

TARGETED THERAPY IN NHL

Essay

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List of Abbreviations

ABC	Activated B-cell like
ACVBP	Doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, vindesine, bleomycin, and prednisone
ADC	Antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity
ALCL	Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma
ASCT	Autologous stem cell transplantation
BL	Burkitt's Lymphoma
CD	Cluster of Differentiation
CDC	Complement dependent cytotoxicity
CHOP	Cyclophosphamide–adriamycin–vincristine–prednisone
CHOEP	Cyclophosphamide–adriamycin–vincristine– etoposide prednisone
CHVP	Cyclophosphamide–doxorubicin–vindesine-prednisone
CLL	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
C(M)OPP	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, procarbazine, and prednisone CODOX-
M/IVAC	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, high-dose methotrexate/ifosfamide, etoposide, high-dose cytarabine
CR	Complete response
CVP	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine and prednisone
DHAP	Dexamethasone,high dose cytarabine, and cisplatin
DLBCL	Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma
DLT	Dose limiting toxicity
DSHNHL	German High-grade Lymphoma Study Group
EBV	Epstein Barr Virus
ECOG	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group

EFS	Event-free survival
EPOCH	Etoposide, prednisone, vincristine, cyclophosphamide, and doxorubicin
ESHAP	Etoposide, methyl-prednisone, cytarabine, and cisplatin
FCM	Fladarabine, cyclophosphamide and mitoxantrone
FFS	Failure-free survival
FLIPI	Follicular Lymphoma International Prognostic Index
FM	Fludarabine&mitoxantrone
FN	Fludarabine &Novantrone
GELA	Groupe d'Etude des Lymphomes de l'Adulte
GCB	Germinal center B-cell like
HACA	Human antichimeric antibody
HAMA	Human antimurine antibody
HCT	Autologous hematopoietic cell transplantation
HD	Hodgkin's disease
HDT	High-dose chemotherapy
HHV8	Human herpes virus 8
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HSPs	Heat shock proteins
Hyper-CVAD/MA	Fractionated cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, dexamethasone, alternated with high-dose methotrexate and cytarabine
HTLV-1	Human T-cell leukemia virus-1
ICE	Iphosphamide–carboplatin–etoposide
Ld	Lenalidomide
IELSG	International Extranodal Lymphoma Study Group
IL	Interleukin

IFN	Interferon
IPI	International Prognostic Index
LDH	Lactate dehydrogenase
LPL	Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma
LQC	Last qualifying chemotherapy
MALT	Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue
MAbs	Monoclonal antibodies
MCL	Mantle Cell Lymphoma
MCP	Mitoxantrone, chlorambucil, and prednisone
MInT	Mabthera International Trial
MTA	Molecularly targeted anticancer agent
mTOR	Mammalian Target of Rapamycin
MTD	Maximum tolerated dose
NF-κB	Nuclear factor kappa B
NK	Natural killer
OS	Overall Survival.
OR	Overall Response
ORR	Overall Response Rate
PBL	Plasmablastic Lymphoma
REL	Primary Effusion Lymphoma
PFS	Progression-free survival
PI3K	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
PTCLs	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma
PR	Partial response rate
RIT	Radio Immunotherapy

RT	Radiotherapy
RR	Response Rate
SLL	Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma
Td	Thalidomide
Tdt	Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase
TLS	Tumor lysis syndrome
TTF	Time to treatment failure.
TTP	Time to progression
WHO	World Health Organization

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المخلص العربي

الورم الليمفاوي غير الهودجكن هو نوع من الأورام السرطانية الليمفاوية التي تنشأ وتتطور في أنسجة الجهاز الليمفاوي، التي تمثل أحد المكونات الرئيسية للمنظومة المناعية بالجسم والتي تتكون من أنسجة وخلايا مختلفة ومتعددة الوظائف، تتكامل معاً كجزء أساسي في الرد المناعي، وتتمو الخلايا في الجهاز الليمفاوي بشكل غير اعتيادي وتتقسم بسرعة وبصورة عشوائية. ومن ثم تتكون كمية كبيرة من النسيج الليمفاوي لتكون الورم السرطاني الذي قد ينتشر. لقد كثرت الابحاث في الاونة الاخيرة لإيجاد بديل للعلاج التقليدي (الكيميائي&الإشعاعي).

