

Long-term Remission of AIDS-related Primary Central Nervous System Lymphoma in a Patient Under Antiretroviral Therapy: A Case Report and Review of the Literature

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Case report

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Abstract

Background: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related primary central nervous system lymphoma is an AIDS-defining disease that usually occurs when the CD4 count is less than 50 cells/ml. The frequency of the disease has substantially decreased in the era of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Prognosis is poor with rapid progression leading to death within 2-3 months if left untreated.

Case description: a 65 years old male presented to medical attention with gait disturbance, weight loss and slight left-sided hemiparesis. Human immunodeficiency virus infection was diagnosed with an initial CD4 count of 116 cells/ml and a viral load of 260'000 copies/ml. Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain revealed three brain lesions involving the right frontal lobe and the left parietal lobe, which on biopsy led to a diagnosis of AIDS-related primary central nervous system lymphoma. HAART was initiated with whole-brain radiotherapy, and the patient declined systemic chemotherapy. Due to poor performance status, he was transferred to palliative care. Under HAART, he slowly recovered with normalization of CD4 count and undetectable viral load. Medical imaging showed complete remission of the brain lesions. At 3-year follow-up, the patient remains in complete remission, but presented mild neurocognitive dysfunction possibly secondary to whole-brain radiotherapy.

Conclusion: Nowadays, treatment paradigm parallels that of primary central nervous system lymphoma in the immunocompetent population based on systemic chemotherapy (primarily high-dose intravenous methotrexate and steroids) in association with HAART. The role of whole-brain radiotherapy is questionable because of late neurotoxic effects.

Background:

Primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) is a rare variant of extra-nodal non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. It is an acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)-defining disease since 1983(1) and the majority of cases in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients are Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-related(2). AIDS-related PCNSL (AR-PCNSL) generally occurs late in the natural history of HIV infection and is associated with CD4 cell counts less than 50 cells/ μ l(3, 4). Historically, prognosis of AR-PCNSL was poor and median survival rarely exceeded 3 months(5, 6).

AIDS epidemic during the early 1990s led to a high incidence of PCNSL with 47.2% of CNS lymphomas occurring in AIDS-patients(7). After the introduction of highly active retroviral therapy (HAART) in 1996, a decrease in incidence of AIDS was observed, including in AIDS-defining cancers. Notably, incidence of PCNSL lymphomas declined from 1.7 cases per 1000 per year in the pre-HAART era to 0.7 cases per 1000 per year in the HAART era(8). This is probably related due to the better control of oncogenic viruses like EBV(9).

Conventional therapy includes palliative whole-brain radiotherapy (WBRT), which can induce late neurotoxic effect, with or without chemotherapy(10) Nowadays, treatment paradigm of AR-PCNSL for patients under antiretroviral treatment tends to become similar to that of the immunocompetent

population(11). The addition of HAART with conventional therapy was associated with increased survival in several retrospective studies(12–14). Numerous anecdotal reports showed also complete remission (CR) with HAART therapy alone or associated with other modalities of treatment.

Herein, we report a patient with an AR-PCNSL who experienced a CR on treatment with HAART and WBRT, after refusal of a conventional chemotherapy. We then reviewed other cases of AR-PCNSL treated without conventional lymphoma chemotherapy to assess modalities of treatment associated with CR.

Case Presentation:

A 65 years-old Caucasian man, without significant medical history, was admitted to hospital in May 2017 for progressive gait disturbance, diffuse paresthesias and a weight loss of 30 kg over the past year. Neurologic examination revealed a slight left hemiparesis. HIV screening test returned positive with CD4 cell count of 116 cells/ μ l (5.1% of all lymphocytes) and viral load of 260'000 copies/ml. Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed two lesions involving the right frontal lobe with slight mass effect the on right ventricle and a third lesion in the left parietal lobe (Fig. 1a).

Differential diagnosis of focal lesions in a severely immunosuppressed patient included mainly cerebral toxoplasmosis and PCNSL. As toxoplasmosis serology was positive, empiric treatment for toxoplasmosis (pyrimethamine and sulfadiazine) was initiated. Under treatment, left hemiparesis worsened and the patient developed dysarthria. A stereotactic biopsy was then performed and histopathologic examination revealed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma positive for EBV leading to a diagnostic of AR-PCNSL.

