WHO WHAT WHERE & WHEN -

THE UPDATED WHO CLASSIFICATION OF T-CELL LYMPHOMAS IS NOW

Elaine S Jaffe, NCI, NIH









2015... 2018 T-Cell Lymphomas: we are close to the finalization





President: Pier Luigi Zinzani Co-President: Michele Cavo Honorary President: Sante Tura

Disclosures of Elaine Jaffe Nothing to Declare

Identifying T-cells in the Olden Days



Identifying the First Confirmed T-cell Lymphoma

- Smith et al. (Lancet, Jan 1973)
 - Characterization of mediastinal "Sternberg Sarcoma" as thymic in origin
 - Single case report of a 2 yr. old boy with thymic mass (86% E-rosette +, 9% slg +)



World Health Organization Classification of Tumours



Pathology & Genetics

Tumours of Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissues

Edited by Elaine S. Jaffe, Nancy Lee Harris, Harald Stein, James W. Vardiman













WHO Classification of Tumours of Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissues

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WHO Classification of Tumours of the Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissues

A new taxonomy of disease*

- Build a biomedical information network to promote disease discovery & pathogenetic insights
- Provide a framework for "Precision Medicine"
- Facilitate clinical trials
- Improve the standard of diagnosis and treatment in the community
- * (2011). **IOM report**: <u>Toward Precision Medicine: Building a Knowledge</u> <u>Network for Biomedical Research and a New Taxonomy of Disease, The</u> <u>National Academies Press.</u>

New Insights Since 4th Edition (2008)

- Rapid progress in understanding of molecular pathogenesis
 - NGS studies, Nanostring, RNAseq
 - Allow high throughput investigation of paraffin embedded samples
- Large scale clinical studies led to new insights into clinical behavior
 - Interest in more targeted therapy
- IARC authorized a "Revised 4th WHO classification"

Clinical Advisory Committee Integral Part of the Process since the 2001 Edition

- Classification should be useful to both pathologists and clinicians
- Classification should be suitable for daily practice and clinical trials
- Has remained an integral part of the process



Clinical Advisory Meeting, March 31-April 1, 2014





WHO Classification of Tumours of Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissues

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Summaries of revisions Swerdlow et al. (Lymphoid Neoplasms) Arber et al. (Myeloid and Acute Leukemia) Blood May 19, 2016

Bluebook published September 2017

WHO Press World Health Organization bookorders@who.int www.who.int/bookorders/

From the USA Stylus Publishing 22883 Quicksilver Drive Herndon VA 20172-05

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What's new in the Peripheral T-cell lymphomas





Innate Immune System



Adaptive Immune System



- Often cutaneous, mucosal, spleen & BM
- Cytotoxic
- Activated cells show frequent apoptosis, necrosis
- Includes most extranodal PTCLs

- Lymphomas may relate to specific effector T-cells
- T_{FH}, Treg
- Functional consequences may be clinically apparent
- Includes most nodal PTCLs in adults

Angioimmunoblastic T-cell Lymphoma

is a disease of germinal center derived T-cells (T_{FH} cell)





 Gene expression profiling and mutation analysis has helped to clarify the interrelationship among nodal T-cell lymphomas of TFH origin

Nodal Peripheral T-cell Lymphomas (2008)

PTCL, NOS

T-zone variant

Follicular variant

Lymphoepithelioid cell variant

Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma

Nodal Peripheral T-cell Lymphomas (2017)

PTCL, NOS

Lymphoepithelioid cell variant

Angioimmunblastic T-cell lymphoma

Follicular T-cell lymphoma

Nodal peripheral T-cell lymphoma with TFH phenotype

T-zone variant

JAK/STAT Pathway is a frequent target in Cytotoxic T-cell Lymphomas and Leukemias



Recurrent Mutations in T/NK-LGL leukemia & Cytotoxic T-cell & NK-cell lymphomas

Authors/ Diagnosis

Koskela et al., Jerez et al.2012 T-cell & NK-cell LGL

<u>Nicolae, et al. 2014/2016</u> γδ HSTCL/ Intestinal TCLs

<u>Kucuk et al. 2015</u> γδ T-cell lymphomas HSTCL, intestinal, cutaneous

Mutations

- 40% STAT3; 2% STAT5B
- 33% STAT5B, 10% STAT3
- ~ 75% JAK/STAT pathway

- ~ 35% STAT5B;
- ~ 8% STAT3

Enteropathy Associated T-cell Lymphoma, Types I & II are distinct

EATL I Usually αβ Celiac disease N European



EATL II Usually γδ Epitheliotropic Asian, Hispanic





Monomorphic epitheliotropic intestinal T-cell lymphoma (EATL II)

- Medium sized cells with clear cytoplasm
- CD56 +, CD8+, CD4-
- Usually γδ+
- MAT kinase +
- SETD2 mutations

(>90%)



All cytotoxic

Indolent T-cell lymphoproliferative disease of the GI tract (Provisional entity 2017)

