

79.4. Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas: Marginal Zone Lymphoma

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Emerging Prognostic Factors for Clinical Care

Marginal zone lymphoma remains an area of active investigation; however, there currently are no emerging prognostic factors affecting clinical practice.

Risk Assessment Models

Risk assessment models and prognostic tools play an important role in cancer medicine because they provide a mechanism to integrate disparate data elements into a process that leads to decreased prognostic heterogeneity. Such processes are useful for (1) identifying and characterizing important prognostic factors, (2) improving prognostic predictions for individual patients, and (3) designing, conducting, and analyzing clinical trials.¹ The most common type of prognostic tool is a prognostic calculator that provides time-specific outcome (e.g., 5-year OS) probability predictions for individual patients based on their demographic, clinical, and tumor characteristics. The prognostic nomogram developed by Yang et al² is an example of a risk calculator. Another type of prognostic tool is a prognostic classifier that places patients into ordered prognostic risk classes (either directly or based on cutoffs for individual probability estimates). The remaining tools referenced in this chapter (e.g., IPI, MIPI, FLIPI, and CLL-IPI) are prognostic classifiers. The AJCC Precision Medicine Core (PMC) developed and published criteria for critical evaluation of prognostic calculators,³ which are presented and discussed in Chapter 4. The prognostic nomogram developed by Yang et al² meets all but one of the AJCC PMC criteria because it lacks discussion of how missing data were treated.

Recommendations for Clinical Trial Stratification

The authors have not provided any recommendations for clinical trial stratification at this time.

Bibliography

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