

# Marginalzonenlymphom:

## Was gibt es Neues?

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# Offenlegung Interessenskonflikte

## 1. Anstellungsverhältnis oder Führungsposition

Keine

## 2. Beratungs- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit

Keine

## 3. Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien oder Fonds

Keine

## 4. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz

Keine

## 5. Honorare

Beigene, Celgene, Ipsen, Novartis, Eisai, Gilead, BMS, Roche, Eli Lilly

## 6. Finanzierung wissenschaftlicher Untersuchungen

Keine

## 7. Andere finanzielle Beziehungen

keine

## 8. Immaterielle Interessenkonflikte

Keine

# Was gibt es Neues....?

- Pathologie
- Diagnostik
- Therapie



# WHO Klassifikation 2022

REVIEW ARTICLE OPEN

Check for updates

LYMPHOMA

## The 5th edition of the World Health Organization Classification of Haematolymphoid Tumours: Lymphoid Neoplasms

Rita Alaggio<sup>1</sup>, Catalina Amador<sup>2</sup>, Ioannis Anagnostopoulos<sup>3</sup>, Ayoma D. Attygalle<sup>4</sup>, Iguaracyra Barreto de Oliveira Araujo<sup>5</sup>, Emilio Berti<sup>6</sup>, Govind Bhagat<sup>7</sup>, Anita Maria Borges<sup>8</sup>, Daniel Boyer<sup>9</sup>, Mariarita Calaminici<sup>10</sup>, Amy Chadburn<sup>11</sup>, John K. C. Chan<sup>12</sup>, Wah Cheuk<sup>12</sup>, Woo-Joo Cho<sup>13</sup>, John K. Choi<sup>14</sup>, Shih-Sung Chuang<sup>15</sup>, Sarah E. Coupland<sup>16</sup>, Anita J. Coombs<sup>17</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>18</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>19</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>20</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>21</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>22</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>23</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>24</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>25</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>26</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>27</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>28</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>29</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>30</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>31</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>32</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>33</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>34</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>35</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>36</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>37</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>38</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>39</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>40</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>41</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>42</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>43</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>44</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>45</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>46</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>47</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>48</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>49</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>50</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>51</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>52</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>53</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>54</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>55</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>56</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>57</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>58</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>59</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>60</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>61</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>62</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>63</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>64</sup>, Robert A. Coombs<sup>65</sup>

<b>Mature B-cell neoplasms</b>	
<b><i>Pre-neoplastic and neoplastic small lymphocytic proliferations</i></b>	
Monoclonal B-cell lymphocytosis	(Same)
Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma	(Same)
(Entity deleted)	B-cell prolymphocytic leukaemia
<b><i>Splenic B-cell lymphomas and leukaemias</i></b>	
Hairy cell leukaemia	(Same)
Splenic marginal zone lymphoma	(Same)
Splenic diffuse red pulp small B-cell lymphoma	(Same)
Splenic B-cell lymphoma/leukaemia with prominent nucleoli	<i>Not previously included</i> (encompassing hairy cell leukaemia variant and some cases of B-cell prolymphocytic leukaemia)
<b><i>Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma</i></b>	
Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma	(Same)
<b><i>Marginal zone lymphoma</i></b>	
Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue	(Same)
Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma	<i>Not previously included</i> (originally included under "extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue")
Nodal marginal zone lymphoma	(Same)
Paediatric marginal zone lymphoma	(Same)

# ICC Klassifikation 2022

**Table 1** International Consensus Classification of follicular lymphomas, marginal zone lymphomas, and related entities

## Follicular lymphoma

In situ follicular neoplasia

Duodenal-type follicular lymphoma

*BCL2-R-negative, CD23-positive follicle center lymphoma\**

Pediatric-type follicular lymphoma

Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma

Testicular follicular lymphoma\*

Large B-cell lymphoma with *IRF4* rearrangement\*

Splenic marginal zone lymphoma

Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma)

Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoproliferative disorder\*

Nodal marginal zone lymphoma

*Pediatric nodal marginal zone lymphoma*

Items in italics represent provisional entities

\*Changes from the 2017 WHO classification

Virchows Archiv (2023) 482:149–162  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00428-022-03432-2>

REVIEW



## Follicular lymphoma and marginal zone lymphoma: how many diseases?

Camille Laurent<sup>1</sup> · James R. Cook<sup>2</sup> · Tadashi Yoshino<sup>3</sup> · Leticia Quintanilla-Martinez<sup>4</sup> · Elaine S. Jaffe<sup>5</sup>

Received: 2 August 2022 / Revised: 4 October 2022 / Accepted: 15 October 2022 / Published online: 17 November 2022  
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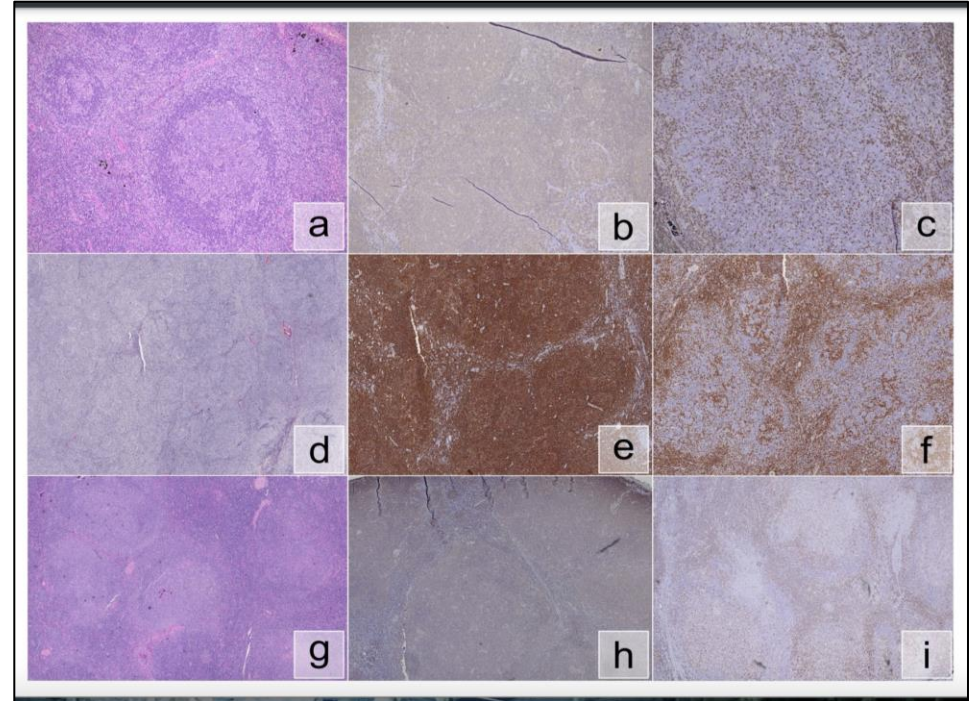
Marginalzone Lymphoma:

„A royal family?“

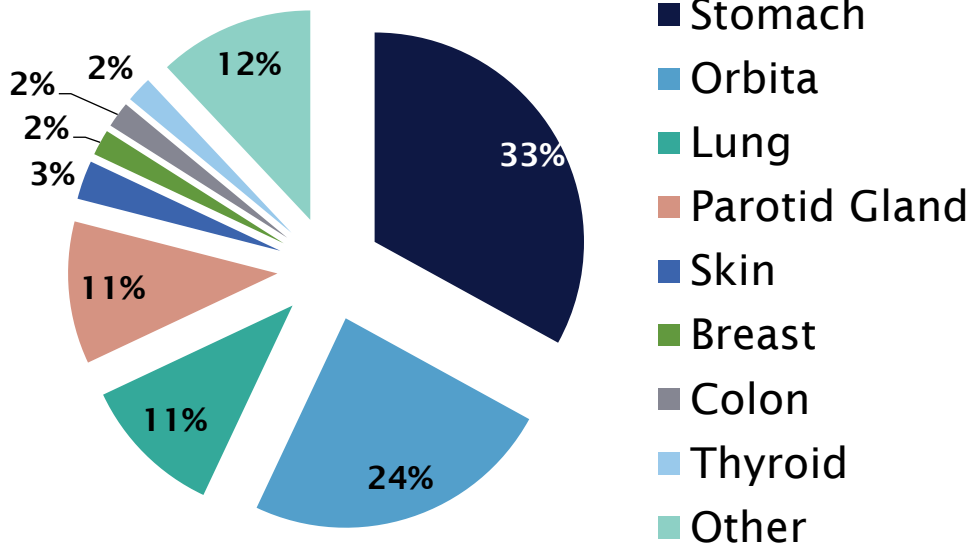
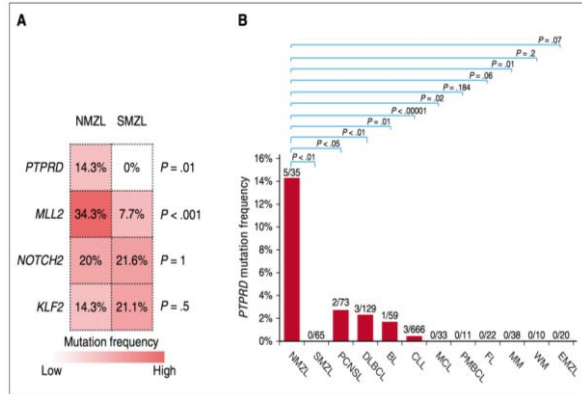


