



Clinical characteristics, management and outcomes of nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma: an 11-year retrospective single-center study

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INTRODUCTION

Nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL) is a rare B-cell lymphoma with distinct clinical features and management compared with classical Hodgkin lymphoma [1,2]. Data from North Africa remain scarce. The objective of this study was to describe the clinical characteristics, treatment strategies and outcomes of patients with NLPHL treated at a Tunisian center.

METHODS

We conducted a retrospective single-center study including consecutive patients diagnosed with NLPHL between 2013 and 2024. Baseline characteristics, treatment modalities and outcomes were analyzed. Risk stratification was performed according to the German Hodgkin Study Group criteria.

RESULTS

- ✓ Baseline clinical and disease characteristics of the 15 patients are summarized in Table 1.
- ✓ Treatment strategies and clinical outcomes varied according to disease stage and are summarized in Figure 1.

Table 1 : Baseline clinical and disease characteristics of the study population

Baseline characteristics	n (%) / Median (range)
Patients	15
Age, years	34 [5–60]
Early-stage disease	10 (67%)
Advanced-stage disease	4 (27%)
B symptoms	4 (27%)
Mediastinal involvement	0
Extranodal involvement	Spleen only
PET-CT performed	4 (27%)
PET-CT upstaging	1/4 (25%)

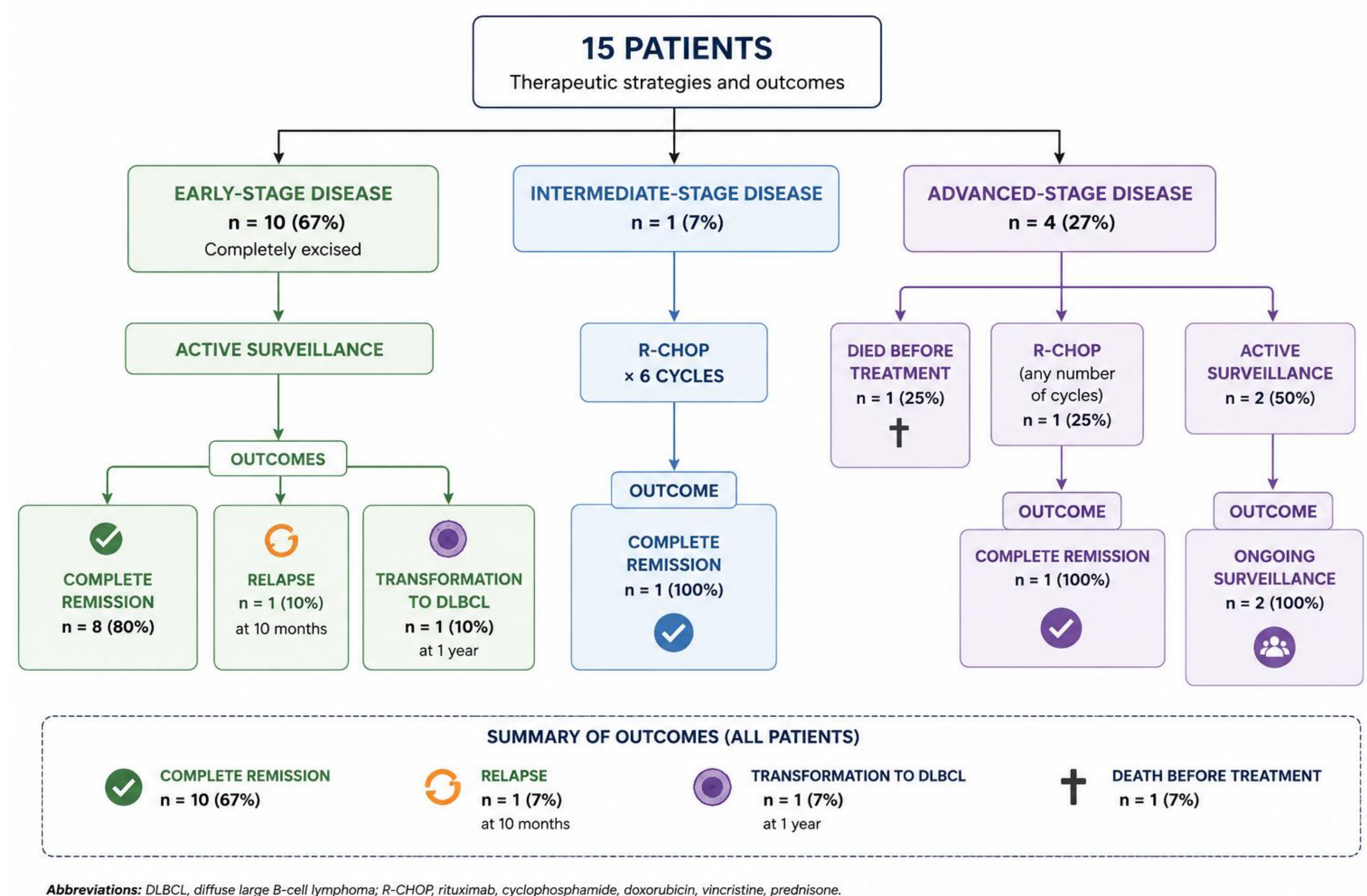


Figure 1: Treatment strategies and clinical outcomes according to disease stage

- ✓ Five-year overall survival and event-free survival were 90% and 85%, respectively.

CONCLUSION

In this cohort, NLPHL was predominantly diagnosed at an early stage and was associated with favorable long-term outcomes. Active surveillance following complete excision appeared feasible in selected patients, although relapse and histologic transformation remain important concerns requiring prolonged follow-up.

REFERENCES

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