

Long-term-survival of pediatric Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) patients after GPOH-HD 2002 study treatment

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Introduction

The GPOH-HD2002 trial enrolled 573 children and adolescents with newly diagnosed classical HL between 2002 and 2005. Males were treated completely procarbazine-free, whereas females received standard procarbazine-based regimen. Most patients received involved field radiotherapy after their treatment group assigned chemotherapy(1). The aim of the current analysis was to report on long-term-survival of the patient cohort.

Methods

The time/reason of death, relapse, second malignancy dates and treatment related late effects were obtained by follow up-questionnaires or by telephone interviews. Informed written consent to the original trial included 5-year follow-up time after end of treatment.

German GPOH-HD 2002 trial survivor patients were asked in 2018 to participate in the LEaHL study. Their follow-up data had been included in the present study. International patients were only included, if consent according to their national or institutional guidelines was available. The database was locked at the end of 09/2019.

Overall survival counted as time from treatment start until death from any cause, progression-free survival (PFS) as time from treatment start until disease progression/relapse or death from any cause, whichever occurred first. Event-free survival (EFS) was defined as time from treatment start until one of the following events: disease progression/relapse, secondary malignancy, or death.

Results

Follow-up data of 288 patients had been collected. The median follow-up time was 12.72 (+/- 3.58) years, range 0.055 to 16.68 years.

The number of PFS-events was 29 and that of EFS-events was 41. 16 patients were diagnosed with second malignancies, 6 thyroid carcinomas, 1 peritoneal mesothelioma, 1 EBV-associated gray zone lymphoma, 1 nasopharynx carcinoma, 1 ovarian teratoma, 1 colorectal carcinoma, 1 basalioma and 4 non-specified carcinomas.

247 patients are event-free after treatment. Reported late effects were hypothyroidism and other thyroid diseases, osteonecroses, azoospermia, hypergonadotropic hypogonadism and cardiomyopathy.

Conclusion

The long-term-survival of HL patients within the GPOH-HD 2002 trial is excellent. The number of second malignancies rises with longer observation time. Long-term follow-up registries or clinics are urgently warranted for better estimation and subsequent treatment of therapy-associated late effects.

Affix**References**

[1] Mauz-Körholz C, Hasenclever D, Dörffel W, Ruschke K, Pelz T, Voigt A, Stiefel M, Winkler M, Vilser C, Dieckmann K, Karlén J, Bergsträsser E, Fosså A, Mann G, Hummel M, Klapper W, Stein H, Vordermark D, Kluge R, Körholz D. Procarbazine-free OEPA-COPDAC chemotherapy in boys and standard OPPA-COPP in girls have comparable effectiveness in pediatric Hodgkin's lymphoma: the GPOH-HD-2002 study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010 Aug 10;28(23):3680-6. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2009.26.9381. Epub 2010 Jul 12