

The Role of Epstein-Barr Virus LMP-1 Immunohistochemical Staining in Childhood Hodgkin Lymphoma

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Received 2015 May 21; Revised 2015 September 7; Accepted 2015 September 20

Abstract

Background: There are a few published studies about prognostic markers of Epstein-B virus (EBV) related to outcomes in pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL).

Objectives: We aimed to investigate the prognostic value and effect of EBV on survival by using biopsy materials in children and adolescents diagnosed with HL.

Patients and Methods: EBV LMP-1 expression was examined using immunohistochemical methods in 58 tumor samples. Clinical features, overall survival (OS) and failure free survival time (FFS) were compared between EBV LMP-1 positive and negative patients.

Results: In 20 (35%) patients tumors were LMP-1 positive. When compared with patients above 10 years old, EBV LMP-1 was often positive in patients under 10 years old (30% vs. 70%, $P = 0.02$). In our most cases having B symptoms and advanced stage, EBV positiveness in Hodgkin Reed-Stenberg cells (H-RS) was not a significant determinant for survival ($P = 0.78$). Half of the past clinical trials in childhood HL reported longer survival rates in EBV LMP-1 positive patients. In some trials similar to our results there was no significant relationship between EBV and prognosis.

Conclusions: The reason of diminished EBV positiveness may be related to technical methods such as not using immunohistochemical and in situ hybridization for EBER antigen but in laboratory conditions painting of control tissues with EBV impair this probability. In addition, cases enrolled to our study were living in Istanbul where social and economical factors are improved rather than generally.

Keywords: Hodgkin Lymphoma, EBV, Prognosis

1. Background

Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL) is a heterogenous disease composed of many etiological factors. Especially in adults many clinical trials were designed evaluating factors associated with clinical course, pathogenesis and etiology. Such studies are limited in pediatric HLs to clarify useful indicators about its etiology, prognostic factors, response to treatment, prognosis and survival such as protooncogenes and EBV. International prognostic score system (IPSS) was developed for classifying the adult patients according to their risk profiles and hypoalbuminemia, anemia, leukocytosis, lymphopenia, stage 4 disease, male gender, and age over 45 years were considered as high risk criteria (1).

In addition to this risk scale, there are many clinically developed markers used as prognostic determinants related to tumor progression. Results of clinical trials are inconsistent with the role of EBV for the pathogenesis of HL. Some of them support the relationship between EBV and HL (2-4) whereas the others show no correlation between the two parameters (5-8).

2. Objectives

We aimed to investigate the prognostic value and effect of EBV on survival by using biopsy materials in children and adolescents diagnosed with HL.

3. Materials and Methods

Between the time period 1997 and 2012, 192 patients diagnosed with HL disease were screened retrospectively in Clinics of Pediatric Oncology, Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty and 58 of them under 18 years of age, were included in the study according their compliance to the clinical follow-up regularly and availability of patient information and pathological samples properly. Distribution of 58 patients were homogeneous by year.

Clinical examination, chest X-ray, contrast enhanced computerized tomography of chest, abdomen, Gallium-67, PET CT and pelvis and unilateral iliac crest bone marrow biopsy were applied for clinical staging as per Ann Arbor criteria.

Patients received 6 - 8 cycles of ABVD (doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, dacarbazine) treatment. Six relapsed patients received COPP or MOPP regimen besides ABVD regimen. With the exception of four, all other patients received additional radiotherapy.

Complete remission was defined as the complete regression of all clinical or radiological evidence of HL. Progressive disease was defined as an increase of at least 25% of the size of a measurable lesion or the appearance of a new lesion. Overall survival (OS) was calculated from the time of diagnosis to the last visit of the patient or occurrence of death from any cause and disease progression on therapy. Relapse was recorded as an event for failure free survival (FFS).

Immunohistochemistry was performed on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues from diagnostic biopsies with monoclonal antibodies against LMP-1. For LMP-1, clone CS1-4 from Genetex was used in a 1:25 dilution. The expression of LMP-1 was systematically reviewed in a semiquantitative way by 2 pathologists working without access to the clinical data. Detection of a single Reed Steinberg cell staining pattern was considered positive.

3.1. Statistical Methods

SPSS 15 version software was used for the data analysis. For the univariate analysis, Fisher's exact test was used to assess the association between categorical variables. For ordinal data, non-parametric tests were used. Survival curves were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and differences between curves were evaluated with the log-rank test. A multivariate survival analysis was performed with Cox's stepwise proportional hazards model. P value less than 0.05 was considered as statistical significance level.