# Pediatric nodal MZL

- Männliche Prädominanz (6 - 10:1)
- Auch bei jungen Erwachsenen
- Lokalisation: bevorzugt HNO
- Extrem indolent!
- DD: nMZL  
ptFL  
Marginalzonen-Hyperplasie

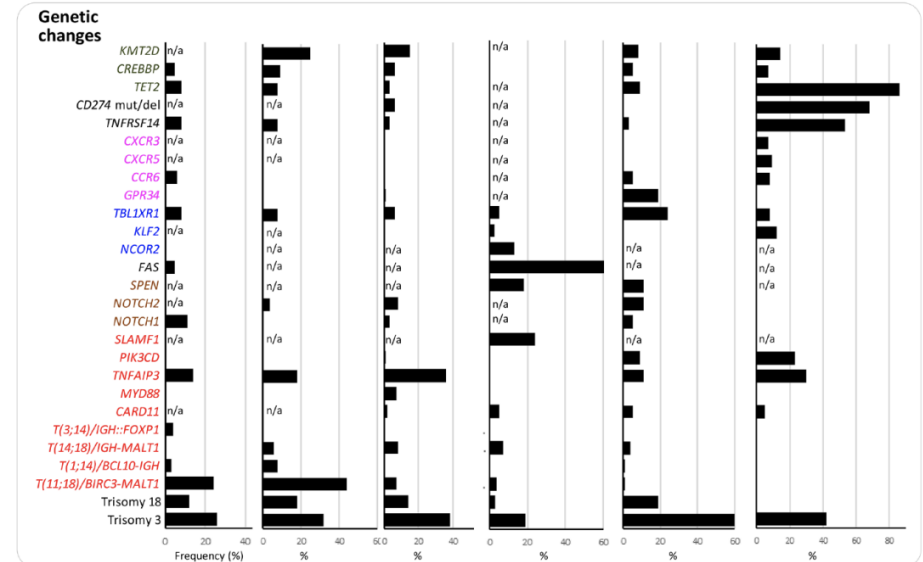


# “GUT – Grand Unified Theory”?



## EMZL at various mucosal sites

	Stomach	Lung	Ocular adnexa	Skin	Salivary gland	Thyroid
<b>Aetiology</b>	Helicobacter pylori	Achromobacter xylooxidans?	Chlamydia psittaci	Borrelia burgdorferi	Sjogren syndrome	Hashimoto thyroiditis
<b>IG gene usage</b>	IGHV3-7 IGHV1-69 IGHV1-2 IGHV3-23	IGHV4-34	IGHV4-34 (18%) IGHV3-7 (9%) IGHV3-23 (14%) IGHV3-30 (12%)	IGHV3-23 (12%) IGHV3-30 (12%) IGHV4-59 (12%)	IGHV1-69 (55%) IGHV3-7 (15%) IGHV4-59 IGHV3-30	IGHV3-23 (29%) IGHV3-30 (12%)



Association	IGHV4-34 & TNFAIP3 mut/del	IGHV3-23 & TBL1XR1 mut	GPR34 mut/trans & TBL1XR1 mut	CD274 & TNFRSF14
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WHO Classification 2022,  
Raderer et al, Ther Adv Oncol 2023

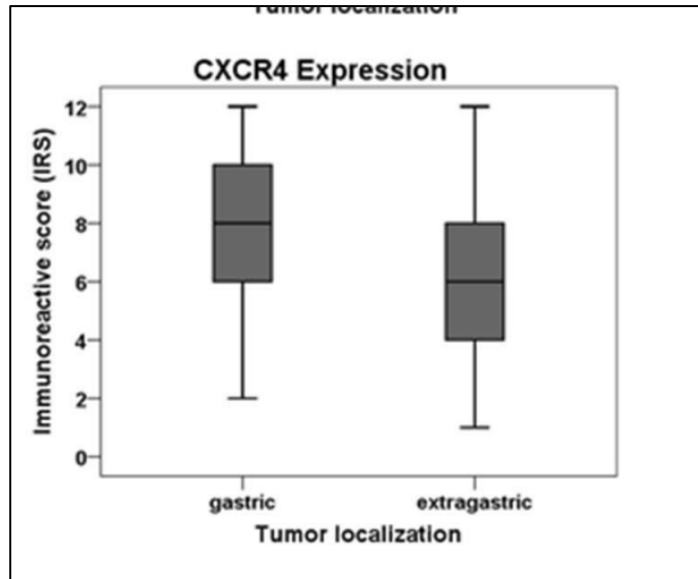


**TABLE 1. <sup>18</sup>F-FDG Avidity of Lymphoma According to World Health Organization Histopathologic Classification**

Histology	<i>n</i>	<sup>18</sup> F-FDG-avid	Negative	% <sup>18</sup> F-FDG avidity
Hodgkin disease	233	233	0	100
Burkitt lymphoma	18	18	0	100
Mantle cell lymphoma	14	14	0	100
Anaplastic large T-cell lymphoma	14	14	0	100
Marginal zone lymphoma, nodal	8	8	0	100
Lymphoblastic lymphoma	6	6	0	100
Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma	4	4	0	100
Plasmacytoma	3	3	0	100
Natural killer/T-cell lymphoma	2	2	0	100
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	222	216	6	97
Follicular lymphoma	140	133	7	95
Peripheral T-cell lymphoma	10	9	1	90
Small lymphocytic lymphoma	29	24	5	83
Enteropathy-type T-cell lymphoma	3	2	1	67
Marginal zone lymphoma, splenic	3	2	1	67
MALT marginal zone lymphoma	50	27	23	54
Lymphomatoid papulosis	2	1	1	50
Primary cutaneous anaplastic large T-cell lymphoma	5	2	3	40
All	766	718	48	94

## Differential somatostatin and CXCR4 chemokine receptor expression in MALT-type lymphoma of gastric and extragastric origin

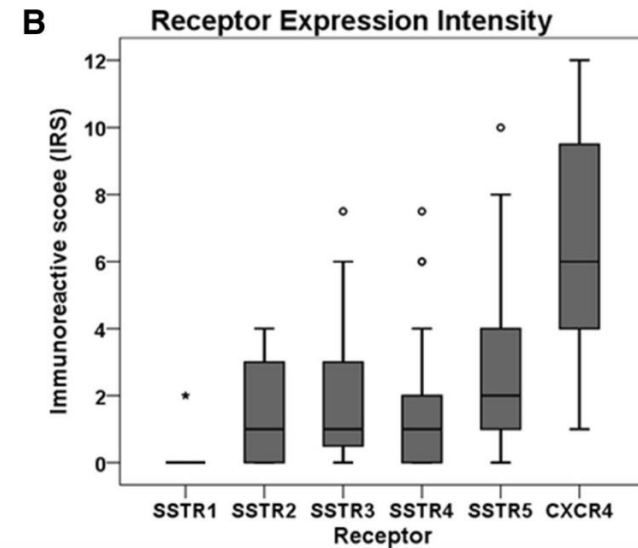
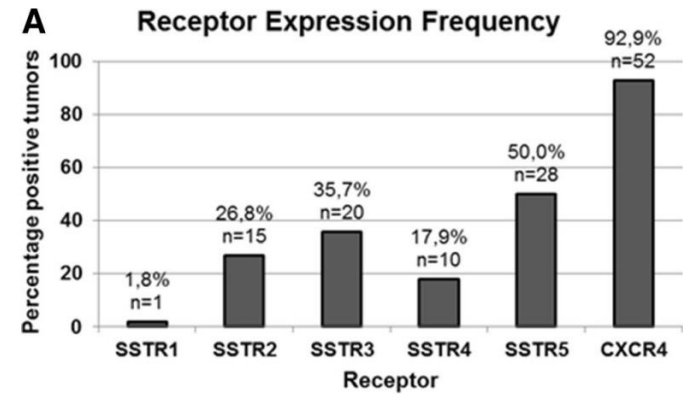
Susann Stollberg<sup>1</sup> · Daniel Kämmerer<sup>2</sup> · Elisa Neubauer<sup>1</sup> · Stefan Schulz<sup>1</sup> ·  
Ingrid Simonitsch-Klupp<sup>3</sup> · Barbara Kiesewetter<sup>4</sup> · Markus Raderer<sup>4</sup> · Amelie Lupp<sup>1</sup>



