

Clinicopathological properties of Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas in the south-west of Turkey

Erdal Kurtoglu¹, Mustafa Yildirim², Hülya Karakılınç³, Mustafa Yıldız⁴, Sevil Göktaş⁴, Dinç Süren⁵, Vildan Kaya^{6,*}

¹Antalya Education and Research Hospital, Department of Hematology, Antalya, Turkey

²Ministry of Health Batman Regional Government Hospital, Department of Medical Oncology, Batman, Turkey

³Antalya Provincial Health Directorate, Cancer Registration Center, Antalya, Turkey

⁴Antalya Education and Research Hospital, Department of Medical Oncology, Antalya, Turkey

⁵Antalya Education and Research Hospital, Department of Pathology, Antalya, Turkey

⁶Süleyman Demirel University School of Medicine, Department of Radiation Oncology, Isparta

Email address:

vildansimsir@yahoo.com(V. Kaya)

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Abstract: Objective: Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas, which have numerous histological subgroups, entail various biological behaviour, clinical properties and epidemiological differences. Incidence of histological subtypes can vary according to geographical locations. In this article, we will discuss clinicopathological properties of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma patients in Antalya, which is located in the south-west of Turkey. Material and Method: This study used the data from 1994 to 2010 on the patients from the data bank of Turkish Ministry of Health, Antalya Provincial Health Directorate, Cancer Registration Center. Results: The study covered a total of 1521 patients, including 899 (59.1%) male and 622 (40.9%) female patients. One-hundred thirty (8.6%) of the patients were under the age of 20, 911 (60%) were aged between 20-65, and 477 (31.4%) were above the age of 65. Cellular origins of Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas were evaluated in 1518 patients. B-cell originated Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma was identified as the most common with 86.4% (Table 1). We also revealed that T-cell originated Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas were more common under the age of 20. Conclusions: Clinicopathologic properties of Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas vary across countries as well as across regions in a country. We believe that such differences should be taken into account in the diagnosis and treatment of these patients.

Keywords: Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin, South-west Turkey, Pathologic Processes

1. Introduction

Incidence of lymphomas, (which are solid tumours of lymphocytes those are important elements of the immune system), varies according to age, geographical location and exposure to various viral factors. Lymphoma types which belongs to the group of is a heterogeneous disease, has two main types, which namely are Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma [NHL] and Hodgkin Lymphoma [HL]. NHL, which comprises 85% of all lymphomas, with an occur 6.5 in 100.000 in males and 4.4 in females, according to 2006 data from Turkey [1]. It accounts for 3-4% of all cancers around the world [2].

NHL incidence has shown to be on the rise. In the US, its incidence has increased by 80% from 1973 to 2000. This increase is related to the increase in HIV incidence as well as the prevalent use of immune-suppressive drugs [3,4].

NHL has numerous histological subgroups, entails various biological behaviours, clinical properties and epidemiological differences. Incidence of histological subtypes can vary according to geographical locations [5,6]. In this article, we will discuss the clinicopathologic findings of NHL patients in Antalya, which is located in the southwestern of Turkey.

2. Material and Method

This study used the data for the years 1994-2010 from the data bank of Turkish Ministry of Health, Antalya Provincial Health Directorate, Cancer Registration Centre. The centre collects data according to the population-based cancer recording standards of World Health Organization's International Cancer Research Agency. Patients who were histopathologically diagnosed with NHL from 1994 to 2010 were included for the study.

The patients were evaluated in terms of age, gender, histological subtype, primary diagnosis site and extranodal involvement. The study included patient cases 2001 and 2008 WHO classification of NHL pathology. The histological subtypes were assessed by gender. The patients were separated to 3 different subgroups according to their age, 0-20, 20-65 and above 65, and the distribution of histological subtypes among these groups was evaluated, and finally statistical analyses were conducted with SPSS 13.0.

3. Results

The study covered total of 1521 patients were involved in the study; 899 [59.1%] male and 622 [40.9%] female patients. The male/female ratio was 1.44. The median age of the patients was 57 [1-93]. 130 [8.6%] of the patients were under the age of 20, 911 [60%] were aged between 20-65, and 477 [31.4%] were above the age of 65. Cellular origins of NHLs were evaluated in 1518 patients. B-cell originated NHL was identified as the most common with 67% while T-cell originated NHLs were more common under the age of 20 [Table 1].

