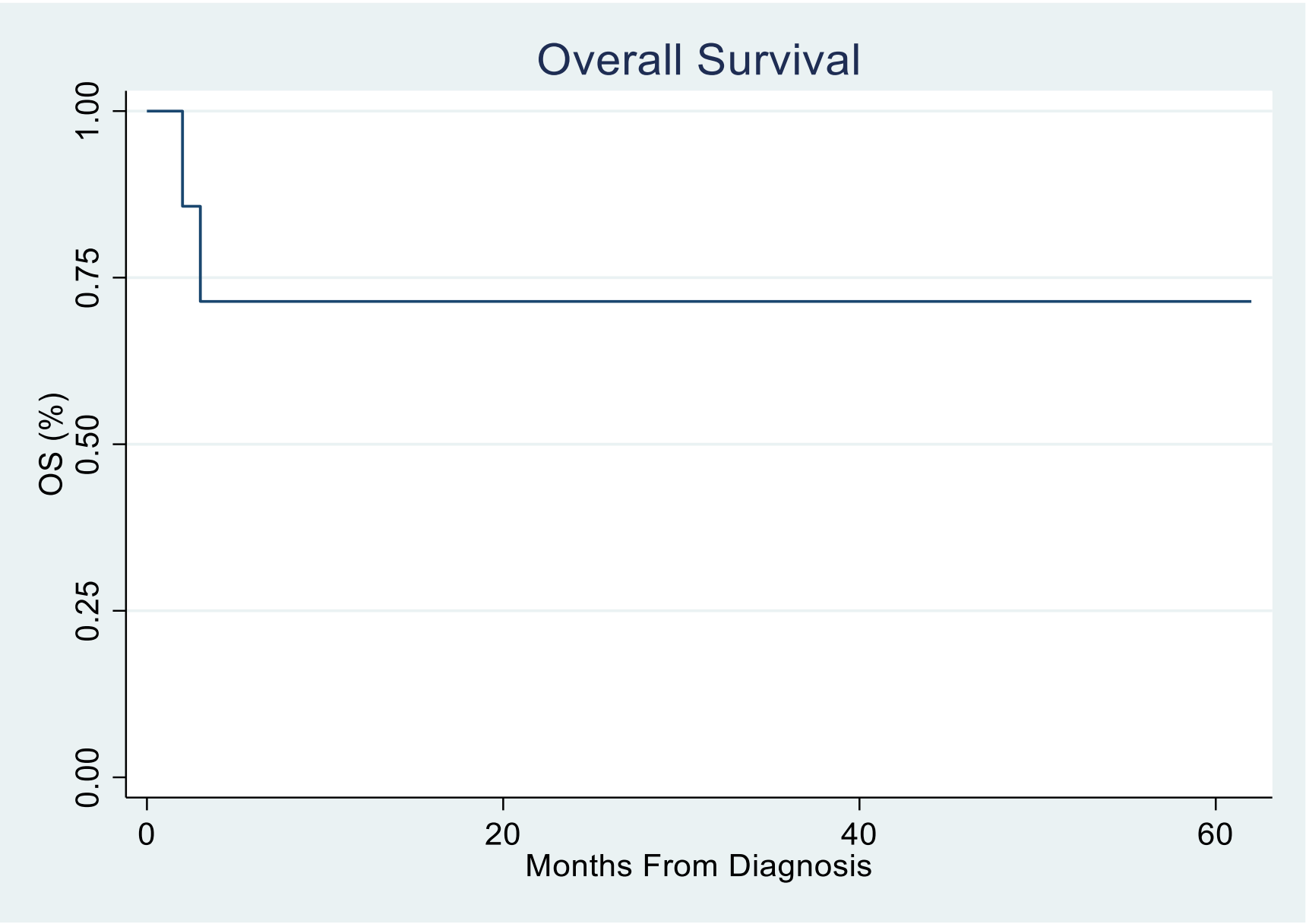
Materials & Methods

Retrospective case series carried out at National Cancer Institute in Peru from 1999 to 2018. All patients initially diagnosed with WM (ICD-10 C880) and LPL (ICD-O 9671/3) who after review were reclassified as WM were included. Baseline characteristics (BCL), response rates, and survival were examined. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to draw survival curves.

Results

Thirteen patients with newly diagnosed WM were found during the study period. From 1999 to 2018, 24.744 patients were treated at the National Cancer Institute. The incidence of WM was 0.052%, 38 times less frequent than in the Caucasian population. Eight patients had complete medical records and were evaluated for BCL and survival. However, the entire cohort had information for age and sex. The median age was 63 (range 24–76), and 62% (n=8) were male. B-symptoms were present in 50% of cases. Anemia was reported in 87.5% and thrombocytopenia in 38%. Fifty percent had B2 microglobulin >3 mg/dL, and 88% of patients had a high International Prognostic Scoring System for WM (IPSSWM). The most frequent front-line treatment was CVP with 38%, followed by R-CHOP and CHOP with 25% and 13%, respectively. No complete response was reported, and 88% achieved partial response. With a median follow-up time of 16 months, the median progression-free survival (PFS) time was 14 months. The 1-year PFS was 64.3% (95% CI, 15.2–90.2), and the 2-year PFS was 21.4% (95% CI, 8.9–60.5). The median overall survival (OS) time was not achieved. The 3- and 5-year OS was 71.4% (95% CI, 25.8–91.9).

Results



Conclusions

WM is an extremely rare HM in the Peruvian population, 38 times less frequent than in Caucasians. Most patients have high a IPSSWM score. Although most patients did not use Rituximab, the OS was good considering the high IPSSWM score.

References

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