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Evaluation of the (R)VAD+C regimen for the treatment of newly diagnosed mantle cell lymphoma. Combined results of two prospective phase II trials from the French GOELAMS group

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ABSTRACT

Background

There is currently no international consensus for first-line treatment (prior to autologous stem cell transplantation) in mantle cell lymphoma patients. Here, we investigated the efficacy and tolerance of VAD associated with chlorambucil (VAD+C) and rituximab or not before autologous stem cell transplantation.

Design and Methods

Between 1996 and 2005, 113 previously untreated mantle cell lymphoma patients were enrolled in two consecutive prospective phase II studies. Responses and response factors to the (R)VAD+C regimen were evaluated. The survival prognostic value of the MIPI score and Ki67 were also analyzed.

Results

The induction phase of 4 courses of (R)VAD+C showed very low hematologic and extra-hematologic toxicity (grade 3-4 thrombopenia and neutropenia, 9% and 2.7%, respectively and grade 3-4 extra-hematologic toxicities, 1.6%). Overall and complete response rates were 73% and 46%, respectively, and rose to 83% and 51% for the 70% of patients with less than two independent response factors (LDH, B symptoms and lymphocytosis). At the end of treatment, 65% of patients were in complete remission. Progression free and overall survival were significantly better in the transplanted population. The MIPI score was confirmed as a predictor of survival. Ki67, serum LDH, Performance Status (PS) and B symptoms were identified as independent prognostic factors of survival. A prognostic scoring system could stratify patients into three risk groups with markedly different median overall survival of 112, 44 and 11 months, respectively.

Conclusions

The (R)VAD+C is an effective regimen with very low toxicity. In addition to the MIPI score, Ki67 expression provides additional independent prognostic information for the prediction of overall survival (*ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00285389*).

Key words: autologous stem cell transplantation, mantle cell lymphoma, chlorambucil.

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Introduction

Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is an aggressive form of lymphoma described in the international WHO classification.¹ Over the last decade the median overall survival (OS) for MCL patients has risen from 3-4 years to five years.² A much shorter survival is, however, associated with some histological subtypes, such as blastic variants where median OS is 14 months compared to 53 months for the common forms.³

There is currently no consensual front-line therapy for MCL. Prior to the introduction of rituximab, and despite the non-superiority of regimens containing anthracyclines,^{4,5} the CHOP regimen was initially widely used as the reference treatment in view of its efficacy in aggressive large B-cell lymphoma. Reported overall response (OR) and complete remission rates (CR) range from 57 to 92%, and 7 to 30%, respectively.⁶⁻⁸ High-dose cytarabine-based regimens, such as DHAP⁸ or Hyper-CVAD,⁹ have been shown to achieve better responses; around 95% OR and between 38% and 84% CR, respectively.^{9,10} However, higher toxicities make these regimens difficult to complete in elderly patients.

Several reports have demonstrated that high-dose consolidation therapy including autologous stem cell transplantation (auto-SCT) improves PFS.^{9,11-15} This was confirmed by the European MCL network in a randomized prospective phase III study.¹⁶ Auto-SCT associated to rituximab treatment of molecular relapse has been shown to extend median OS to five years.¹⁷

Here we report the long-term follow-up results of two French GOELAMS studies which evaluated the tolerance and efficacy of the VAD+C regimen with or without rituximab in a total of 113 newly diagnosed MCL patients.¹⁸ The prognostic value of the recently-devised MIPI score¹⁹ and Ki67 expression status were also evaluated.

Design and Methods

Study design

The designs of the LM 1996 and LM2001 trials are summarized in Figure 1. The goal of LM 1996 was to evaluate the efficacy and tolerance of the VAD+C regimen.¹⁸ This trial was opened for patients aged between 18 and 75 years old. The primary objective of LM2001 was to evaluate the association of rituximab to the VAD+C, in terms of efficacy and toxicity in patients under 65 years of age.