9.5 % of patients were diagnosed with T-cell lymphoma. The most common subtype of T-cell lymphomas was the mycosis fungoides with 41 patients [28.9%]. The second most common subtype was the anaplastic large-cell lymphoma with 30 patients [Table 2]. The histological subtype information of 913 patients diagnosed with B-cell lymphoma was obtained. The most common subtype Diffuse Large B-cell lymphoma of which 441 patients [43.4%] [Table 3]. The other more common B-cell lymphomas were the chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/chronic lymphocytic lymphoma [CLL/SCL] (10.9%) and follicular lymphoma (10.3%).

In 98.5% of the patients, the lymph node or involvement was diagnosed via organ biopsies, while 22 patients were diagnosed through cytological investigations. Nodal involvement was identified in 1016 patients [66.8%], while extranodal involvement was diagnosed in 505 patients [33.2%]. The most common extranodal involvement site was identified as the stomach; accounting for [30.2%], while the other common extranodal involvement sites were the skin [13%], the small intestine [8.5%], nasopharynx, nasal cavity [8.6%] and the central nervous system [7%].

In patients whose nodal involvement site information was available, the most common nodal involvement site

was the head and neck region with 27.8%, followed by axillary [9.5%] and inguinal [8.2%] regions.

Age distribution by histological subtypes were also studied [Table 4]. 52 patients were diagnosed with Burkitt Lymphoma, which included 35 male [67.3%] and 17 female [32.7%] patients. The median age of the patients was 12 [range: 3-76], while the average age of patients diagnosed with intestinal lymphoma was 48.6±19.5.

4. Discussion

The median age in our study was 57, which is consistent with the western data [7]. Previous studies in Turkey have identified a median age at earlier ages as compared to the western data. Işıkdoğan *et al.* have reported the median age to be 43, while Barışta *et al.* as 44, and Sarpel *et al.* as 45.5 in males and 41.1 in females [8,9,10]. These studies were conducted in the central, southern and south-eastern Turkey. A study conducted in western Turkey registered a median age of 55 [11]. The age pattern of NHL incidence increases from the east to the west of the country, and the findings is in agreement with those reported in western literature. Some histological subgroups are identified at earlier ages. Our study has found the median age of Burkitt lymphoma as 12, while follicular lymphoma occurs at more advanced ages. In our study, the average incidence age of follicular lymphoma was found as 62, which is also consistent with the data extracted from western nations [12].

NHLs are lympho-proliferative diseases derived from B-lymphocytes, T-lymphocytes and Natural Killer [NK] cells. The incidence frequencies with regard to the cellular origins of NHLs varies across different parts of the world [6]. In the US, 80-85% of NHLs are derived from B-cells, while 15-20% are from T-cells [7]. In our study, B-cell origins were found as 86.4%, and T-cell origins as 12%, which is consistent with figures from the western literature. Upon investigating the cellular origins with respect to age groups, we have revealed that T-cell originated NHLs are more common under the age of 20, which, we believe, is due to high incidence of intestinal lymphomas in early ages.

The nature of NHL, histological subtypes of NHL is also influenced by geographical factors. For example, Burkitt Lymphoma is identified at 5.7-7.6 per 100.000 individuals in Africa, while the incidence is only around 0.22 in Europe [13,14]. Follicular lymphomas are more common in Europe and in the USA while it is rare in Africa, China and the Middle East [15,16]. Despite it being the second most common subtype of NHL [17]. In our study, we found follicular lymphoma among B-cell lymphomas as the third most common subtype with 9.8%. In their study, Işıkdoğan *et al.* found this incidence as 6.1%. In this study, we found SLL/CLL with a higher ratio of 19.4%, which is above the ratios reported by Barışta *et al.*

Mantle-cell lymphoma comprises 50% of all lymphomas of the gastrointestinal system, and has an incidence of 7% among all NHLs [18]. Our study has found a lower incidence of 3.4% of Mantle-cell lymphoma than the ratios

reported in literature. Diffuse large cell lymphoma is the most common B-cell lymphoma, and is identified at 31% among all NHLs. Our study as well as the study by Işıkdoğan has identified this incidence around 40%. In the study by Barışta, a DBBHL incidence of 30.1% was identified, which is consistent with the western literature.

Among T-cell lymphomas, the angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma is found at 20% [19]. In our study, it was found as 9.1%, which is lower in the study of Işıkdoğan et al. with 0.6%.