At first, a systemic chemotherapy (methotrexate, cytarabine, thiotepa and rituximab) was started but had to be stopped because of patient's refusal to pursue therapy and due to poor performance status after one cycle. Antiretroviral treatment including abacavir, lamivudine and dolutegravir was started and the patient received WBRT (30 grays in total). The patient refused any other oncological treatment and, due to poor performance status and estimated very low life expectancy, he was transferred to palliative care under HAART.

However, the patient presented a slow recovery with progressive resolution of the left-sided hemiparesis. Follow-up brain MRIs showed progressive improvement, and ultimately complete regression of the brain lesions (Fig. 1b). Regression of brain lesions was associated with immune restoration under HAART with CD4 cell count rapidly increasing above 200 cells/ μ l. Concomitantly, patient performance status normalized and the patient was able to leave hospital and followed in outpatient care.

Three years after initial presentation, the patient was still in complete remission under antiviral treatment, with undetectable viral load and a CD4 count of 364 cells/ μ l. Notably, he presents now mild neurocognitive dysfunction possibly secondary to WBRT.

Discussion:

Due to the rarity of the disease, prospective studies regarding treatment of AR-PCNSL are very scarce and literature consists mainly of retrospective studies and case series. In immunocompetent hosts, treatment of PCNSL has evolved from radiotherapy alone to high-dose methotrexate (HD-MTX)-based chemotherapy with or without radiotherapy(15). Indeed, WBRT has been associated with irreversible cognitive dysfunction(16, 17). Patients commonly present at diagnosis with a poor functional status, which impairs chemotherapy planning, as was the case for our patient.

Most studies regarding chemotherapy in AR-PCNSL involved the pre-HAART era and were retrospectively analyzed. Several studies showed that HD-MTX alone or combined with other agents was active and relatively well tolerated with a response rate between 30 to 57% but a low overall survival of about 3 months(18, 19).

More recently, Gupta *et al* described in the HAART era a multi-center retrospective cohort of 20 patients with AR-PCNSL treated with HD-MTX (alone or in combination with other agents) and HAART without WBRT, with an overall survival and progression free survival that exceeded 60 months(20). This result compared favorably with the pre-HAART era. Chemotherapy was relatively well tolerated except for 2 deaths secondary to sepsis during induction in patients with poor performance status. Other immunochemotherapeutic approaches that combined HAART, HD-MTX and rituximab also lead to long-term remission in more than 70% of patients and this without WBRT(21).

WBRT alone has been for a long time the gold standard treatment of AR-PCNSL. Several studies in the pre-HAART era showed that WBRT was effective, especially with doses ≥ 30 Grays, but responses were generally short-lived. Indeed, median survival after radiotherapy was reported between 2 and 5 months. (10, 22, 23) In the HAART era, several studies showed improved overall survival in AR-PCNSL for patient treated with WBRT and HAART(12, 13, 24). A recent retrospective cohort study of 23 patients with AR-PCNSL between 2002 and 2008 treated with HAART and WBRT showed a 3-year overall survival of 64% and that WBRT had an independent positive impact on survival. Performance status was also a major independent factor of survival as patients with good performance status presented a 3-year overall surviving rate of 100% against only 38% in patients with poor performance status. Importantly, 21% of patients that survived more than 12 months after radiation developed side effects such as leukoencephalopathy (grade ≥ 2)(24). This is a real concern, as patients with AR-PCNSL might be particularly susceptible for radiation-induced brain injury(13) especially when neurocognitive disorder is already a well-known CNS complication of HIV disease(25).

Finally, HAART is now an important part of treatment of AR-PCNSL. The majority of AR-PCNSL are EBV related and it is accompanied by impaired specific T-cell responses against EBV antigens(26). Treatment of HIV infection leading to immune restoration allows a better immunoregulation of EBV infection and thus, potentially, reversal of immune impairment may contribute to the treatment of brain lymphoma. Similarly, HAART with good CNS penetration may better protect the brain from HIV-related injury and cognitive impairment by reducing cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF) viral load.(25) This supports the hypothesis of a potential effect of HAART on EBV-infected cells in AR-PCNSL.