4. Results

The study population included 32 (55%) boys and 26 (45%) girls. The median age at diagnosis was 11 (range 3 - 16) years. Advanced stage, defined as Ann Arbor stages IIB-IV, was present in 47% of the patients. B symptoms were seen in 53% cases. The most frequent (50%) histological subtype of HL was nodular sclerosis. The complete remission rate of the whole series was 79% with a median follow up of 55 (range 4 - 138) months. Because of disease progression 8 patients died. The patients' clinical characteristics at diagnosis are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of the 58 Patients With Hodgkin Lymphoma and Response to Treatment

Characteristic	Frequency ^a
Gender	
Female	26 (45)
Male	32 (55)
Histology	
Nodular sclerosis	29 (50)
Mixed cellularity	20 (34)
Lymphocyte-rich cHL	1 (2)
Lymphocyte depletion	2 (4)
Nodular lymphocyte rich HL	6 (10)
Clinical stage	
Localized (I-IIA)	31 (53)
Advanced (IIB-IV)	27 (47)
B symptoms	
Yes	31 (53)
No	27 (47)
Bulky disease	
Yes	8 (14)
No	50 (86)
Treatment	
Chemotherapy	
ABVD	49 (85)
Relapsed	
ABVD + COPP	6 (10)
ABVD + MOPP	3 (5)
Radiotherapy	54 (93)
Chemotherapy only	4 (7)
Response to treatment	
Complete remission	46 (79)
Relapse	12 (21)
Number of deaths	8 (13.7)
Composition of immune marker in HL samples	
CD15	51 (88)
CD20	11 (19)
CD30	55 (95)
EBV	20 (35)

^aData are presented as No. (%).

H-RS cells expressed LMP-1 in 20 (35%) patients. LMP-1 was present in 10/20 (50%) patients with mixed cellularity and 8/29 (28%) patients with nodular sclerosis ($P > 0.05$). LMP-1 was expressed in 14/20 patients who were younger than 10 years and expressed in 6/38 patients who were older than 10 years ($P = 0.02$). Positivity rate was higher in patients with advanced stage (44%, $P > 0.05$). Otherwise, no associations were observed between the expression of LMP-1 and any clinical or histopathological features.

Complete remission was achieved in 46 (79%) patients and progression in 12 (21%) patients and death in 8 (13.7%) patients.

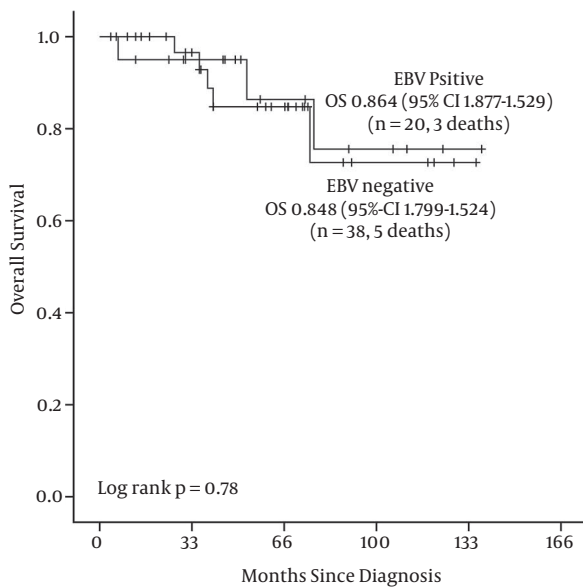
With a median follow-up of 4.5 years, OS at 5 years was 86.4% for EBV LMP-1 positive patients [Standard error (SE) 9.4%] and 84.8% for EBV LMP-1 negative patients (SE 7%) (Figure 1 and Table 2).

FFS at 5 years are 80% for EBV LMP-1 positive patients (SE 8.9%) and 84.2% for EBV LMP-1 negative patients (SE 5.9%) (Figure 2 and Table 3).