و كان من نتائج هذه الابحاث التوصل إلى علاج جديد يعرف بالعلاج الموجة الذى يقوم بمهاجمة مستقبلات خاصه فى الخلية السرطانية ،تكون هي السبب في نمو الورم مما يؤدي إلى موت هذه الخلية أو منعها من الإنتشار .كما إن استخدامها مع العقاقير الكيميائية يزيد من فرصة التأثير على الخلايا السرطانية ويقلل من عدم إستجابتها للعلاج.

يعتبر "ريتوكسماب" كعلاج بالأجسام المضادة أحادية النسيلة' أشهر هذه العقاقير. يتم استخدامه منفردا في بعض الحالات، و في حالات أخرى يستخدم بالإضافة إلى العلاج الكيميائي.و قد اثبتت الأبحاث قدرة المرضى من التمتع بحياة خالية من المرض لفترات أطول. اكتشف أيضا نمط جديد من العلاج أطلق عليه" العلاج المناعي المشع" ، استخدمت فيه النظائر المشعة، التي تُحمل على الأجسام المضادة، وتهدف إلى تسليط الإشعاع النووي على الخلايا السرطانية فقط، فيتم بذلك الحد من نموها وقتلها.

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Abstract

The traditional treatment of NHL has less reliably delivers long-term disease free survival. This has led to increasing exploration to targeted therapy. Foremost among these has been the development of monoclonal antibodies. RIT and the non-monoclonal antibody new therapeutic agents. The major challenge is to identify appropriate patient groups and clinical settings optimally to exploit their activity.

Keywords: NHL- Targeted therapy- Monoclonal antibodies

INTRODUCTION

NHL is the most common hematological cancer in adults, with more than 66,000 newly diagnosed cases in the United States in 2008. (*Jemal A, et al., 2008*). In Egypt, during the years 2003-2004, the department of pathology at the NCI, received a total of 878 NHL cases. They constituted 8.95% of total malignancies. (*Nadia Mokhtar, et al., 2007*)

The incidence of NHL increases exponentially with age after 20 years (*Armitage JO & Weisenburger DD, 1998*). Although, it is chemo&radio-sensitive, yet relapses occur in about 40-60% of complete responders (*Fisher RI, et al., 1993*).

The recent advances in cancer biology and synthetic chemistry have generated extraordinary opportunities for the development of molecularly targeted cancer therapeutics. Molecularly targeted anticancer agents (MTAs) are defined as agents that selectively target specific molecular features of cancer cells such as aberrations in genes, proteins, or pathways that regulate tumor growth, progression, and survival. (*Anthony J. Murgo, et al., 2008*)

An increasing number of MTAs are being developed with the goal of producing more effective and less toxic therapy. Furthermore, progress in the development of MTAs can shape cancer therapeutics into a more personalized form of cancer medicine. (*Anthony J. Murgo, et al., 2008*)

The classic model is seen with Rituximab "anti CD20" in NHL. However, the future depends on how much we know about the molecular pathology of the disease. The problem of NHL is that, it is a heterogeneous disease of lymphoproliferative disorders which differ significantly in their molecular biology and hence in targeted therapy. In order

to understand more the evolution of targeted therapy, we need to understand the biology of NHL. (*Jürgen Rademaker, 2007*)

AIM OF THE WORK

This review provides updates on targeted therapy for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) treatment that have been introduced in the clinic or will be introduced in the near future. It provides a highlight on their molecular biology, mechanisms of action , safety profile and their impact on the overall survival of the patients.