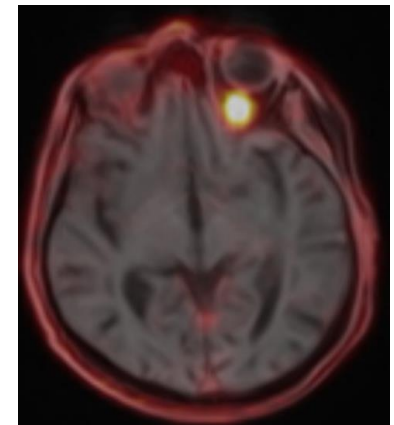
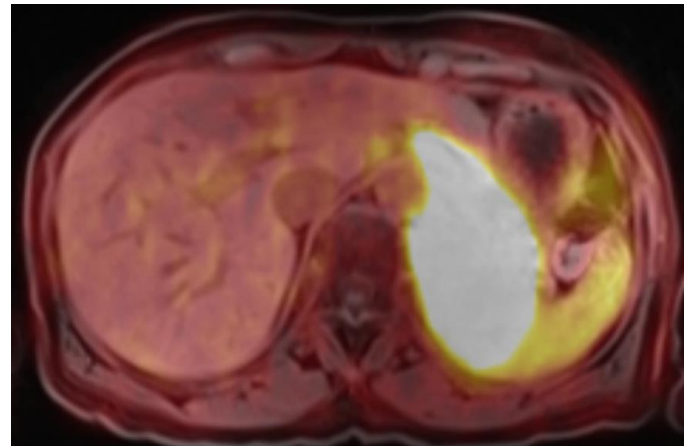
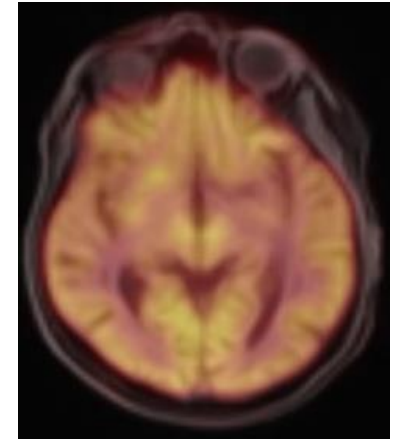
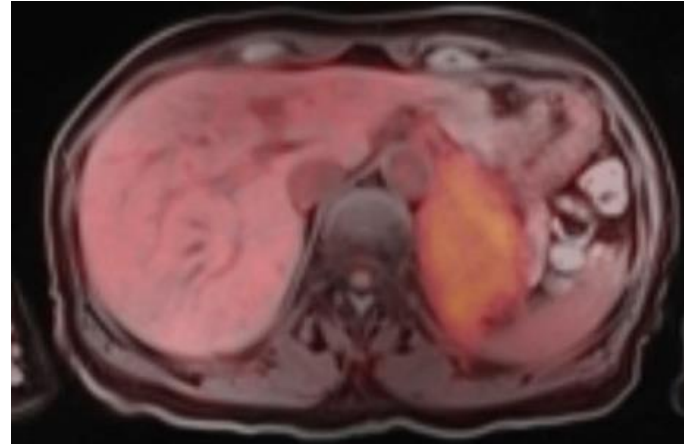
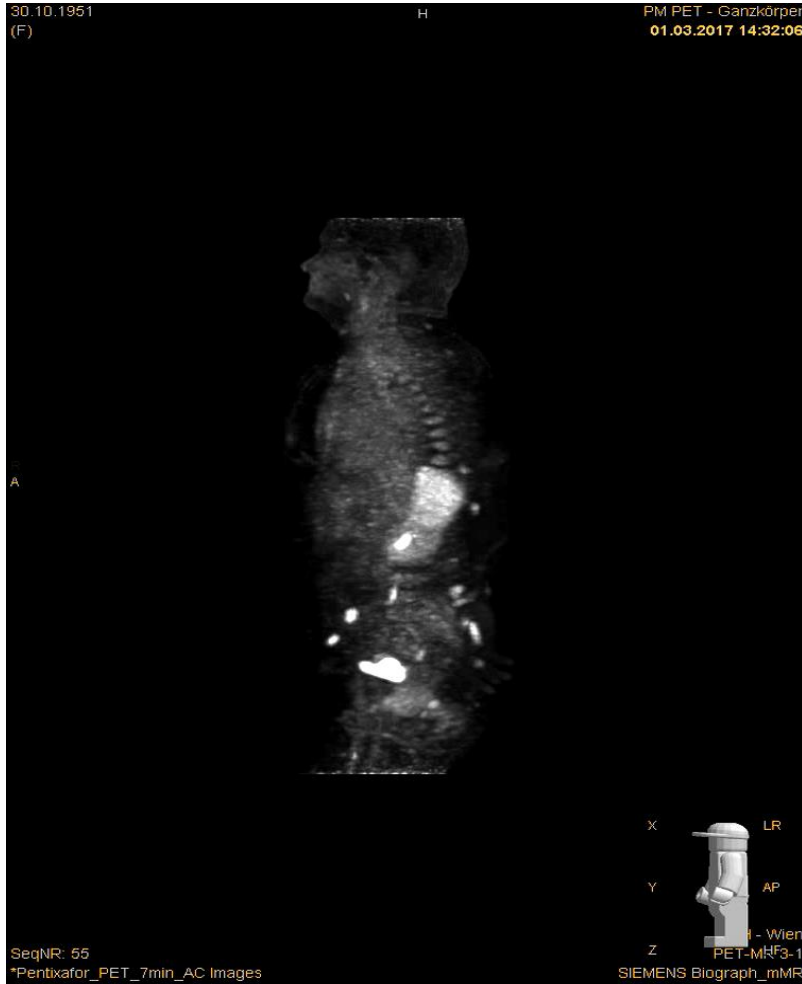
**N = 55**

Gastric: 11

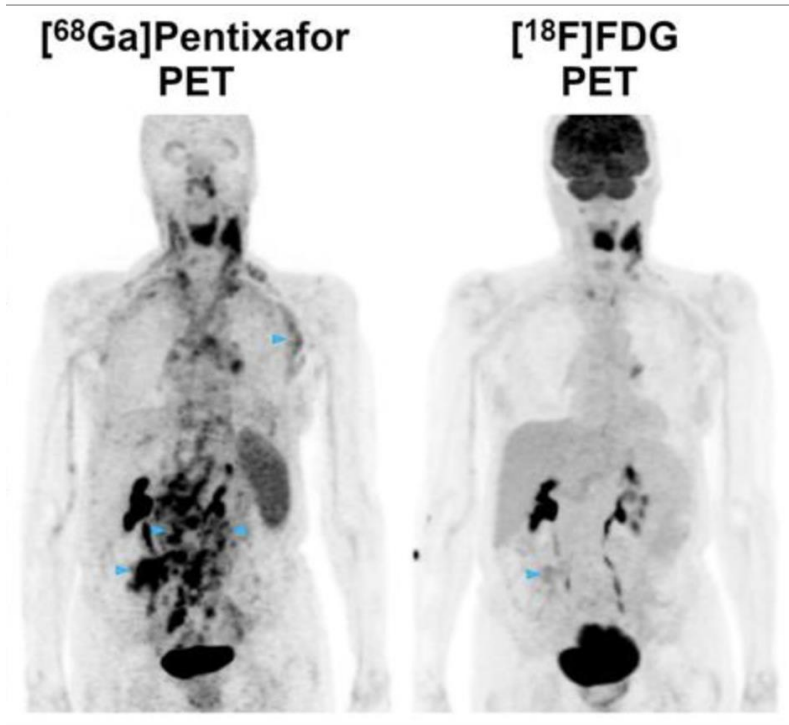
Extragastric: 44



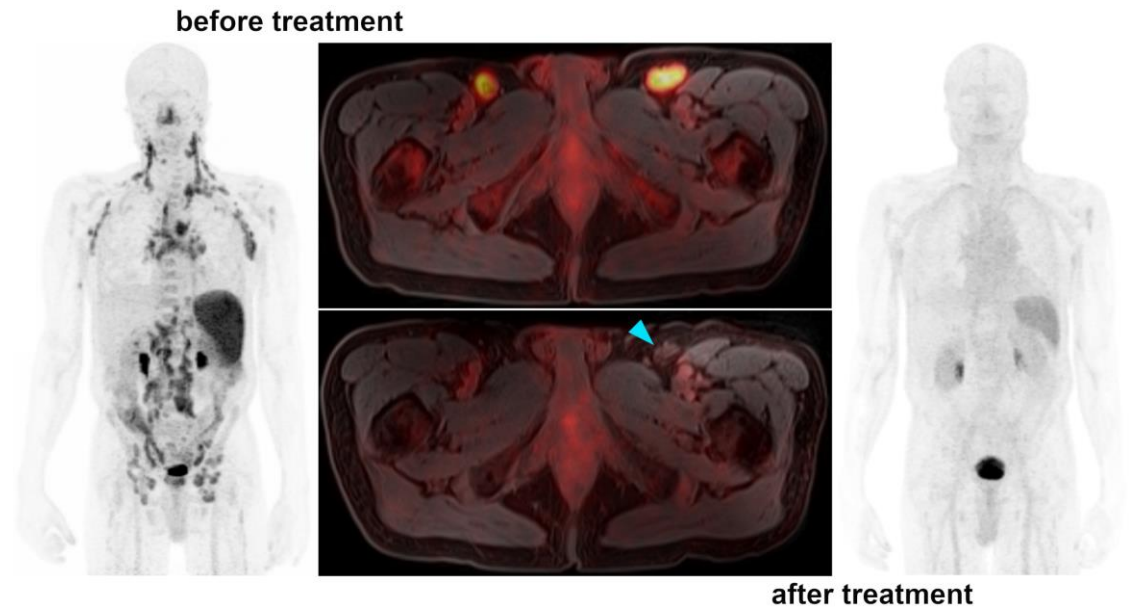
# Pentixafor-PET/MR



# Sidestep: Mantle Cell Lymphoma



*Mayerhoefer et al, Theranostics 2021*



*Mayerhoefer et al, Clin Nuclear Med 2023*

# 18F-FDG-PET/CT versus 68Ga-Pentixafor-PET/CT

- N = 21, untreated
- PET/CTs within 14 days

	<u>Pentixafor</u>	<u>18-F-FDG</u>
• MALT:	14 / 15	6 / 15
• nMZL:	5 / 5	3 / 5
• sMZL:	1 / 1	0 / 1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	95%	42%