Table 2. Overall Survival at 5 Years

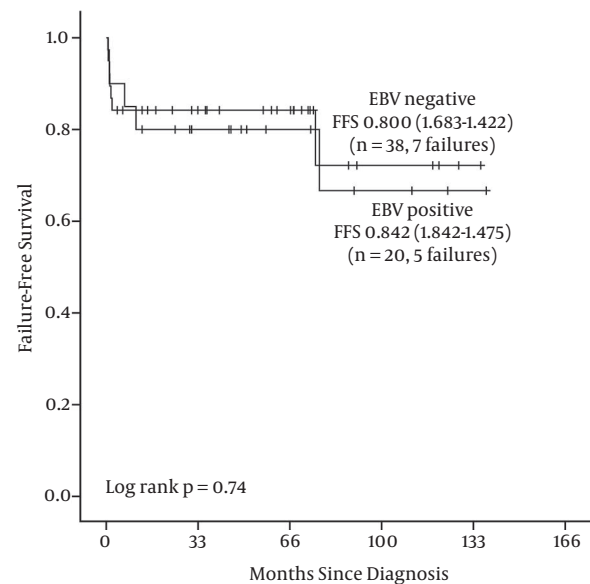
Factor(s)	n	Death	5y-OS% (SE)	Long Rank P
LMP-1				0.78
Positive	20	3	86.4% (9.4)	
Negative	38	5	84.8% (7.0)	

Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier Overall Survival (OS) in 58 Children With EBV LMP-1 Positive and Negative Hodgkin Lymphoma



OS, overall survival; SE, standard error.

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier Failure Free Survival (FFS) in 58 Children With EBV LMP-1 Positive and Negative Hodgkin Lymphoma



FFS, failure-free survival; SE, standard error.

Table 3. Failure Free Survival at 5 Years

Factor(s)	n	Failure	5y-FFS% (SE)	Long Rank P
LMP-1				0.74
Positive	20	5	80.0% (8.9)	
Negative	38	7	84.2% (5.9)	

5. Discussion

We have paid attention to factors related to clinical course and etiopathogenesis of Hodgkin lymphoma and concluded that prognostic determinants associated with this disease are emerged from adult trials. Therefore we aimed to investigate EBV LMP-1 antibody in tissue of childhood HL.

The incidence of HL related to EBV differs from countries according to their socioeconomic level, ethnical and geographical features. In developing countries 90 percent of children under six years old suffer from EBV whereas in developed countries this ratio is 30% - 40%. Current trials show that H-RS cells are generally infected with EBV latently (9). In developed countries HL cases associated with EBV occur 30% - 50% (10, 11), whereas 80% - 90% in developing countries (9, 12, 13). In our HL cases EBV LMP-1 was found positive corresponding to 35 percent. EBV positiveness was also higher in patients under 10 years old ($P = 0.02$). In our trial EBV positiveness ratios were similar to developed countries and we explained this result by patient enrollment. We considered that our patients diagnosed with HL were living in the neighborhood of Istanbul where socioeconomic status is high, so the incidence of patients infected by EBV was not common. As a consequence of this situation EBV LMP-1 was negative in 65% of patients. EBV LMP-1 positiveness is generally associated with mixed cellular type compatible as in our trial (10/20) (50%) (14). Nodular sclerosing HL was the second most seen type with a ratio of 40%. Cases were mostly classified as advanced stage and having B symptoms. EBV positiveness was not a significant factor for prognosis. Three EBV positive and 5 EBV negative patients died because of progression. Median survival time was 56 (6.6 - 138) months in EBV positive patients whereas 49 (4 - 136) months in EBV negative patients and was not significant statistically.

Results of two different trials were consistent with our findings that EBV LMP-1 positiveness was not an important factor for prognosis of HL (15, 16) whereas some trials showed that EBV was a negative indicator at the pathogenesis of HL (17, 18). Some studies concluded that EBV was a negative factor in advanced age and positive factor for young (19-21). It seems that the role of EBV in HL is still controversial (22). Expression of LMP-1 in HRS cells activates multiple signaling pathways, augments growth signals and inhibits apoptosis (19). In this sense, understanding the importance of latent EBV proteins as a prognostic factor in HL will make it possible to develop molecular targeted therapy.

In recent years, occurrence of disease and its refractoriness to treatment are challenging conditions for clinicians in terms of identifying strategies about maintenance therapy. Especially in early phase of the treatment, detection of new oncological molecules associated with high risk patients may be hopeful for increasing the ratios of treatment success. For this reason, investi-

gation of EBV and other proto-oncogenes in tissues by immunohistochemical methods and understanding their prognostic importance can change treatment options. In real life, it is a truth that comprehensive clinical trials are needed for investigating the relationship between oncological molecules and prognosis in childhood HL (23).

This study may have some limitations. One of them is that although our cases included in this study were carrying the epidemiological features of our patient series, small case number may be considered a misleading condition about statistical significance.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by Turkish pediatrics association, Istanbul, Turkey.

Footnote

Financial Disclosure: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this article.

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