



The 65th ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts

POSTER ABSTRACTS
654.MGUS, AMYLOIDOSIS AND OTHER NON-MYELOMA PLASMA CELL DYSCRASIAS: CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
KSHV/HHV-8 Associated Multicentric Castleman Disease in 80 HIV Negative Patients

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Introduction : KSHV/HHV-8 associated multicentric Castleman disease (HHV-8 MCD) is a rare lymphoproliferative disorder associating lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, fever and inflammatory symptoms with high serum CRP, hypergammaglobulinemia and high plasma HHV-8 DNA viral load. HHV-8 MCD mainly affects HIV infected patients but can also be observed in HIV negative patients born in countries with high HHV-8 prevalence or in men who have sex with men. In a large cohort of HIV negative patients, we sought to describe patient and disease characteristics and to compare them with those observed in a large cohort of HIV-infected patients with HHV8 MCD.

Methods : We analysed a cohort of 80 HIV negative patients with HHV8+ MCD and compared them to 228 HIV-infected patients with HHV8+ MCD. These patients have been prospectively enrolled in the national registry for Castleman disease held by the Reference Center for Castleman Disease in Paris, over a 30-year period.

Results : Most of these patients (67,5 %) originated from Sub saharan or Northern Africa. The baseline characteristics were similar in HIV- and HIV+ patients although HIV negative patients were older at MCD diagnosis (median, 67 vs 43 years) with 20% of the patients above 75 years, and the male predominance was slightly lower in the HIV negative population (74% vs 82%). They also presented less frequently with previous Kaposi sarcoma lesions (34% vs 52%). Biological markers including cytopenia, serum CRP and gamma globulins levels as well as blood HHV8 DNA viral load were very similar in both groups, although MCD attacks in HIV negative patients were rather less aggressive than in HIV-infected patients. Of notice, the median CD4 + T cell count was normal in the HIV negative group ($600 \times 10^6/L$)

The incidence of lymphoma during follow-up remains high but very similar in both groups : 3,12 /100 pt.y. in HIV negative patients and 3,10 /100 pt.y. in HIV-infected patients

The median overall survival (OS) was 8,8 years (95%CI, 5,5-15) in HIV- patients and 20,6 years (95%CI, 6,3-24,1) in HIV-infected patients ($p=0.19$). Although the follow-up was shorter in HIV negative patients (24 vs 56 months), the 5-year probability of survival (79,2%; 95%CI 61,7-89,4) was very similar to that observed in HIV-infected patients (81,2% ; CI95% 74,6-86,2). Death was related to HHV8 complications or treatment in 6 /15 (40%) HIV negative patients and in 31 /57 (54%) HIV-infected patients. The slightly higher proportion of deaths not related to HHV8 in the HIV negative population might be explained by the older age of these patients.

Conclusions : Using a large cohort of HIV negative patients, we could show that HHV8 MCD in this population is very similar to that observed in HIV-infected patients. Despite the fact that these patients were older at diagnosis, the overall survival was similar to that observed in HIV-infected patients, at least at 5-year from diagnosis.

Disclosures Galicier: EUSAPHARMA: Consultancy; AMGEN: Consultancy. **Meignin:** EUSAPHARMA: Consultancy. **Oksenhendler:** EusaPharma: Consultancy; CSL Behring: Consultancy.

Table : HHV8-associated Multicentric Castleman Disease, Patient characteristics

	Total	HIV negative	HIV positive
number	308	80	228
Sex M / F	247 / 61	59 / 21	188 / 40
Age (median) years	47	67	43
Ethnicity			
Caucasian	140 (45,5 %)	25 (31,2 %)	115 (50,4 %)
Northern Africa	42 (13,6 %)	23 (28,7 %)	19 (8,3 %)
Sub Saharan Africa	121 (39,3 %)	31 (38,8 %)	90 (39,5 %)
Asian	3 (1 %)	1 (1,3 %)	2 (0,8 %)
Indian	2 (0,6 %)	0	2 (0,8 %)
Fever	258 (83,8 %)	59 (73,7 %)	199 (87,3 %)
Complications			
Splenomegaly	230 (74,7 %)	51 (63,7 %)	179 (78,5 %)
Edema/Effusion	113 (36,7 %)	32 (40 %)	81 (35,5 %)
Respiratory symptoms	93 (30,2 %)	22 (27,5 %)	71 (31,1 %)
Kidney	43 (14 %)	17 (21,2 %)	26 (11,4 %)
Hemophagocytic syndrome	119 (38,6 %)	25 (31,2 %)	94 (41,2 %)
AIHA	54 (17,5 %)	17 (21,2 %)	37 (16,2 %)
Kaposi sarcoma	145 (47,1 %)	27 (33,7 %)	118 (51,7 %)
Lymphocytes (median, x10 ⁹ /L)	1380	1700	1260
Hemoglobin (median, g/dL)	8,4	9,1	8,3
Platelets (median, x10 ⁹ /L)	106,000	140,000	96,000
CRP (median, mg/L)	126	102	147
Serum albumin (median, g/L)	27,3	29,2	27
Gamma globulins (median, g/L)	23,8	24	23,7
HHV8-DNA (median, log copies/mL)	5,07	5,22	5,03
CD4 ⁺ T-cell count (median, x10 ⁶ /L)	226	600	183
Plasma HIV-RNA copies ≤ 1,7 logs	na	na	47 (22,9 %)
Follow-up (median, months)	48	24	56
Lymphoma during Follow-up	38	5	33
Deaths	72 (23 %)	15 (19 %)*	57 (25 %)**

AIHA : autoimmune hemolytic anemia ; CRP : C reactive protein ; na : not applicable * : Castleman disease (4), lymphoma (2), cancer (1), cardiovascular (1), infection (1), not specified (6) ; ** : lymphoma (21), Castleman disease (6), infection (5), cancer (4), leukemia (3), cardiovascular (2), cirrhosis (1), Kaposi sarcoma (1), treatment toxicity (1), suicide (1), not specified (12).

Figure : Overall Survival in 308 (80 HIV- and 208 HIV+) patients with HHV8-associated Multicentric Castleman Disease

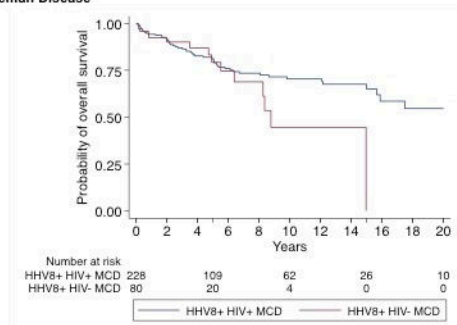


Figure 1

<https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2023-181542>