## Chemokine Receptor PET/CT Provides Relevant Staging and Management Changes in Marginal Zone Lymphoma

Johannes Duell<sup>1</sup>, Andreas K. Buck<sup>2</sup>, Philipp E. Hartramp<sup>3</sup>, Wiebke Schlötelburg<sup>2</sup>, Simone Schneid<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Weich<sup>1</sup>, Niklas Dreher<sup>2</sup>, Constantin Lapa<sup>3</sup>, Malte Kircher<sup>3</sup>, Takahiro Higuchi<sup>2</sup>, Samuel Sannick<sup>2</sup>, Sebastian E. Serfling<sup>2</sup>, Markus Raderer<sup>4</sup>, Leo Rasche<sup>1,5</sup>, Hermann Einsele<sup>1,5</sup>, Max S. Topp<sup>1,5</sup>, Aleksander Kosmala<sup>\*2</sup>, and Rudolf A. Werner<sup>\*2,6</sup>

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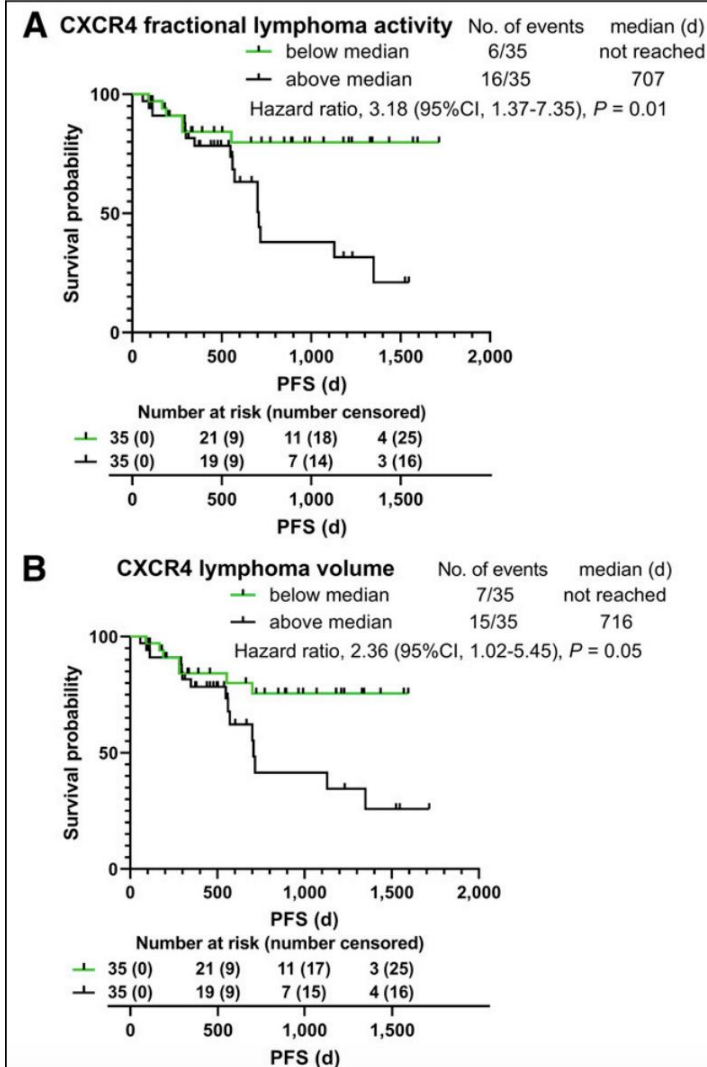
**TABLE 1**

Numbers of Organ Systems Affected as Detected by [<sup>68</sup>Ga]Ga-Pentixafor PET/CT and Diagnostic CT Alone

Organ	Pentixafor+		Sum
	Concordant	/CT-	
Lymph nodes	41	10	51
Bone and bone marrow	0	20	20
Orbit	12	7	19
Gastrointestinal tract	2	16	18
Salivary glands	7	7	14
Spleen	9	3	12
Lung	7	0	7
Kidneys	5	0	5
Other soft tissue	14	5	19

Diagnostic accuracy GI-tract: 94%

N = 100



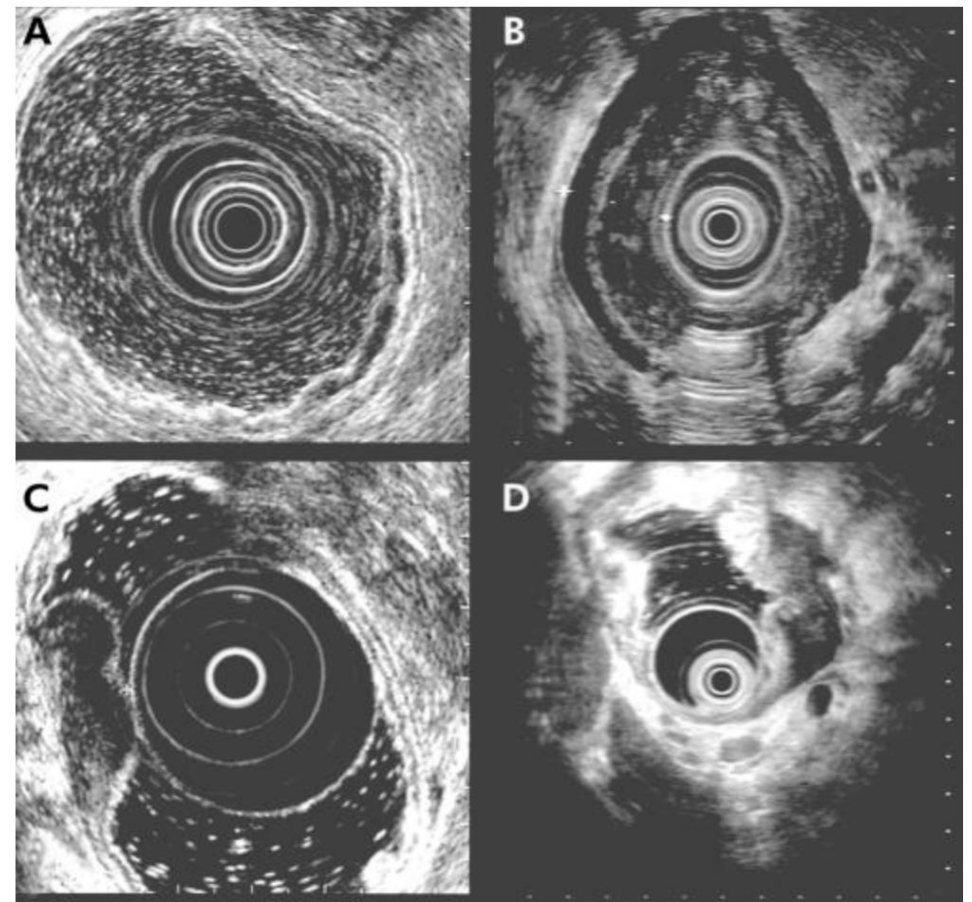
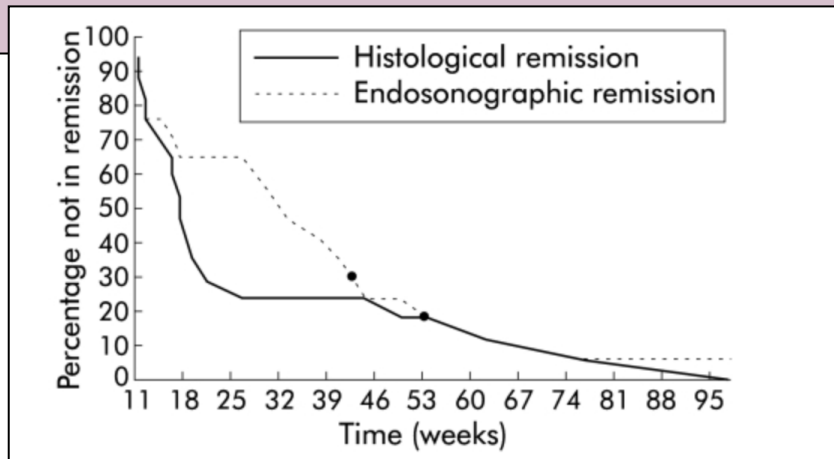
**SPECIAL ARTICLE**

**Marginal zone lymphomas: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up** ☆

E. Zucca<sup>1,2,3</sup>, L. Arcaini<sup>4,5</sup>, C. Buske<sup>6</sup>, P. W. Johnson<sup>7</sup>, M. Ponzoni<sup>8</sup>, M. Raderer<sup>9</sup>, U. Ricardi<sup>10</sup>, A. Salar<sup>11</sup>, K. Stamatopoulos<sup>12</sup>, C. Thieblemont<sup>13</sup>, A. Wotherspoon<sup>14</sup> & M. Ladetto<sup>15</sup>, on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee

**Table 3. Specific staging and work-up procedures for EMZL at different prim**

Site	Exam
Stomach	EGD
	Endoscopic US
	IHC

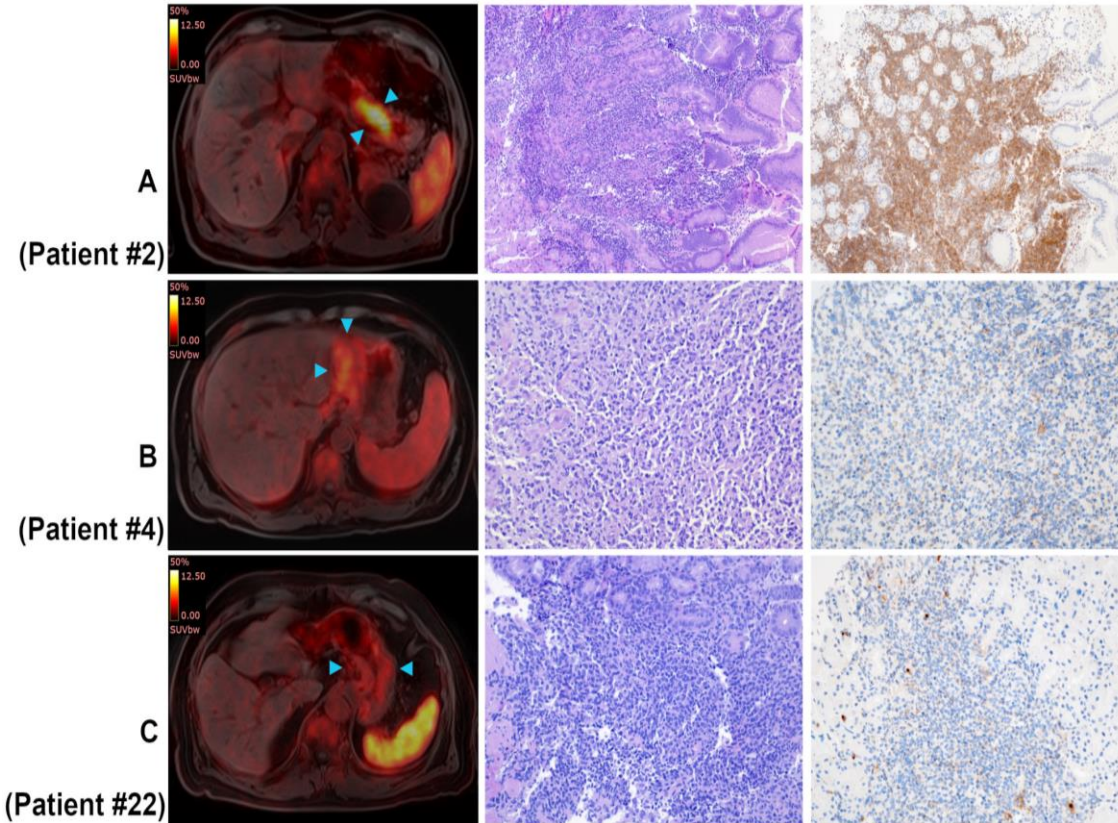


# 68Ga-Pentixafor PET/MR follow-up

[68Ga]Pentixafor  
PET/MRI

H&E stain

CXCR4 stain



**26 patients, HP-eradication**  
(46 post-eradication PET/MRs)

Comparison to matched biopsies (GELA)

**Sensitivity:** 95%  
**Specificity:** 100%

Mayerhöfer et al, Blood 2021

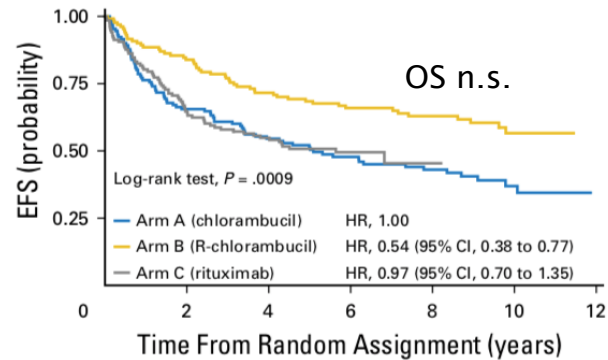


# Neuigkeiten in der Therapie?



## IELSG 19 Chlorambucil +/-R

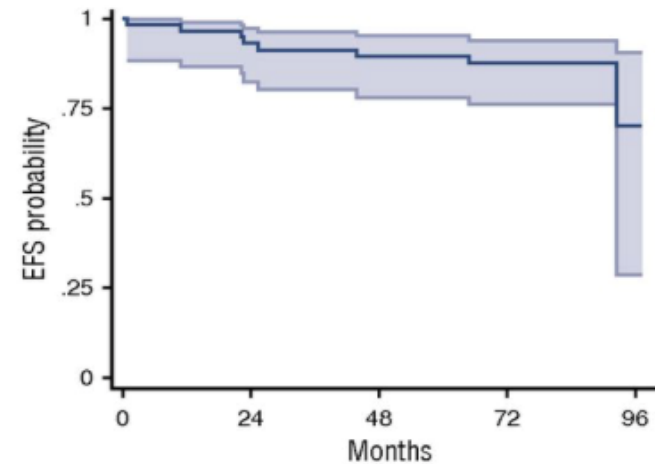
- JCO 2013 & 2017
- Randomized Phase III, 454 patients
- Chlorambucil 5-year EFS 51%
- Rituximab 5-year EFS 50%
- R-Chlorambucil 5yr EFS 68%



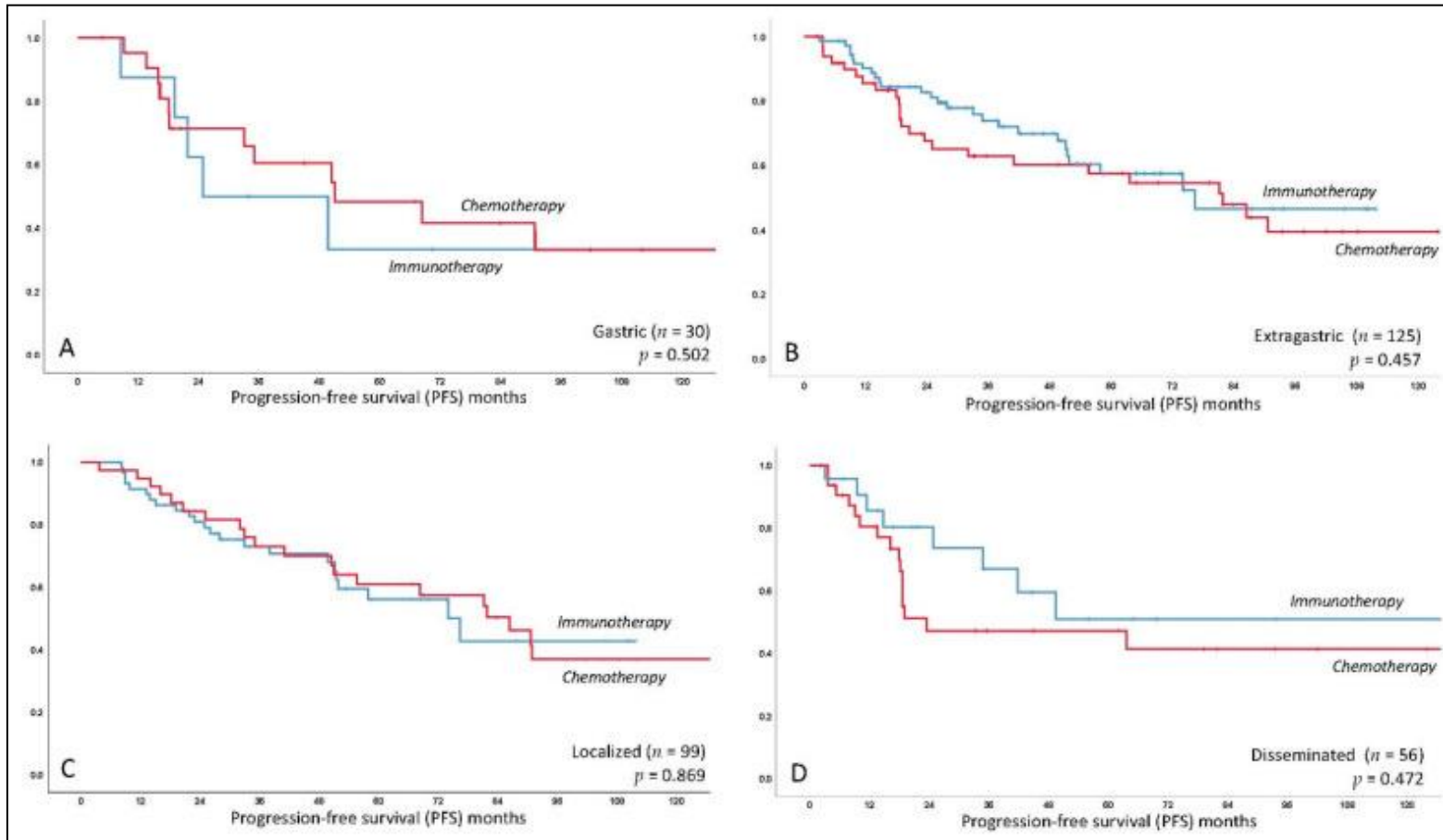
No. at risk:	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
Arm A	131	85	68	53	41	16	0
Arm B	132	109	93	76	58	23	0
Arm C	138	87	69	30	2	0	0