In LM1996, all patients underwent an induction phase of treatment including 4 cycles of the VAD+C regimen. The VAD regimen (vincristine 0.4 mg/d, doxorubicine 9 mg/m²/d infused intravenously over four days associated with dexamethasone 20 mg/12h intravenous (IV) or oral (PO) administration on days 1 to 4) was applied every five weeks (d1 to d1) and associated with ten days of chlorambucil 12 mg/d PO from day 20 to day 29 of each cycle.¹⁸ Responses were evaluated after four cycles. All patients showing more than a partial response (over 50%) were eligible for the second phase. During this second phase, patients under 61 years of age received 2 additional cycles of the VAD+C regimen followed four weeks later by high-dose melphalan (140 mg/m²) and a fractionated total body irradiation (TBI) (8 grays, 4 fractions) with peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) support. The fourth VAD cycle did not contain chlorambucil to limit the risk of harvest failure. Patients over 61 years not eligible for high-dose therapy received 4 additional cycles of VAD+C.

In the LM2001 trial, all 39 patients received the VAD+C induction associated to rituximab, (375 mg/m², at day 1 of each cycle). PBSC collection was performed as for LM1996 with, in addition, high-dose cyclophosphamide (4 g/m²), mobilization (one course) and *in vivo* purging with one injection of rituximab (375 mg/m²). Prior to autologous transplantation, patients received one cycle of RVAD+C and one cycle of VAD+C. The preparative regimen for transplant was identical to that used in the LM1996 trial.

Patients' selection

From 1996 to 2005, 113 newly diagnosed, previously untreated mantle cell lymphoma patients (according to the WHO classification¹) were enrolled in the two consecutive phase II trials by the French GOELAMS group described above. Ninety patients were included in LM1996 (inclusions proceeded from September 1996 through December 2000) and 39 patients in the LM2001 trial (from September 2003 through December 2005). Additional inclusion criteria were an Ann Arbor (AA) stage II-IV and a performance status (PS) between 0 and 2 according to the ECOG scale. Ann Arbor staging was based on clinical examination, CT scan, bone marrow biopsy and gastric endoscopy. Peripheral blood infiltration was assessed by lymphocyte count. Patients were required to have normal renal (creatinine clearance > 50 mL/mn), cardiac (ventricular ejection fraction > 50%) and hepatic (ASAT/ALAT < 3 times the upper limit) functions. Patients with positivity for HIV, HCV or HBV, or reporting a previous malignancy, were not included. These phase II studies were approved by the ethics committee of Grenoble University Hospital and by the GOELAMS institutional review board (IRB). All recruited patients provided written informed consent.

Tumor analysis

The initial pathological examination prior to inclusion was performed locally and included morphological analysis and immunohistochemical detection of at least CD20 expression. All diagnoses were reviewed centrally by 3 pathologists from the GOELAMS pathology panel. MCL were classified, according to the criteria of the WHO 2001 classification of Lymphoma, in two groups: the common group with two variants (small cells and marginal zone-like cells) and the blastoid group with the lymphoblastic-like and the pleomorphic variants.

A total of 127 tumors were reviewed (83 lymph nodes and 44 extranodal tissues as follows: bone marrow n=18, spleen n=11, gastrointestinal (GI) tract n=8, tonsils n=3, skin n=1, orbital tumor n=2, salivary gland n=1).

Immunohistochemistry was performed using a labeled streptavidin-biotin-peroxydase system with diaminobenzidine as chromogen (Ultra-tech, Beckman Coulter, Miami, FL, USA). The following monoclonal antibodies were used: anti-CD5 (Novocastra, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK), anti-CD23 (Novocastra), anti-IgD (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark) anti-cyclin D1 CCND1 (Novocastra) and anti-Ki67 (Novocastra). In the LM1996 study, Ki67 immunostaining and quantification were performed by counting a total of one thousand cells in two areas of high Ki67 expression (2x500). The mean Ki67 count (26%) was used as the cut-off that could distinguish two different prognostic groups. In the 2001 trial, Ki67 was quantified by counting 2x250 cells also showing high CCND1 expression. If this first count yielded 20-30% Ki67 positivity (approaching the cut off of 26%), an additional observation of 2x250 cells was performed to confirm the initial count.

