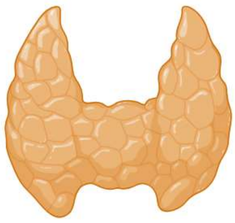
PROGNOSTIC LANDSCAPE OF THYROID MUCOSA-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE (MALT) LYMPHOMA: A SEER-BASED ANALYSIS

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Introduction



- Primary thyroid MALT lymphoma is a rare extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma associated with autoimmune thyroiditis, particularly Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
- It accounts for 6% to 28% of all primary thyroid lymphomas.
- Due to its low incidence, survival data are limited.

Aim

We aimed to evaluate its survival trends and treatment outcomes using the SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) database.

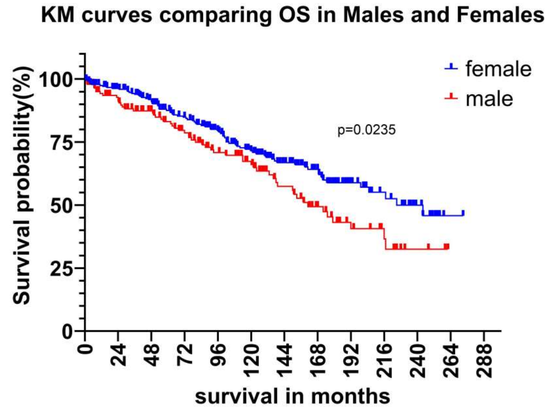
Methods

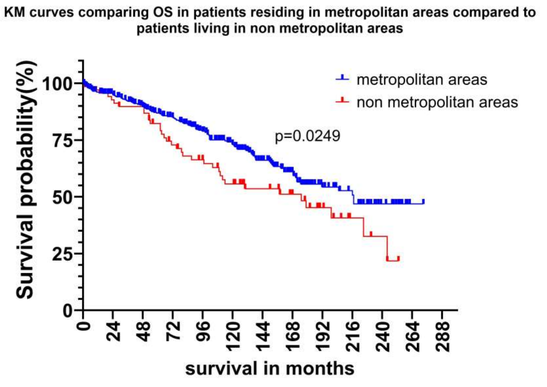
- A retrospective study of patients diagnosed with primary thyroid MALT lymphoma from 2000 to 2022 was conducted.
- Adults aged ≥18 years diagnosed with MALT lymphoma (ICD 9699/3) and thyroid as primary site (C73.9) from 2000–2022 were included.
- Incidence was calculated using SEER*Stat.
- Survival analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism.

Results

- *Median OS (mOS) was 216 months.*
- mOS was **225 months** for females **and 161 months** for males (p=0.02)
- CSS did not significantly differ by sex.
- Chemotherapy was administered in 79.5% of cases (mOS **192 months**).
- Radiation therapy, used in 29%, was associated with mOS of **244 months** compared to **175 months** without radiation (p=0.01; HR 0.63, 95% CI 0.44 - 0.88).
- Patients aged <65 years did not reach median survival, whereas those ≥65 years had a mOS of **124 months** (p<0.0001; HR 3.85, 95% CI 2.74 - 5.43).
- Patients with distant disease had a mOS of **102 months**.
- The 5- and 10-year CSS(Cancer specific survival) rates were 97% and 94%, respectively.

Kaplan–Meier Curves Depicting Survival Outcomes





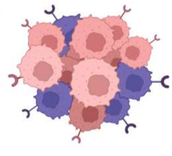
- *Non-metropolitan residents had a mOS of 175 months versus 217 months for metropolitan residents (p=0.02; HR 1.54, 95% CI 1.00 - 2.38).*
- No significant survival differences were observed across other demographic subgroups.

Summary

Thyroid MALT lymphoma demonstrates excellent long-term survival. Patients aged ≥65 years, males, and non-metropolitan residents had worse outcomes, with survival disadvantages of approximately 8, 5, and 3 years, respectively.

Discussion

- Given the rarity of this malignancy, establishing an international database would facilitate collaborative research to analyze survival trends.



- Further research is warranted to identify variations in outcomes and assess comprehensive treatment strategies to improve survival.

*Images created in https://BioRender.com