## MALT 2008-01 R-Bendamustine

- Lancet Haematol 2014, Blood 2017
- Phase II, 60 patients
- ORR 100%, CRu 98%
- EFS 7yr 88%
- Option for treatment stop - CR4 (75%)



# Chemo vs “targeted therapies”



**ORR:**

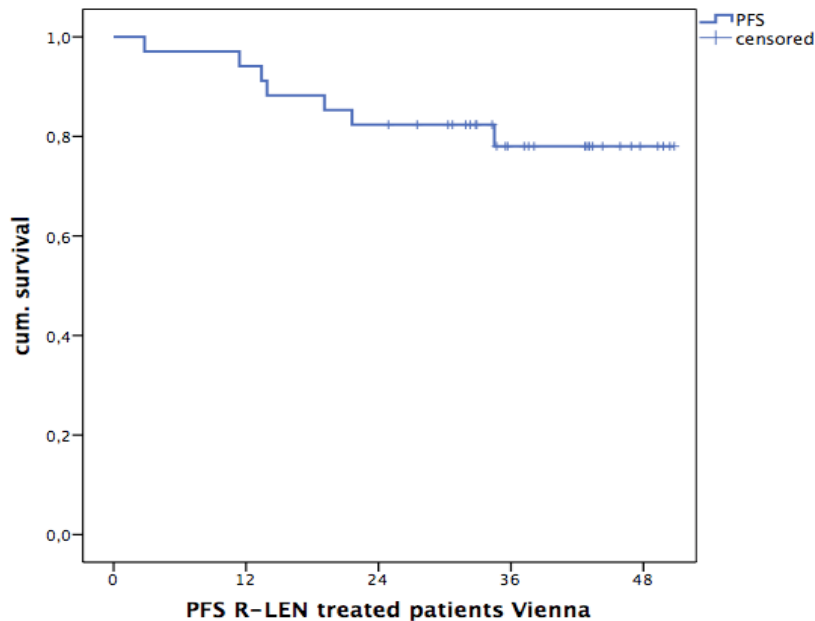
90% vs 68%

**CR:**

75% vs 73 %

# Chemo-free approaches: Rituximab/Revlimid (R2)

<b>OVERALL RESPONSE RATE</b>	<b>80.4% (37/46)</b>
Complete remission	54.3% (25/46)
Partial remission	26.1% (12/46)
Stable disease	17.4% (8/46)
Progressive disease	2.3% (1/46)

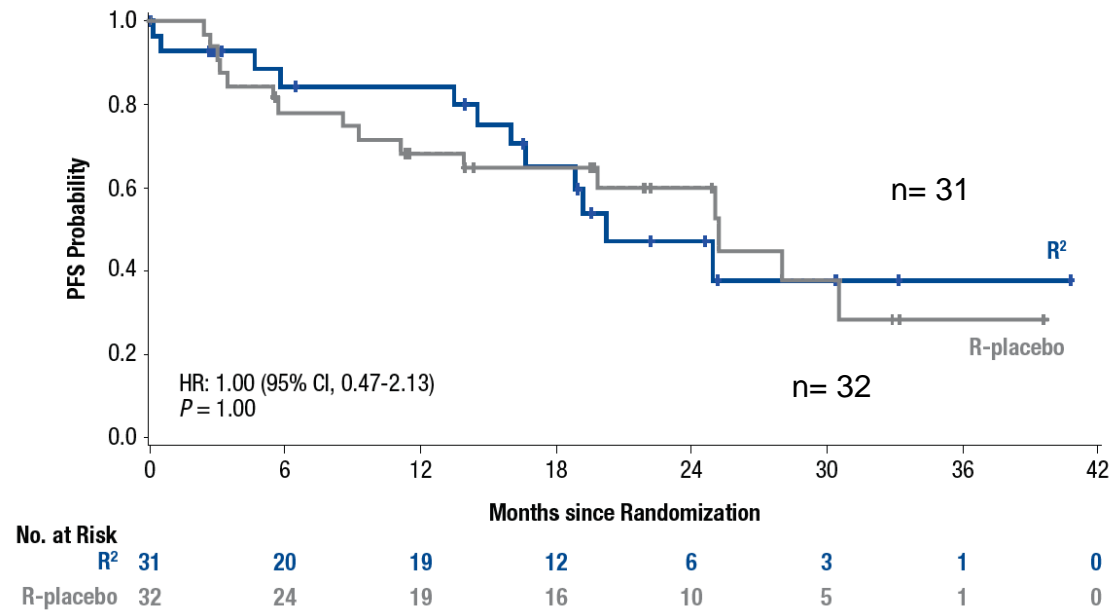


<u>Number of patients</u>	46
<u>Median FUP:</u>	38.6 months
<u>Median PFS</u>	<b>Not reached</b>
<u>Number of relapses</u>	7 (11-34m)
<u>Alive at last FUP:</u>	94% (32/34)
<u>Disease related deaths</u>	1 (transformed)

# AUGMENT subgroup - R<sup>2</sup> in r/r MZL patients



EHA 2019



After a median follow-up of 27.9 months (range, 0.5-51.3), median PFS was 20.2 months in the R<sup>2</sup> arm vs 25.2 months in the R-placebo arm ( $P = 1.0$ )

# IELSG40/CLEO phase II trial of clarithromycin and lenalidomide in relapsed/refractory extranodal marginal zone lymphoma

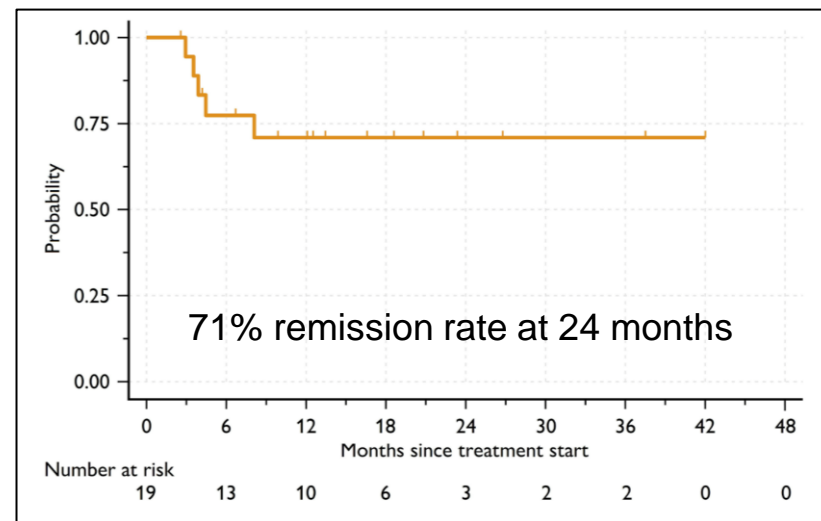
Footnotes

References

Maria Cristina Pirosa, Marianna Sassone, Barbara Kiesewetter, Armando Lopez Guillermo, Liliana Devizzi, Eva Domingo Domènech, Alessandra Tucci, Donato Mannina, Michele Merli, Antonio Salar, Carlo Visco, Fabiana Esposito, Luisella Bonomini, Emanuele Zucca, Andrés J. M. Ferreri, Markus Raderer

Vol. 108 No. 6 (2023): June, 2023 <https://doi.org/10.3324/haematol.2022.281963>

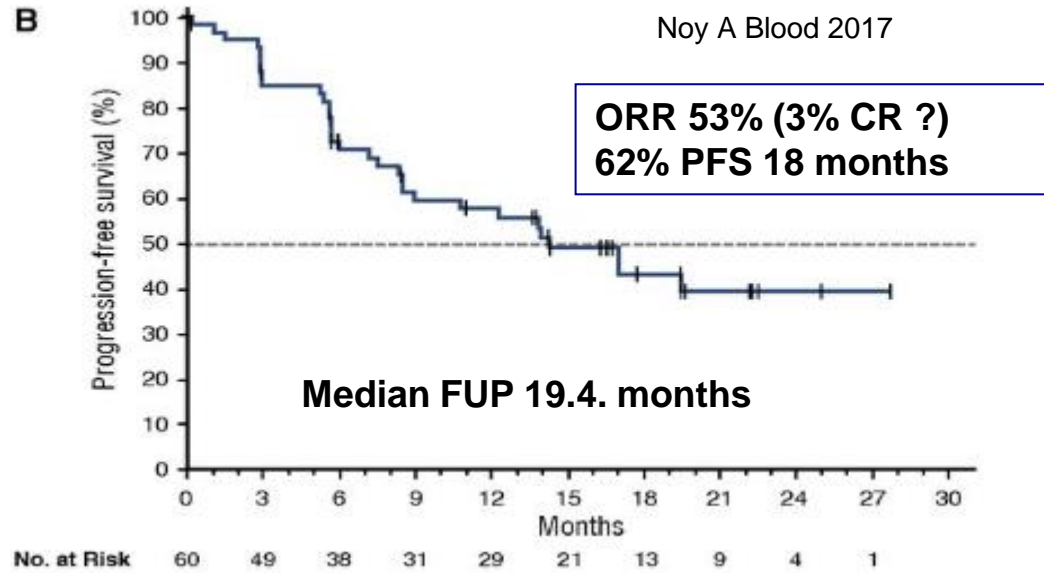
## Median PFS 40 mos (ITT)



Response	ITT patient population (total 43 patients) N (%; 95% CI)	Evaluable patients (total 38 patients) N (%; 95% CI)	Treatment entirely completed (total 21 patients) N (%; 95% CI)
Overall response rate	19 (44; 29-60)	19 (50; 33-67)	14 (67; 43-85)
Complete response	6 (14; 5-28)	6 (16; 6-31)	6 (29; 11-52)
Partial response	13 (30; 17-46)	13 (34; 20-51)	8 (38; 18-62)
Stable disease	14 (33; 19-49)	14 (37; 22-54)	7 (33; 15-57)
Progressive disease	5 (12; 4-25)	5 (13; 4-28)	0
Not evaluable	5 (12; 4-25)	na	na

ITT: intent-to-treat; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; na: not applicable.

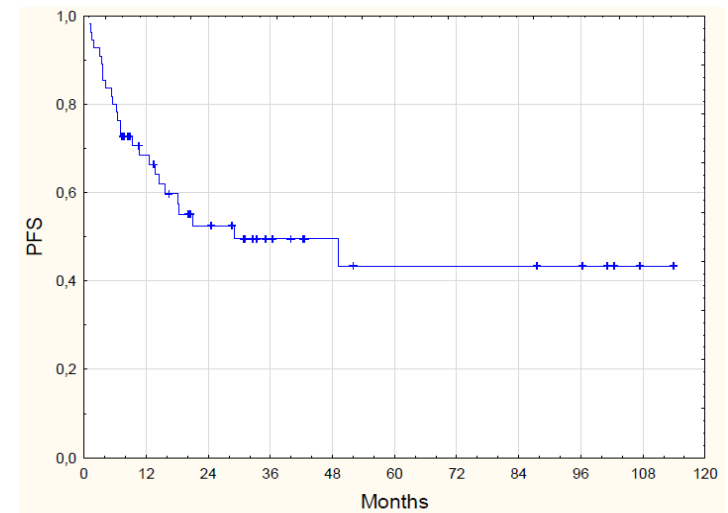
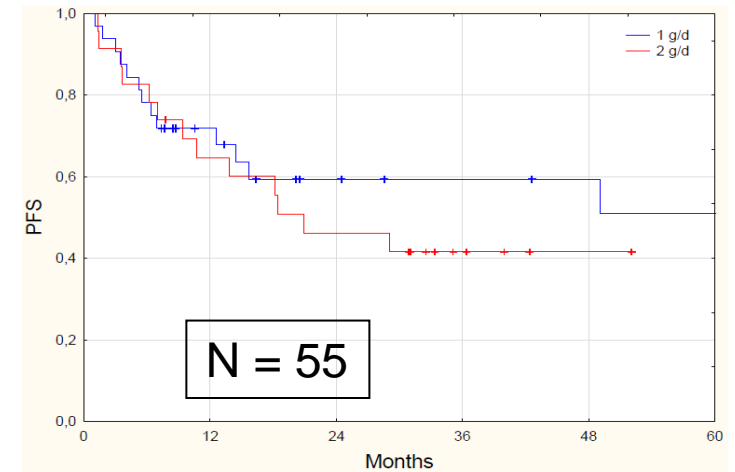
# Ibrutinib



- N = 63 (MALT 32, nodal 17, splenic 14)
- Events: 13 PD, 7 relapse after initial response and 6 PDs after SD
- No cases of HGT
- Failures involved the primary site of disease in all cases but two.

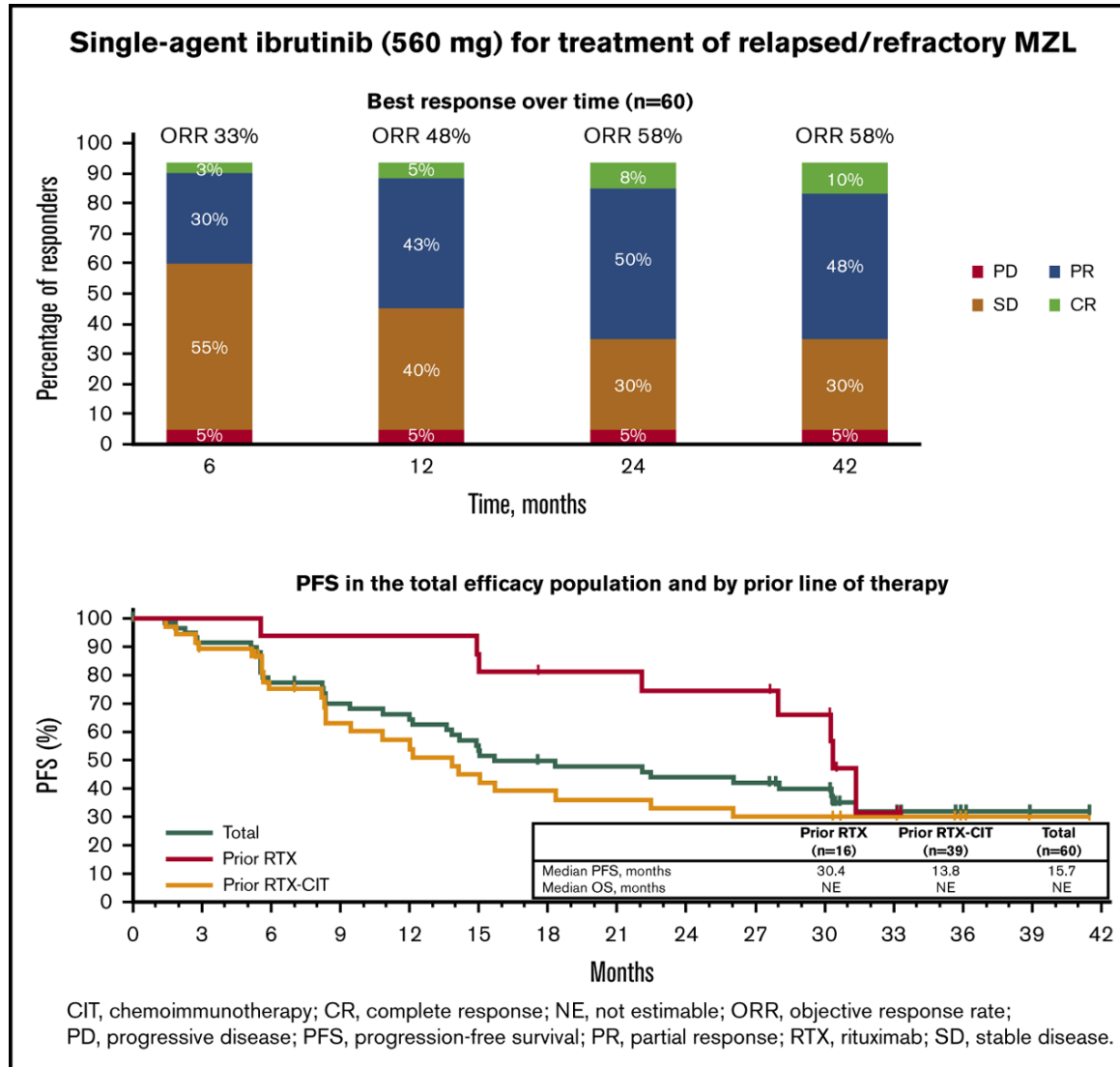
# Clarithromycin

ORR 54%, 24% CR  
52% PFS 36 months



**Clarithromycin median FUP 33 months**

# Durable ibrutinib responses in relapsed/refractory marginal zone lymphoma: long-term follow-up and biomarker analysis



**ORR:**

EMZL	63%
nMZL	47%
sMZL	62%

*Noy et al, Blood Adv 2022*

**Patients**  
R/R MZL  
(N=43)



Median age, y

69

Median # prior therapies

1

**Subtype**

Extranodal

44%

Nodal

30%

Splenic

26%

**Acalabrutinib monotherapy**

PO 100 mg BID

**Median follow-up**



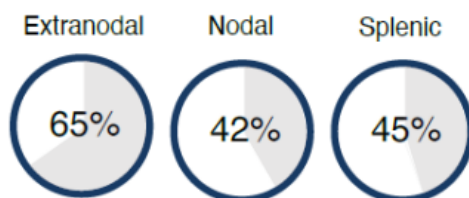
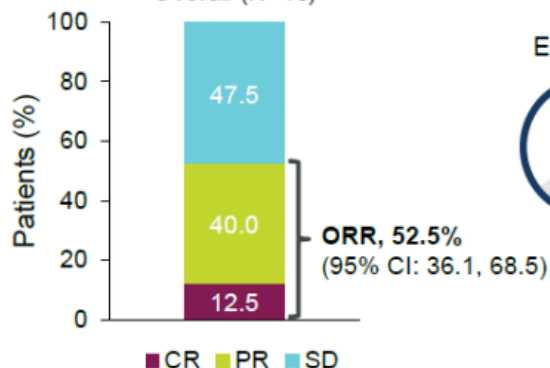
13.3 mo