Evaluation and response criteria

Physical examination and complete blood cell count (CBC) preceded each course of (R)VAD. A CT scan was performed after the induction phase and after completion of the treatment plan. A

bone marrow aspiration was also performed at these check-points. Subsequently, follow up was performed every three months during the first year and then every six months, including physical examination and CBC counts each time. CT scans were repeated every six months and bone marrow biopsies once yearly. Response was defined according to the International Working Group criteria.²⁰

Statistical and prognostic factor analyses

Sixteen parameters were analyzed as potential adverse prognostic factors for response rate: age at diagnosis (<61 years vs. ≥61 years), sex, pathology subtype (common form vs. blastoid variants), lymphocytosis at diagnosis ($<5 \times 10^9/L$ vs. $\geq 5 \times 10^9/L$), PS (ECOG 0-1 vs. 2), B symptoms, LDH serum level (Normal vs. >N), bulky tumor (maximal diameter <10 cm vs. ≥10cm), number of extranodal sites (<2 vs. ≥2), bone marrow infiltration, GI tract localization, spleen localization, rituximab administration or not, and Ki67 status. Response rate after the induction phase (<50% vs. ≥50%) and auto-SCT (yes vs. no) were also studied as prognostic factors of survival.

A logistic regression was applied with the SPSS (Chicago, IL, USA) software to identify which factors impacted on the response rate. According to the international response criteria,²¹ the probability of overall survival (OS) was calculated for all patients from day one of the first cycle, until death, and the probability of progression free survival (PFS) until death or progression. OS and PFS were plotted with the StatView software (1998 SAS institute Inc.). Cox's regression analysis with the forward stepwise method was applied with all factors, except the response after induction phase, to establish which clinical or biological factors at diagnosis impacted independently on OS and/or PFS. The log rank test was used to validate an index, determined by independent factors, which was compared with the MIPI score. *P* values lower than 0.05 were considered significant.

Results

Patients' characteristics

Patients' characteristics are summarized in Table 1. After pathology review and control of the inclusion/exclusion criteria, 74 patients were included in the LM1996 and all 39 patients of the LM2001 trial were considered eligible for the study. Fourteen patients of the 129 initially selected (15%) were excluded because of initial misdiagnosis (7 patients diagnosed as B chronic lymphocytic leukemia, 4 follicular and 3 marginal zone lymphoma). Two other patients presented exclusion criteria.

Eighty-five patients (75%) were diagnosed as common MCL and 27 (24%) with a blastoid variant. One patient could not be classified because only a bone marrow biopsy was available.

There were 84 males and 29 females (ratio 2.9). All but 4 patients had stage III-IV disease ($n=109$, 96%). There was bone marrow involvement in 88% of the patients (99/113) and 60% (68/113) showed spleen involvement, 16% (18/113) head/neck or orbit involvement and 18% (20/113) a GI localization (3 with polyposis). Fifty-nine percent of the patients had more than one extranodal site localization. Bulky tumor, defined by a diameter larger than 10 cm, was present in 23% of the cases and 39% of the cases displayed B symptoms. A PS over 1 was observed for 9% of the patients; 38% had increased LDH serum levels. Lymphocytosis over $5 \times 10^9/L$ was observed in 31% of the patients and Ki67 over the defined thresh-

old in 43%. According to the MIPI score, 47% ($n=52/110$) of the patients were in the low-risk group, 31% ($n=34/110$) in the intermediate group and 22% ($n=24/110$) in the high-risk group. There was no statistically significant difference in clinical and biological characteristics between the patients receiving the VAD+C regimen without rituximab and those who received rituximab (Table 1). Seventy-eight patients (70%, 78/113) were considered, at diagnosis, to be eligible for intensive therapy, i.e. 39 patients in each trial.

(R)VAD+C toxicity

Of the 414 VAD+C cycles performed during the induction phase (including rituximab in 150 cycles), 18 (4%) were delayed. WHO grade 3-4 neutropenia and thrombopenia were seen after 35 cycles (8%) and 11 cycles (3%), respectively. Fifteen patients required red blood cell ($n=13$) or platelet ($n=9$) transfusion during this phase. All presented with anemia or thrombopenia at diagnosis. The most serious extra-hematologic side effects consisted of WHO grade 3-4 infections ($n=8$), grade 3 cardiac side-effects ($n=2$) and grade 3 transaminase alterations ($n=1$). Fifty-eight patients had at least one WHO Grade 1-2 gastrointestinal, infectious, neurological, or cardiac side-effects. No renal complications were reported.

