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Primary Mediastinal B-Cell Lymphoma: Experience at a General Hospital in Houston, Texas

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INTRODUCTION

PMBCL is an uncommon but aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma typically affecting young females with survival reported to be greater than 80%. Although DA-EPOCH-R represents one of the treatment options for this entity, the optimal first-line therapy for PMBCL remains controversial.

AIM

This study aimed to describe the clinical outcomes of patients with PMBCL who receive and complete therapy with DA-EPOCH-R.

METHOD

Single-center retrospective study of patients diagnosed with PMBCL who completed a regimen of 6 cycles of DA-EPOCH-R between February 2015 and May 2024 at Memorial Hermann Hospital

Main outcome measures: Rate of Complete response (CR), Event Free Survival (EFS), and Overall Survival (OS).

RESULTS

- Our cohort consisted of 7 patients diagnosed with PMBCL
- Median age was 31 (range, 19-60) years, and 7 (100%) patients were women.
- Median time to negative FDG-PET was 5.1 months. 50% of patients (3 out of 6) with interim PET had evidence of CR at their interim PET;
- 71% of patients (5 out of 7) had achieved CR at the end of treatment (EOT) PET
- There was no evidence of relapse, progression, residual disease, or death.
- Median EFS and OS were not reached during the follow-up period between 6 and 67 months

Patient Characteristics (n=7)	Value (n)
Age at Diagnosis, Median (Range)	31 (19-60)
Sex Female	7 (100%)
Race/Ethnicity White African-American Hispanic Asian	3 (42.9%) 2 (28.6%) 1 (14.3%) 1 (14.3%)
Clinical Response CR	7 (100%)
Time from TX to Negative PET, Median (Months)	5.1
CR at time of PET	5/7 (71%)
Event Free Survival, Median (Months)	40.87
Overall Survival, Median (Months)	40.94

CONCLUSIONS

The DA-EPOCH-R regimen without consolidation radiotherapy can be considered an effective therapy with a high cure rate in managing PMBCL and avoiding long-term toxicity from radiation.

REFERENCES

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