Intralesional Rituximab Treatment for Primary Cutaneous B-cell Lymphoma

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Primary cutaneous B-cell lymphomas (PCBCL) are rare skin-defined non-Hodgkin lymphomas with no extracutaneous involvement at the time of diagnosis. They are classified into 3 major entities in the 2008 WHO-EORTC joint classification (1). These 3 most common types include primary cutaneous follicle centre lymphoma (PCFCL), primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma (PCMZL) and primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type (PCLBCL-LT). PCBCL constitute approximately 25% of all skin lymphomas. It is important to distinguish between PCBCL and systemic B-cell lymphomas with skin involvement, since most PCBCL are low-grade malignancies with a 5-year survival of up to 95–99% (2).

The current treatment options for PCBCL (besides local treatments, e.g. topical corticosteroids, nitrogen mustard, bexarotene) include radiotherapy, surgical excision, chemotherapy, interferon-α and monoclonal antibodies (3–5). For aggressive forms, polychemotherapy is used. Rituximab is a chimeric monoclonal immunoglobulin G antibody targeting CD20, which is expressed on normal and tumour B cells (6). Intravenous rituximab is commonly used in systemic low-grade B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas (7), whereas intralosomal rituximab is being increasingly used as an alternative to conventional treatments (radiation or surgery) (5). No randomized studies are available on the efficacy of intralosomal rituximab treatment, but there are some reports of the effect of intralosomal rituximab in PCBL (8–15).

RESULTS

Nine patients with multiple cutaneous lesions or multiple cutaneous locations of PCBCL during 2008 to 2014 were treated with intralosomal rituximab. Six patients had a solitary lesion. The most common therapy prior to intralosomal rituximab was surgery, which 5 patients had undergone (Table I).

Six patients received only one rituximab treatment cycle, and 3 patient received multiple cycles. Primarily, all patients achieved complete response (CR) with intralosomal rituximab. If re-treatment was needed, it was as successful as primary treatment. Follow-up time varied from 6 months to 8 years. The mean follow-up time was 4.1 years. Until the end of follow-up period 5 out of 9 patients had experienced relapse. In all patients relapses occurred in the same anatomical location as the primary lesion(s). The time to relapse after treatment is shown in Table I.
Our primary protocol was to administer rituximab, in a dose of approximately 2 ml (10 mg/ml) per lesion 3 times a week for 4 weeks, depending on the size of the lesions (Fig. 1). In some patients it was not possible or necessary to follow this protocol: if the lesions were on the forehead or the skull, it was technically difficult to inject a large volume of rituximab. Also, in 4 patients the lesions responded early in the cycle and not all injections were needed. The cumulative dose of injected rituximab ranged from 60 to 600 mg depending on the patient. Two patients also underwent radiation therapy after relapse with rituximab. The side-effects were minor irritation on the injection site and fever (4/9) up to 38°C on the day of treatment. Due to this, we added paracetamol prophylaxis to the treatment protocol. One patient developed urticarial-like lesions on and around the injection site at the beginning of his 4th cycle.

Two patients (one with PCFCL and one with PCMZL) had a previous history of *Borrelia burgdorferi* infection and one patient had had 3 lymphocytomas before the PCFCL diagnosis. One lesion (PCMZL) tested positive with borrelia-polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and rituximab treatment was effective only after administration of amoxicillin, 2 g/day for 21 days. One patient with PCMZL later developed systemic mantle cell lymphoma.

The number of patients reported here (i.e. 9) is small, but as far as we know it includes all patients treated with intrallesional rituximab in Finland. The largest previous study reported is by Penate et al. (9) with 35 patients. In this study, most of the patients had previous treatments and the most common sites of the lesions were head, neck and trunk. The CR rate varied between 65% and 78% and median follow-up time was 84 weeks. Our results reflect the same tendency, but in total, we followed up patients for 8 years.

Previous reports of PCBCL treated with intrallesional rituximab have shown a relatively high incidence of recurrences. This is related to the tendency of PCBCL to relapse. We have also treated one large facial lymphocytoma with intrallesional rituximab with good results (data not shown). Our results show that intrallesional rituximab injections are a reasonable option for radiation therapy in selected cases. The treatment can be repeated several times and it is more cost-effective than intravenous rituximab treatment. Relapses are common and different treatment modalities and maintenance therapies may be considered in the future.

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES