

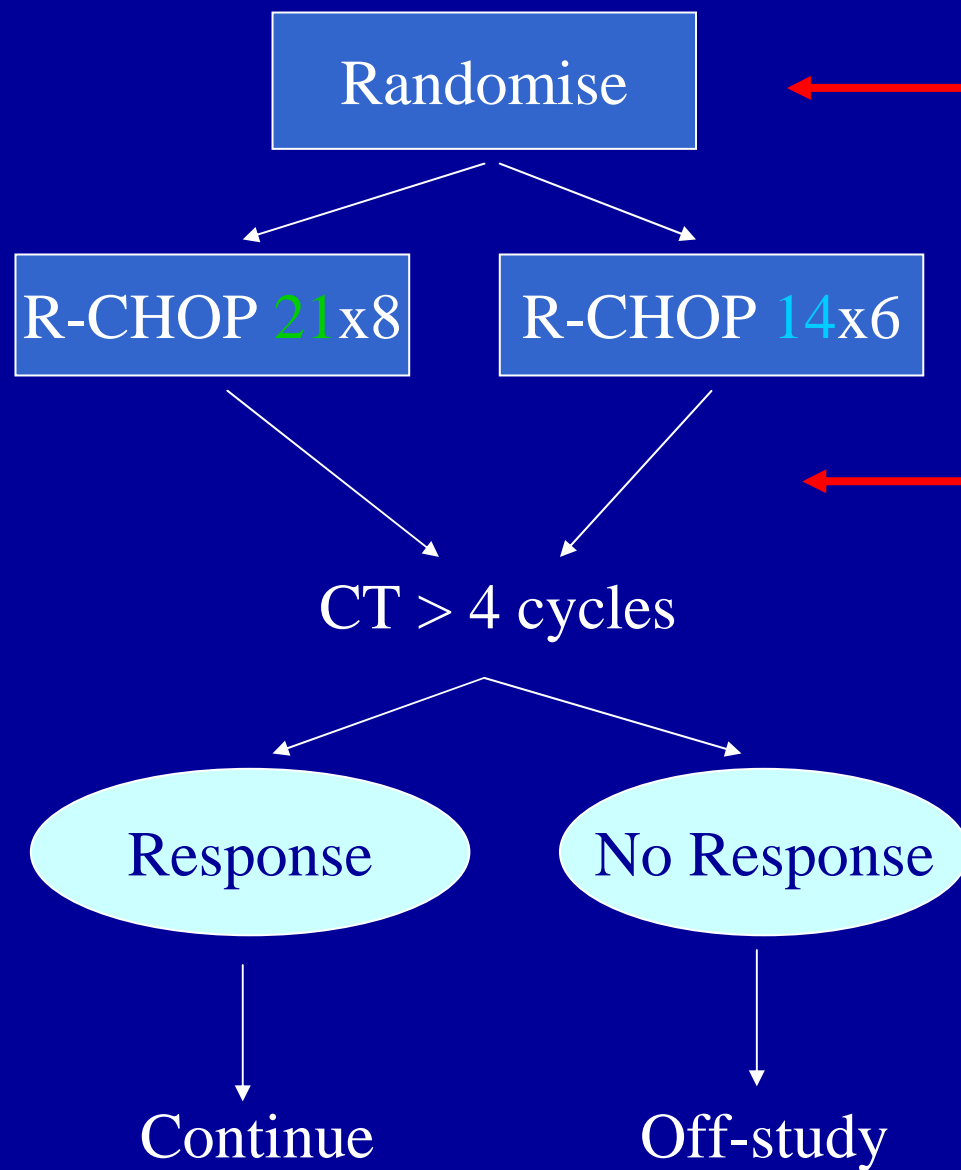


**Blinded evaluation of prognostic value of FDG-PET
after 2 cycles of chemotherapy in Diffuse Large B-cell
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma**

Short title: PET after 2 cycles

A sub-study of the R-CHOP-21 v R-CHOP-14 trial

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Baseline PET

Repeat PET
> 2 cycles

- Blinded reporting after completion of treatment
- SUV measurement

June 2011:
197 patients enrolled
171 were eligible
125 completed treatment and had evaluable scans

Comparison of NCRI study & Deauville scores

NCRI Study Score		Deauville Score	
Score	No of Patients	Score	No of Patients (Score 5= 3x liver)
1	28	1	28
2a	26	2	25
2b	68	3	28
2c	3	4	36
2d	0	5	8
TOTAL	125	TOTAL	125

Comparison of Deauville score & Quantitative criteria

Deauville Score		SUV reduction	
Score	No of Patients	>66%	≤ 66%
1	28	28	0
2	25	25	0
3	28	25	3 **
4	36	32	4
5	8	1	7
	125	111	14

Separation of good from poor response using 3 criteria

NCRI		Deauville		SUV reduction	
1 + 2a	2b-2d	1-3	4+5	>65%	<65%
45%	57%	65%	35%	89%	11%

Conclusion

- Using different criteria for interim PET gives different separation of patients with DLBCL into good and poor response categories
- The Deauville score will be applied & compared to NCRI score in predicting prognosis in the 'PET after 2 cycles study'. Qualitative analysis will also be explored.
- The best criterion to predict patient outcome is not known. **The Jury is out!**
- The most clinically relevant assessment of response using interim PET may prove to be specific to : disease type, treatment and scan timing.

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