- Adults, rare under age 20; M=F
- Oral cavity, stomach, small intestine, colon
- Diarrhea, pain, rectal bleeding
 History of "IBD" in few patients
- Chronic, indolent course
- Lack of dissemination outside GI tract, except in rare cases
- Chemotherapy not effective



Indolent T-cell lymphoproliferative disease of the gastrointestinal tract Perry et al. Blood 2013







Superficial infiltrate Confined to mucosa No invasion of the wall

Very low proliferation rate No destruction of the glands No cytological atypia Very bland infiltrate

CD8+ > CD4+; TIA1+, GranB, Perforin neg EBV neg, TCR αβ

Recurrent *STAT3-JAK2* fusions seen in CD4 but not CD8 pos cases (*Sharma et al Blood 2018*) Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphomas overlapping clinical and biological features

- ALCL, ALK-positive
- ALCL, ALK-negative
- Primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma & Lymphomatoid papulosis
- Breast implant associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma

All show activation of the JAK-STAT pathway

Diagnostic Criteria for ALK neg ALCL vs. CD30+ PTCL have been clarified



ALK-negative ALCL – No Longer a Provisional Entity Should have very similar morphology and phenotype as ALK + ALCL

What's new in the Peripheral T-cell lymphomas



Indolent CD8+ lymphoid proliferation of the ear (Petrella et al, 2007)

- Dense, non-epidermotropic;
 Clonal
- Rx with local radiotherapy or excision
- Local recurrence in some, but no progression
- Also involves other acral cutaneous sites









Primary cutaneous acral CD8+ T-cell lymphoma

Other acral sites (contributed by T. Petrella)



Primary cutaneous CD4 positive small/medium T-cell lymphoma (Provisional 2008)

Primary cutaneous CD4 positive small/medium T-cell <u>lymphoproliferative disorder</u> (not lymphoma in 2017)

Primary cutaneous CD4+ small/ medium T-cell LPD

- Usually localized, often involving head and scalp
- Distinction with atypical hyperplasia often difficult
- Lesions sometimes contain numerous B-cells
- Good prognosis if single lesion, most < 3 cm
 - Infrequent recurrences, no deaths
 - Patients with bulky or advanced disease (very few) had aggressive course



TFH phenotype, PD-1+, more rarely CD10+

Contains abundant B-cells, fewer plasma cells

Lack genetic changes of other TFH lymphomas



EBV+ T/NK cell lesions – WHO update (2017) Y-H Ko, L Quintanilla Martinez, H Kimura, ES Jaffe

- EBV-associated hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) (non-neoplastic)
- Cutaneous CAEBV
 - Hydroa Vacciniforme <u>LPD</u> (T/NK)
 - Severe Mosquito Bite Allergy (NK)
- Systemic CAEBV, T-cell or NK-cell
- Systemic EBV+ T-cell lymphoma of childhood
- Aggressive NK-cell leukemia
- Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type

Marked variation in clinical behavior from indolent to highly aggressive Similar epidemiological profile: Asian, Hispanic



Cells of T-cell or less often NK cell origin

- Hydroa-vacciniforme-like LPD
- Asian or Hispanic children
- Lesions in sun exposed areas
- Chronic course but may progress to acute phase with systemic disease







Systemic EBV+ T-cell lymphoproliferations +/clinical HLH

- Often challenging to predict clinical behavior at initial presentation
- T-cell clonality not always predictive
- Follow EBV viral load following treatment for HLH

Bollard C and Cohen J, How I treat T-cell CAEBV disease, Blood 2018

WHO Classification of T/NK cell neoplasms

Leukemic/ Systemic T-cell prolymphocytic leukaemia			
T-cell large granular lymphocytic let Chronic lymphoproliferative disorde Aggressive NK cell leukaemia Systemic EBV+ T-cell Lymphoma o Hydroa vacciniforme-like lymphopro disorder	Extranodal Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type Enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma Monomorphic epitheliotropic intestinal T-cell lymphoma Indolent T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder of the GI tract Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma		
Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma			
<u>Cutaneous</u> Subcutaneous panniculitis- like T-cell lymphoma Mycosis fungoides/ Sézary syndrome			
Primary cutaneous CD30 positive 1- disorders Lymphomatoid papulosis Primary cutaneous anaplastic lar Primary cutaneous gamma-delta T-c Primary cutaneous CD8 positive ago cytotoxic T-cell lymphoma Primary cutaneous acral CD8+ T-cel	Nodal/ Extrano Peripheral T-ce Angioimmunob Follicular T-cell Nodal peripher Anaplastic larg Anaplastic larg	<u>dal</u> Il lymphom lastic T-cel lymphoma al T-cell lym e cell lymp e cell lymp	na, NOS I lymphoma a nphoma with TFH phenotype homa, ALK positive homa, ALK negative
Primary cutaneous CD4 positive smallymphoproliferative disorder	all/medium T-cel		

With acknowledgment to the many contributors &

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