NHL usually involves the lymph nodes; however, extranodal involvement is observed in 20-30% of patients [20,21]. There was a three-fold more increase in extranodal involvement ratios, as compared to nodal involvement [22]. The most increasing extranodal involvement is in the central nervous system, which is considered to be related with the increase in HIV infections [23]. The most common primary extranodal lymphoma involvement sites are the stomach, small intestine, skin and central nervous system [24]. Incidence of extranodal involvement varies across countries. In the USA, the incidence is 24%, while it is 44% in Lebanon [25]. A high incidence of gastric lymphoma is identified in the north-western part of Italy [26]. We also found an extranodal involvement ratio of 33.2%, which is found as 44% in the study by Işıkdoğan, similarly with the Middle Eastern countries. Our study has found the most common site of extranodal involvement as the gastrointestinal system with 43.8%. Sixty-nine percent of all gastrointestinal system involvement was the gastric lymphoma. Arıcan et al. found the incidence of gastric involvement as 66% in a study in Ankara [27]. Similar incidences were demonstrated in studies by Eser et al. and Erkut et al. [28,29]. Dinçol et al., unlike these studies, found the most common site of gastrointestinal involvement as the small intestine [30]. Paydas et al., however, identified the stomach as the most common site of gastrointestinal involvement [31]. In their study, the average age of patients of gastric lymphoma was found as 47.1. In our study, there was approximately 10 years of difference with the said study. Similar findings were revealed for the involvement of the small intestine. The primary lymphomas of the small intestine are common in the Middle Eastern countries, and the average age of incidence is 25. The average age was found at more advanced ages in the study by Paydas et al. as well as in our study. The average incidence age for primary lymphomas of the small intestine also increases from the western to the eastern parts of Turkey.

5. Conclusions

Clinicopathologic properties of NHLs vary across countries as well as across regions in a country. We believe that such differences should be taken into account in the diagnosis and treatment of these patients.

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Table 1. Cellular differentiation by age groups

Cell Origin	0-20 old N/%	years20-65 old N/%	years 65 years old N/%	Whole Group N/%
B-cell	77 (59.2)	614 (67.4)	327 (68.6)	1018(67)
T-cell	19 (14.6)	89 (9.8)	36 (7.6)	144 (9.5)
Undifferentiated	2(0.8)	7 (0.8)	7 (1.6)	16 (1)
Missing	33 (25.4)	201 (22)	106 (22.2)	340 (22.5)
Total	130	911	477	1518

Table 2. Distribution of patients with T-cell lymphomas among subtypes

Histological Subtype	N	T cell (percent)
Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma	30	21.2
Angioimmunoblastic lymphoma	13	9.1
Intestinal T hc lymphoma	3	2.1
Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma	4	2.8
T-cell with unidentified subtype	29	20.4
Mycosis Fungoides	41	28.9
NK/T-cell nasal type	4	2.8
Precursor T-cell lymphoblastic	16	11.3

Table 3. Distribution of patients with B-cell lymphoma among subtypes

Histological Subtype	N	B cell (percent)
Burkitt lymphoma	52	5.2
Splenic marginal zone lymphoma	8	0.7
Follicular lymphoma	105	10.3
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	441	43.4
Mixed Large- and Small-cell Lymphoma	58	5.7
Small-cell lymphoma	111	10.9
Lympho-plasmocytic lymphoma	9	0.8
Mantle cell lymphoma	30	2.9
Marginal zone lymphoma	94	9.3
Primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma	5	0.5
Missing	105	10.3
Total	1018	100

Table 4. Age distribution of histological subtypes

Histological Subtype	Average±Standard Deviation	Median
Burkitt lymphoma	20.1±19.2	12
Splenic marginal zone lymphoma	61±7.8	64
Follicular lymphoma	59.3±14.6	62
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	55.8±16.7	59
Small-cell lymphoma	55.7±16.5	58.5
Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma	59.6±11.9	64
Mantle cell lymphoma	56.7±16.5	58
Marginal zone lymphoma	54.3±16.7	62
Intestinal T hc lymphoma	48.6±19.5	40
Mycosis Fungoides	49.5±15.3	48
Primary cutaneous	53.7±11.7	53
Central Nervous System	53.3±15.2	55
Gastric involvement	57.3±15.5	61
Small intestine involvement	42.7±19.9	44

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