Response rates after 4 (R)VAD+C (induction phase)

Overall (ORR) and complete (CR/CRu) response rates after 4 cycles of (R)VAD+C were 73% ($n=82$) and 46% ($n=52$), respectively. There were no differences in ORR or CR/CRu between the VAD+C and R-VAD+C regimen (73% vs. 72% for ORR and 49% vs. 44% for CR/CRu, respectively). ORR and CR/CRu did not differ between young ($n=78$) and elderly patients ($n=35$): ORR was 70.5% (55/78) and 77% (27/35) ($P=0.46$) and CR/CRu was 44% (34/78) and 48% (17/35) ($P=0.62$). Thirty-one patients (27%) were not eligible for the second phase: one patient died, 12 did not achieve partial response (PR), and 18 progressed while on therapy. The median OS of these patients was ten months.

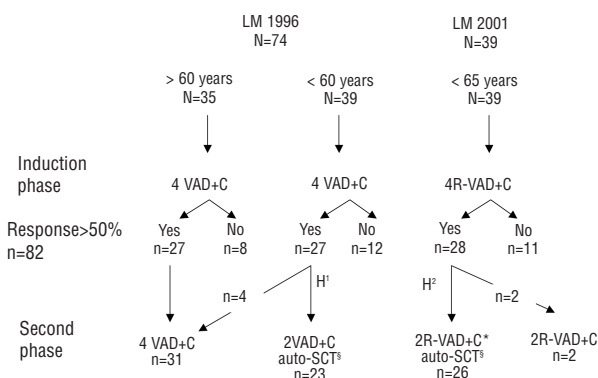


Figure 1. Study design of the LM 1996 and LM 2001 trials and number of responders at the intermediate and final step of evaluation. N= number of patients recruited in each arm. VAD+C: vincristine 0.4 mg/D, D1 to D4; doxorubicin 9 mg/m²/D, D1 to D4; dexamethasone 40 mg/D, D1 to D4; chlorambucil 12 mg/D, D20 to D29 ; 2 cycle delay 35 days. RVAD+C: rituximab 375 mg/m², D1 of each VAD cycle. H1 and H2: stem cell harvest; H1, steady state manner; H2, cyclophosphamide mobilization 4 g/m² and *in vitro* purge with rituximab 375 mg/m². 2(R)VAD+C*, one RVAD+C followed by one VAD+C. *Melfalan 140 mg/m² and TBI 8 Gy/4 fractions.

Stem cell collection was performed in 52 young patients. A median of 2 cytophereses were necessary to collect an average 3.46×10^6 CD34⁺ cells/kg (0.9-11.5): 3.34×10^6 CD34⁺ cells/kg (0.9-10.7) in LM1996 and 5.94×10^6 CD34⁺ cells/kg (2.02-11.5) in LM2001. Harvest failed in 3 patients.

Response rate at the end of the treatment plan

Out of the 82 responding patients, 33 were not transplanted. Among them, 31 received a total of 8 cycles of VAD+C without rituximab (27 elderly and 4 young patients of LM 1996) and 2 young patients of LM 2001 received a total of 6 cycles of R-VAD+C.

Forty-nine young patients were transplanted: 23 of LM1996 patients received 6 cycles of VAD+C and 26 of LM2001 patients received 6 cycles of R-VAD+C before auto-SCT. Six patients did not receive the scheduled auto-SCT because of stem cell mobilization failure (n=3), protocol violation (n=1), coronary thrombosis (n=1) or metastatic carcinoma (n=1).

For the 33 patients treated with (R)VAD+C alone, disease status at the end of treatment was CR/CRu in 29 cases (88%), PR in one case and three progressions. For the 49 transplanted patients, the disease status at the end of the treatment was CR/CRu in 44 cases (89%), PR in 3 cases, one progression and one death. In summary, 73 of the 113 patients (66%) were in CR/CRu after the end of treatment.