McGowan and Shah published the first case report that showed CR under HAART alone(27). This report was followed with several other reports showing the same results(3, 28, 29). Recently, Alvarez-Pinzon *et al* also showed CR with combined HAART and Gamma knife radiosurgery(30). Several multicenter retrospective series also showed improvement in survival in patients treated with HAART. Hoffman *et al* studied 29 HIV-infected patients with histologically confirmed PCNSL. In this cohort, 12 of the 29 patients were treated with WBRT alone, 6 with HAART alone and 11 did not receive any treatment. Survival of patients treated with HAART differed significantly from those receiving no therapy (1093 and 33 days, respectively)(13). These findings were confirmed in two other retrospectives series(12, 31).

Conclusion:

In summary, optimal therapeutic approach for AR-PCNSL remains unclear due to the rarity of the disease and the paucity of prospective studies to guide clinical management. WBRT long stood as the gold standard therapy but now its potential long-term consequences on neurologic and cognitive function are important features to consider.

Nowadays, treatment modalities are based on systemic chemotherapies that parallel the treatment of PCNSL in the general population, in association with HAART. Several reports showed successful treatment with HAART alone and that it can provide long-term survival even in patients with advanced HIV disease. Given that, complementary treatment should be guided by performance status, and the short-term risk of progression and death for patient with AR-PCNSL should be balanced against the risk of long-term complications of other treatments modalities. Our case report suggests WBRT might impact long-term neurological recovery and its systematic use should be questioned in the current era of HAART.

List Of Abbreviations:

PCNSL: Primary central nervous system lymphoma

AIDS: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

AR-PCNSL: AIDS-related primary central nervous system lymphoma

HAART: Highly active antiretroviral therapy

WBRT: whole-brain radiotherapy

EBV: Epstein-Barr virus

HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus

MRI: magnetic resonance imaging

CR: complete remission

Declarations:

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- **Consent for publication:** Written informed consent was obtained from the patient.
- **Availability of data and materials:** Not applicable
- **Competing interests:** There are no conflicts of interest.
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Figures