Data cutoff January 4, 2022

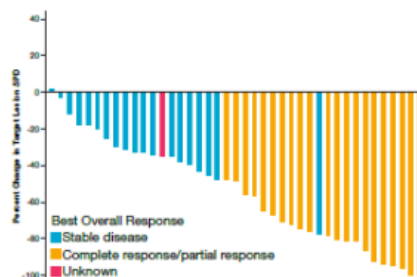
**Investigator-Assessed ORR in Evaluable Patients**

Overall (N=40)

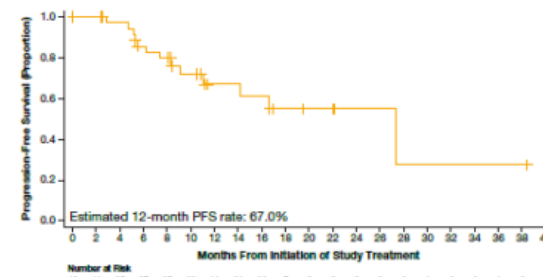
**ORR by Subtype**



**Best Percent Change in Sum of Product Diameters**



**Progression-free Survival**



**Safety**



Most adverse events were **grade 1 or 2 in severity**



**5% discontinued acalabrutinib** due to adverse events



**No atrial fibrillation/flutter, ventricular arrhythmias, or major hemorrhage**



**One death** due to adverse event (septic shock)

**Conclusions**



With an ORR of 53%, these results support acalabrutinib as an alternative therapy for patients with R/R MZL



Adverse events reported were consistent with the known safety profile of acalabrutinib

BID, twice daily; CI, confidence interval; CR, complete response; MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; PO, orally; PR, partial response; R/R, relapsed/refractory; SD, stable disease; SPD, sum of product diameters.

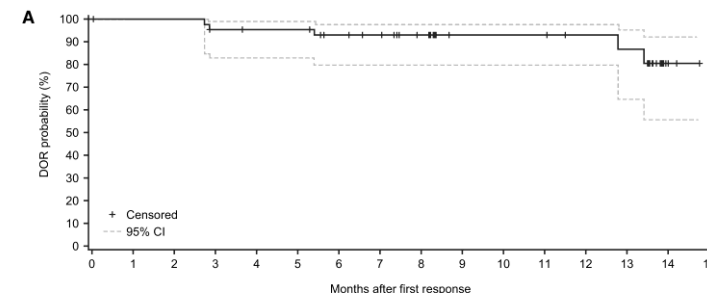


# From: The MAGNOLIA Trial: Zanubrutinib, a Next-Generation Bruton Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor, Demonstrates Safety and Efficacy in Relapsed/Refractory Marginal Zone Lymphoma

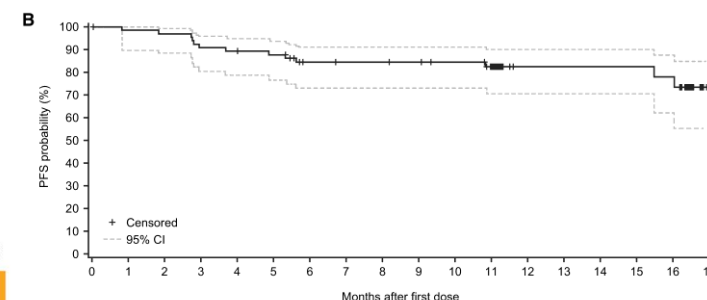
Clin Cancer Res. 2021;27(23):6323-6332. doi:10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-21-1704

**N = 68**

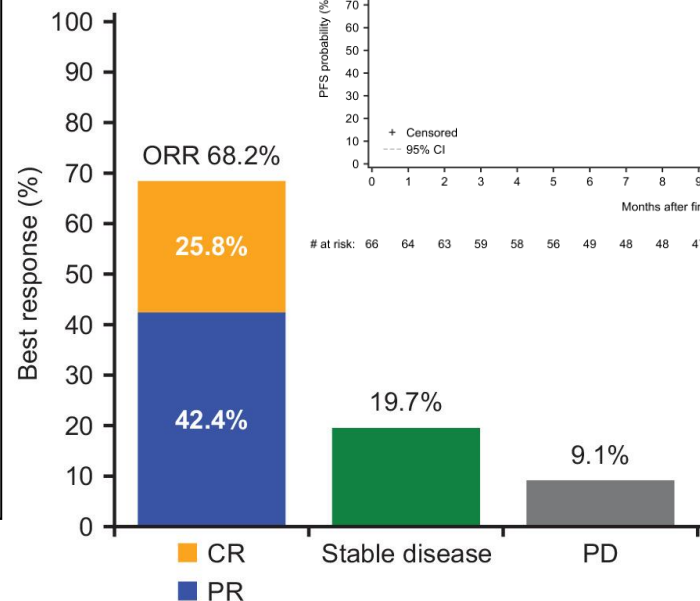
Refractory disease <sup>c</sup>	22 (32.4)
Evidence of FDG-avid disease by IRC, <i>n</i> (%)	
FDG-avid	61 (89.7)
Non-FDG-avid	7 (10.3)
MZL subtype, <i>n</i> (%)	
Extranodal (MALT)	26 (38.2)
Nodal	26 (38.2)
Splenic	12 (17.6)
Unknown <sup>d</sup>	4 (5.9)
Site of disease for MALT subtype, <i>n</i> (%)	
Gastric	2 (7.7)
Cutaneous	4 (15.4)
Nongastric/noncutaneous	19 (73.1)
Unknown	1 (3.8)



# at risk: 45 44 44 41 40 40 35 33 28 17 17 17 15 14 2 0



# at risk: 66 64 63 59 58 56 49 48 48 47 45 41 18 18 18 18 17 0

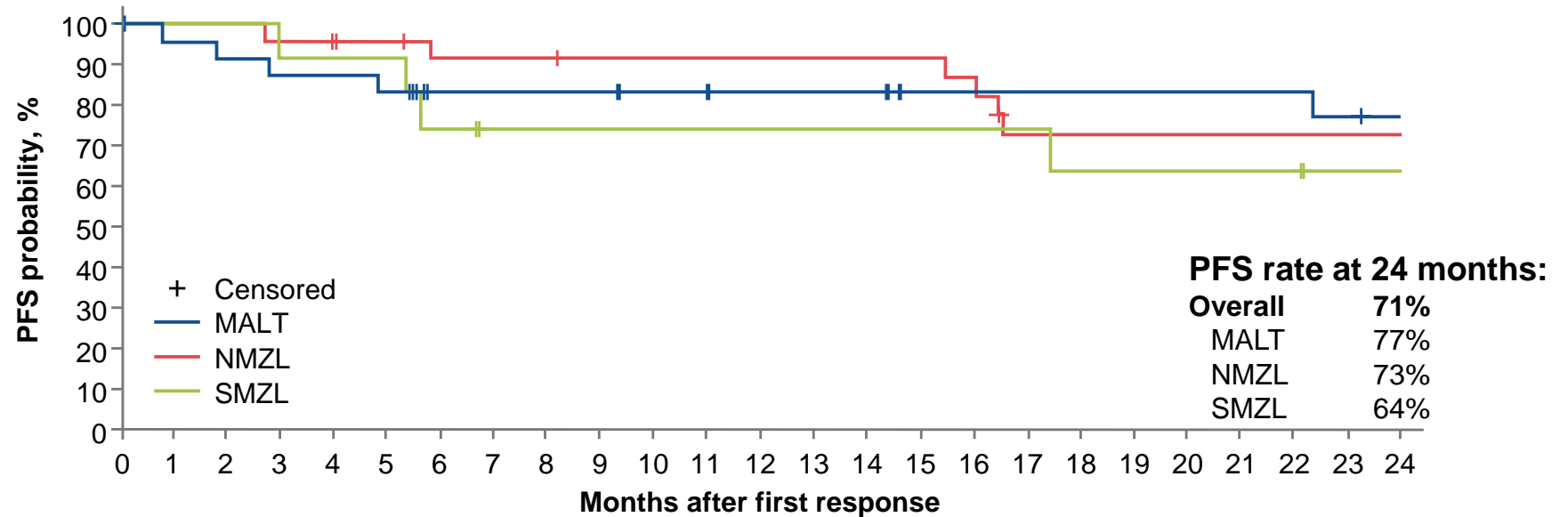


Response to zanubrutinib (N = 66)

**Zugelassen nach CD20-Therapie!**

# PFS by MZL Subtypes by IRC Assessment

## MAGNOLIA – Longer-Term Follow-Up



### No. at risk

MALT	25	23	22	21	21	20	18	18	18	18	17	17	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	12	
NMZL	25	25	25	24	24	23	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
SMZL	12	12	12	11	11	11	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	

Data cutoff date: 04 May 2022.

Opat S et al. Oral presentation presented at ASH 2022. Abstract 234

# Take Home Message:

## Extranodales Marginalzonen-Lymphom (MALT LYMPHOM)

Sprache: German  
Bereich: Onkopedia  
DokumentTyp: Guideline  
Klassifizierung: ONKOPEDIA::Hematological Malignancies  
Fachgesellschaften: DGHO OeGHO SGHSSH SGMO  
Stand: 10/2023  
ICD10:  
LLThema: Extranodales Marginalzonen-Lymphom (MZoL)

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