Overall survival and progression free survival

The final analyses were performed in December 2007 and September 2009 for LM 1996 and LM 2001, respectively. The median follow up (FU) for the 39 living patients was 62 months (104 and 53 months, respectively, for LM1996 and LM2001 patients). The 3-year OS rate of the 113 patients was 62% (IC 95%, 46-68%) and median OS was 52 months. For the 78 young patients, the 3-year OS rate was 66.5% with a median OS of 63 months while for the 35 elderly patients treated with 8 VAD+C without rituximab these values were 51% and 36 months, respectively (Figure 2A). OS was significantly better for the 49 transplanted patients compared to 64 non-transplanted patients: 3-year OS=81% (95%CI, 50-90%) vs. 47% (95%CI, 37 to 56%) $P<0.0001$ (Figure 2B). The PFS was also significantly better for patients who received auto-SCT: 3-year FS = 62% (95%CI, 28-68%) vs. 6% (95% CI, 2-12%) $P<0.0001$ (Figure 2C).

For the 35 elderly patients, 3-year PFS and median PFS were 11% and 16 months, respectively. For the 49 transplanted patients there was a trend to a better PFS for those receiving rituximab prior to auto-SCT ($P=0.054$) (Figure 3A) which did not translate into a better OS ($P=0.49$) (Figure 3B).

Response factors to the induction phase and prognostic factors for survival

Predictive factors of response to the 4 cycles of induction were analyzed. Logistic regression analyses identified three independent factors: LDH ($P=0.009$), B symptoms ($P=0.007$) and lymphocytosis ($P=0.05$). The ORR and CR/CRu between 78 patients (70%) with few adverse response factors (RF) (0 or 1) and 35 patients (30%) with high RF (2 or 3) were statistically different: ORR 83% with few RF vs. 47% with high RF ($P=0.001$) and CR/CRu 51% for few RF vs. 31% ($P=0.047$).

We next analyzed prognostic factors (PF) influencing OS. In a monoparametric analysis, eight PF had a significant impact: response to the induction phase, auto-SCT, PS, lymphocytosis more than $5 \times 10^9/L$, presence of B symptoms, elevated LDH, spleen involvement and Ki67 expression. In a multiparametric Cox's regression model, four independent PF influenced OS: LDH level, Ki67 proliferation index, PS and B symptoms. It is, therefore, possible to propose a "GOELAMS index" of MCL prognostic factors related to the number of pejorative PF observed at diagnosis within these four criteria: Ki67>26%, ECOG>1, B symptoms and LDH>N. This allowed an OS prognostic index to be defined that stratified patients into three statistically significant distinct risk groups (Figure 4A, $P<0.0001$): group 1 (16 patients with 3-4 PF) with a median OS of 11 months, group 2 (64 patients with 1-2 PF) with a median OS of 44 months and group 3 (33 patients without any PF) with a median OS of 112 months.

The MIPI score, applied to 110 patients of our cohort, was efficient in distinguishing three independent prognostic groups: the high-risk group (n=24) had a median OS of 20 months, the intermediate group (n=34) had a median OS of 42 months and the low-risk group (n=52) had a median OS of 75 months (Figure 4B).

Discussion

In this study, 113 previously untreated mantle cell lymphoma patients were enrolled into two consecutive phase II prospective studies in order to explore the efficacy and tolerance of the VAD+C regimen, previously tested in

Table 1. Patients' and tumor characteristics.

Clinical presentation	n/N (%)	n/N (%)	P
Trial	LM2001 N=39	LM1996 N=74	
Sex, male	27/39 (70)	57/74 (77)	ns
Ann Arbor Stage III-IV	36/39 (92)	73/74 (98)	ns
Bone marrow infiltration	35/39 (89)	64/74 (86)	ns
Spleen localization	24/39 (61)	44/72 (60)	ns
GI tract localization	8/39 (20)	12/74 (16)	ns
Head and neck localization	3/39 (8)	12/74 (16)	ns
Extra nodal sites >1	23/39 (59)	43/73 (59)	ns
Bulky > 10 cm	8/39 (20)	18/74 (24)	ns
ECOG status > 1	2/39 (5)	8/73 (11)	ns
B symptoms	15/39 (39)	29/74 (39)	ns
LDH level > N	16/39 (42)	27/72 (37)	ns
Lymphocytes > $5 \times 10^9/L$	9/39 (23)	26/74 (35)	ns
MIPI low ; int ; high (%)	58;29;13	42;32;26	ns
Tumor characteristics			
Blastoid subtype	12/39 (31)	15/73 (21)	ns
CD5 positive	35/39 (90)	72/74 (97)	ns
CD10 negative	25/25 (100)	66/66 (100)	ns
CD23 negative	36/37 (97)	65/69 (94)	ns
BCL1 positive	28/29 (97)	68/74 (92)	ns
Ki67 > 26%	14/33 (42)	30/70 (43)	ns

n, number of patients with informative characteristics; N, number of patients studied. GI, gastro-intestinal; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; LDH, lactatehydrogenase; ns, not statistically significant ($P>0.05$).

relapsed patients,¹⁸ with or without addition of rituximab.

With 73% and 46% ORR and CR rates, respectively, 4 cycles of the (R)VAD+C compared favorably with 6 cycles of CHOP.^{8,16} However 70% of our patients (n=78) with less than 2 independent response factors integrating LDH level, B symptoms and lymphocyte count had response rates close to 6 cycles of RCHOP^{22,23}, with a more favorable toxicity profile (Table 2). Moreover, the median OS (36 months) and PFS (16 months) of our 35 elderly patients treated with 8 cycles of VAD+C without rituximab was similar to that reported in the literature with 6 CHOP or 6 RCHOP cycles.^{22,23} Rituximab did not improve the response rate of the VAD+C regimen in this study. One reason could be a trend to a higher MIPI score for patients treated with rituximab (Table 1). Indeed, rituximab has been reported to improve all other regimens in first line (CHOP, DHAP or HyperCVAD) (Table 2).^{22,24,26} As expect-

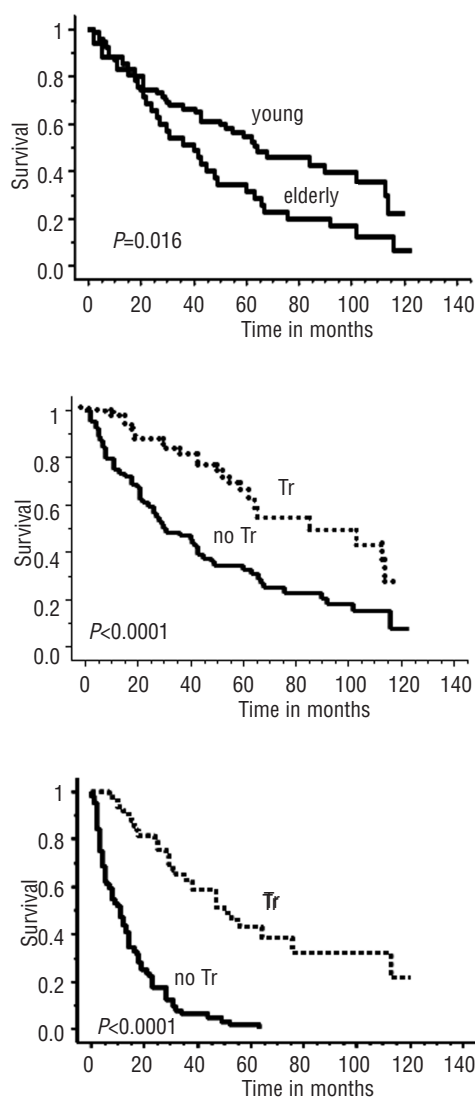


Figure 2. (A) Overall Survival (OS) as intent to treat of 78 young and 35 elderly patients receiving first-line (R)VAD+C regimen followed or not by auto-SCT. (B) Overall survival. (C) Progression free survival, of the 49 transplanted patients (Tr) versus 64 non-transplanted patients (no Tr).

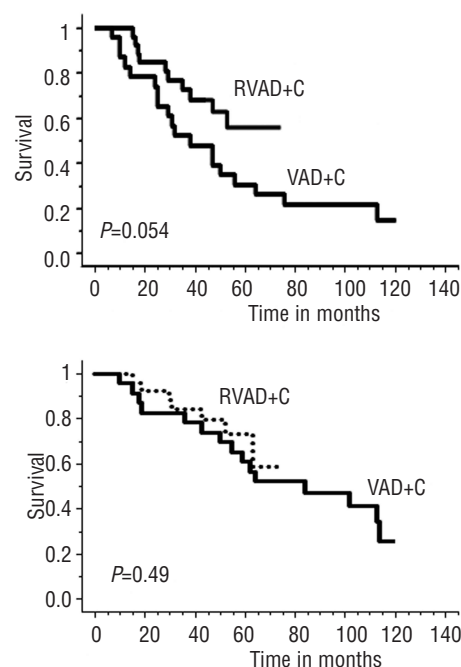


Figure 3. (A) Progression free survival and (B) overall survival, of the transplanted patients after RVAD+C or VAD+C regimen.

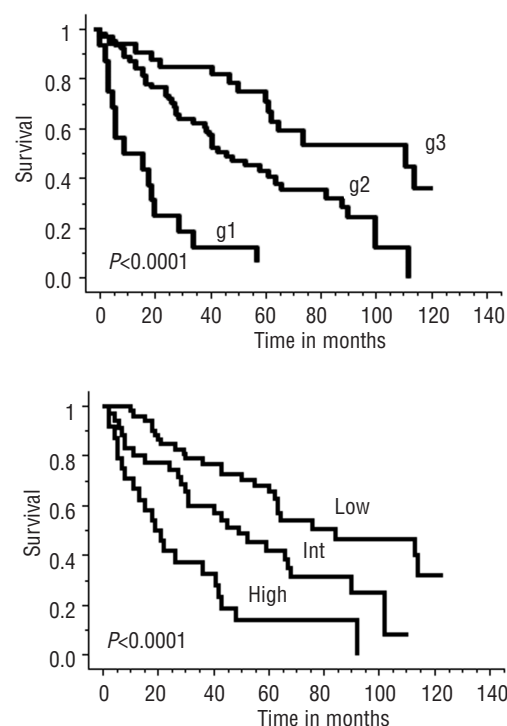


Figure 4. (A) Overall survival according to the GOELAMS index related to the number of criteria observed at diagnosis among 4 pejorative prognostic factors (PF): Ki67>26%, ECOG>1, B symptoms and LDH>N. g1 = group with 3 or 4 PF, g2 = group with 1 or 2 PF and g3 = group without PF. (B) Overall survival according to the MIPI, Low=low-risk, Int = intermediate-risk and High = high-risk.

Table 2. Selected trials of the main different (R)-Chemotherapy protocols used in first line for mantle cell lymphoma comparing efficacy and hematologic toxicity.

Authors	Phase	Regimen	N.	Results		Hematol Tox Grade 3-4 (%)	
				CR/CRu	OR	Thrombo	Neutro
Lenz <i>et al.</i> , 2005 ¹⁶	III	CHOP x 6	60	7	75	8	62
		R-CHOP x 6	62	34	94	5	63
Howard <i>et al.</i> , 2002 ²³	II	R-CHOP x 6	40	40	88	nr	nr
Khouri <i>et al.</i> , 1998 ⁹	II	HCVAD x 2 + MtxAraC x 2*	45	38	93	85/46**	100
Romaguera <i>et al.</i> , 2005 ²⁴	II	R-HCVAD x 3-4	97	87	97	28-37/c***	35-61/c
		+ R-MtxAraC x 3-4*				37-57/c	59-71/c
Lefrere <i>et al.</i> , 2002 ¹⁰	II	CHOP-DHAPx4	21	84	92	100	29
De Guibert <i>et al.</i> , 2006 ²⁵	II	R-DHAPx4	24	92	96	nr	nr
Geisler 2008 ¹⁷	II	RmaxiCHOP-RHDAraC	160	54	96	nr	nr
Gressin <i>et al.</i> , present study	II	R-VAD+C x 4 /VAD+C x 4	113	46	73	9	2.7
		(R) VAD+C less than 2 RF****	78	51	83		

Hematol Tox, Hematologic toxicities (NCI criteria). %, percentage of patients showing a grade 3-4 toxicity. nr, not reported. *alternated regimen. **85% after HCVAD/ 43% after MtxAraC. ***/c, % percentage of patients showing a grade 3-4 toxicity after each cycle of R-HCVAD and R-MtxAraC. ****3 independent Response Factors (RF) were defined LDH>N, B symptoms and lymphocytosis>5x10⁹/L.

ed, the efficacy was lower than that observed for high-dose cytarabine-containing regimens R-Hyper-CVAD or R-DHAP.^{8,24,25} However, the low toxicity profile observed means the (R)VAD+C regimen offers a good efficacy/tolerance ratio particularly recommended for elderly patients. RVAD+C has to be compared with other combination regimens which have shown a good efficacy in first line for elderly patients. The RFC regimen is currently compared to RCHOP in a phase III study of the EU MCL network. The British national cancer research network is completing a phase II trial that compares FC with or without rituximab in order to evaluate the impact of rituximab in non-transplanted MCL patients. Of note, the bendamustine-rituximab (BR) regimen has shown a good efficacy/toxicity profile on indolent lymphoma including MCL in relapse and was recently reported as effective as RCHOP in first line.^{27,28}

This study confirms that intensive strategies including auto-SCT prolong PFS, as previously demonstrated in a randomized study conducted by the European MCL network.¹⁶ We also demonstrated a better OS in transplanted patients; but these were non-randomized trials and the populations of transplanted and non-transplanted patients differed by age. The 3-year OS and PFS rates (81% and 62%, respectively) of the 49 transplanted patients were comparable to those previously published.^{8,16,17,26} Unlike the recent study previously reported by the Nordic group, no survival plateau was observed in our study.¹⁷ The use of rituximab before auto-SCT seemed to give a PFS advantage as recently reported.^{29,30} We also observed, as published by Murali *et al.*, long-term relapses with up to ten years of follow up in patients who did not benefit from auto-SCT.³¹ In this setting, maintenance therapy strategies or treatment of molecular relapses as recently published are of particular interest.³²

In addition to confirming the prognostic value of the MIPI score, this work shows that additional important prognostic information can be obtained from quantifying

Ki67 expression, in agreement with recent studies from the EU MCL network and German low-grade lymphoma study group (GLSG).¹⁹ Recent recommendations to assess the Ki67 index have been published by the MCL network.³³ We used very similar screening procedures for Ki67 evaluation. Ki67 expression, together with three additional parameters available at diagnosis (PS > 1, presence of B symptoms, elevated serum LDH), was combined into a new scoring system that proved particularly powerful for the identification of very high- and low-risk patients, respectively. Of note, the 26% threshold for Ki67 expression is very close to that (30%) reported by the EU MCL network and the GLSG.³⁴ The very high-risk group could benefit from more intensive treatment strategies such as allogeneic stem cell transplantation which has shown promise in relapsed MCL.³⁵⁻³⁷ Conversely, low-risk patients could benefit from less intensive (continuous) treatment regimens, and the (R)VAD+C could be a good option in this setting.³⁸

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the low toxicity and efficacy of the (R)VAD+C regimen as first-line therapy in mantle cell lymphoma patients. This regimen can be considered an efficient therapeutic option especially for elderly patients and for low-risk younger patients scheduled to undergo auto-SCT. However, it is reasonable to propose that younger patients would benefit from more intensive treatment programs such as R-DHAP or RmaxiCHOP-RHDAraC followed by auto-SCT.^{17,25} Refinement of the current prognostic scoring systems for MCL could be very useful to accurately assign MCL patients to appropriate treatment plans as early as possible, particularly in the younger patient group.

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Authorship and Disclosures

RG designed the trial; SC-M reviewed all the pathological samples; RG, ED, OT, EG, MP, AE-Y, JC, JFR, SLG, GL, GD, PSC, HM, BC, JPV, PC, TL and PC were involved in the care of patients, the collections and the validation of the clinical data with the clinical research associates of the Goelams group; MC has provided statistical analysis; RG, SLG, TL and PC wrote the manuscript; all the authors have checked the final version of the manuscript.

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