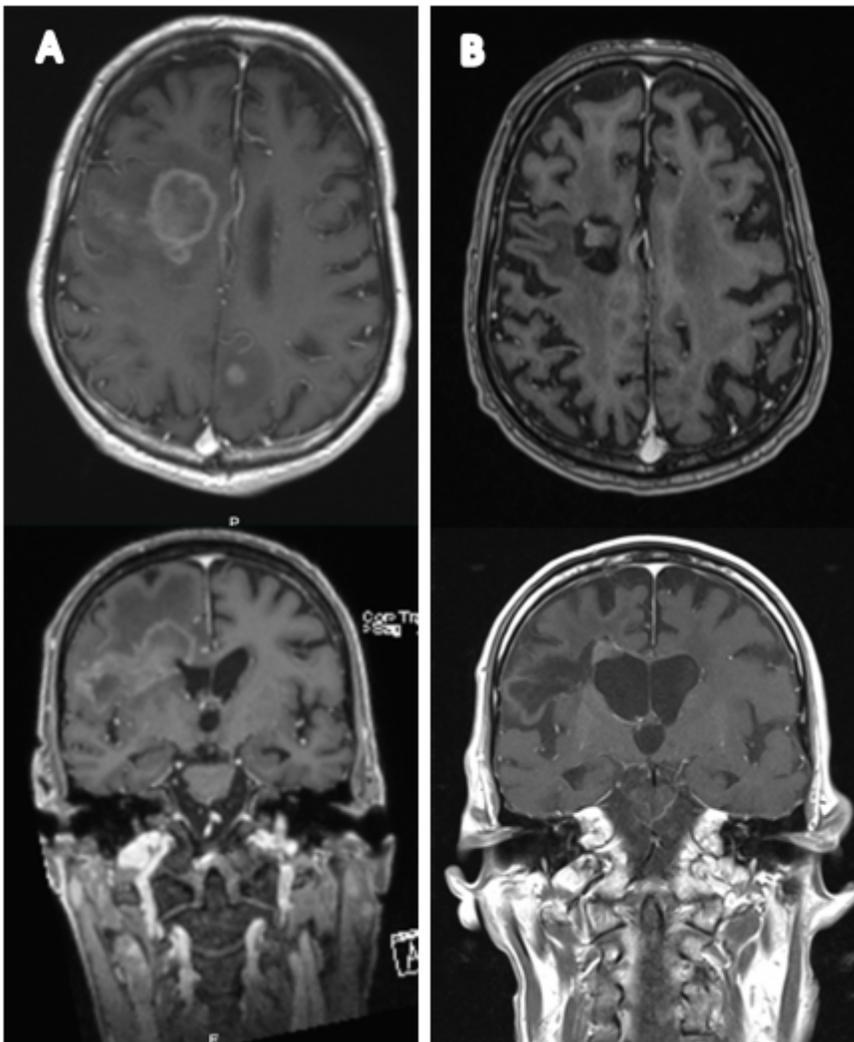


Figure 1

A: T1-weighted with Gadolinium axial and coronal magnetic resonance image of brain showing a ring enhanced brain lesion involving the right frontal lobe. B: T1-weighted with Gadolinium axial and coronal magnetic resonance image showing a complete remission of the lesion.

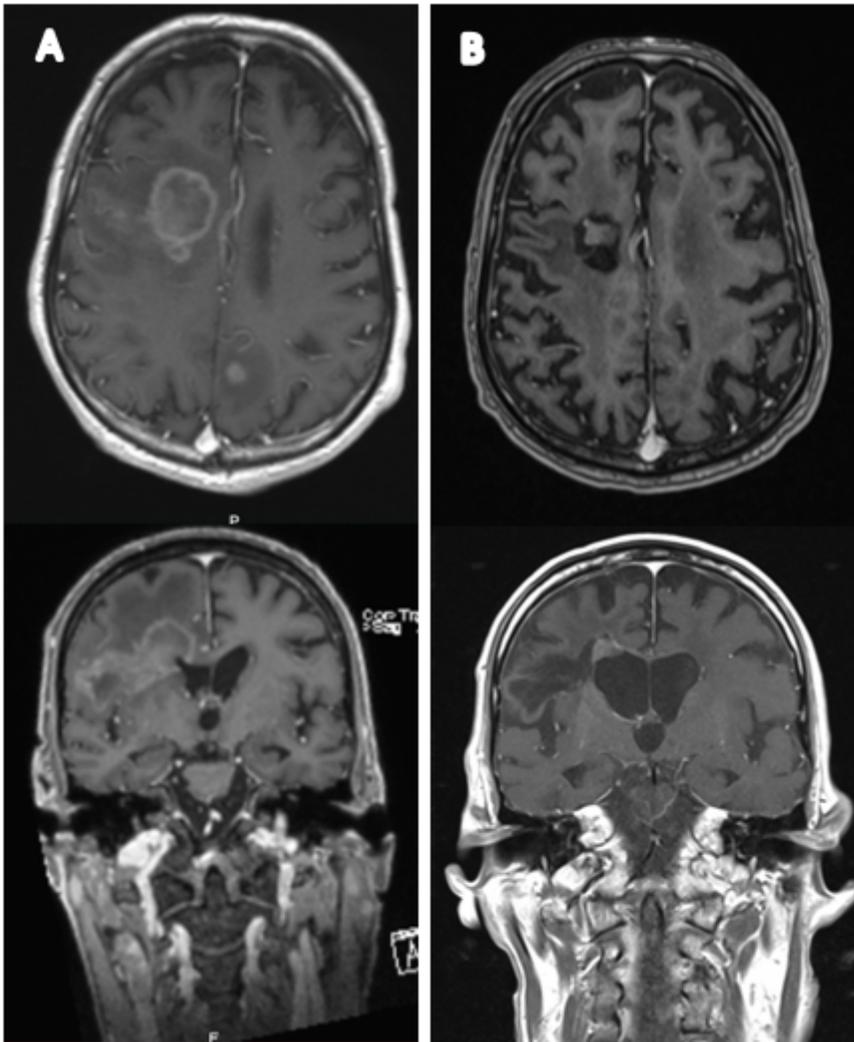


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