Improved prognosis of Epstein-Barr virus associated childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma: study of 47 South African cases

M Engel, M F Essop, P Close, P Hartley, G Pallesen, C Sinclair-Smith

Abstract

Aim—To study the distribution of Hodgkin’s lymphoma in South African children and report the incidence of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) as regards age, race, sex, and histological subtype; to investigate whether EBV is relevant to survival.

Methods—Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and in situ hybridisation (ISH) to detect EBV were performed on 47 South African children with classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma, ranging in age from 3 to 14 years and coming from different ethnic backgrounds. The correlation between the presence of the virus and clinical outcome was assessed.

Results—The nodular sclerosing subtype predominated, comprising 89% of cases; the remaining 11% were of the mixed cellularity subtype. EBV was present in 68%. Full clinical data were available for 36 cases; EBV positive patients presented with less aggressive symptoms at diagnosis and had a significantly longer median survival than EBV negative patients.

Conclusions—The distribution of EBV in South African childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma follows a pattern intermediate to that of industrialised and non-industrialised countries. Furthermore, our data suggest that there is an association between poor prognosis and the non-detection of EBV products in South African childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

Keywords: children; Epstein-Barr virus; Hodgkin’s lymphoma

Serological studies in the 1970s indicated that Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection was associated with Hodgkin’s lymphoma.6 Later, hybridisation blotting techniques showed the presence of the virus in Hodgkin’s lymphoma.7 Localisation of EBV to Hodgkin and Reed-Sternberg (HRS) cells was subsequently shown by in situ hybridisation (ISH).7 There is increasing evidence of the involvement of EBV in the development of Hodgkin’s lymphoma; EBV genomes in Hodgkin’s lymphoma are monoclonal7 and the virus has been shown to persist in all the sites involved in EBV positive Hodgkin’s lymphoma patients.8 It has also been shown that a product of the EBV BNLF-1 gene, latent membrane protein-1 (LMP1), an integral membrane protein of known transforming ability also affecting apoptosis in vitro,7 is strongly expressed in all neoplastic cells in EBV positive Hodgkin’s lymphoma.7

A pathogenic role for EBV in childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma has been suggested, and various factors including ethnicity and geographical location may represent biological modifiers of the association of EBV with Hodgkin’s lymphoma.8 9 10 Studies in non-industrialised countries report a strong correlation of age of peak incidence in children with Hodgkin’s lymphoma and EBV infection. Examples include Honduran (100%),9 Chinese (100%),11 Brazilian (77%),12 Mexican (65%),13 Peruvian (100%),14 and Malaysian (93%)15 paediatric cases of classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Where lower EBV occurrences in Hodgkin’s lymphoma have been reported in non-industrialised countries, there is often nonetheless a high incidence (up to 100%) in the patients younger than nine years of age included in the studies.16 17 This contrasts with the situation in industrialised countries, where the peak generally occurs in early adulthood with no apparent association with EBV infection.18 19 20 although a significant association between EBV and Hodgkin’s lymphoma in younger patients in the United Kingdom has been reported.21

With regard to histological subtype and the association with EBV, the mixed cellularity (MC) subtype shows a clear association with EBV,6 22 while the EBV incidence in the nodular sclerosing (NS) subtype usually ranges between 20% and 33% in industrialised countries,8 22 25 and between 45% and 100% in non-industrialised countries.8 9 11 14 20 As far as sex is concerned, there is a higher frequency of EBV in male patients developing Hodgkin’s lymphoma of childhood.9 14

Conflicting opinions are expressed about EBV infection and prognosis in Hodgkin’s lymphoma patients. A few studies investigating clinical outcome have found no significant difference in progression-free survival between LMP1 positive and LMP1 negative patients.19 21 26 Oudejans et al reported a significantly shorter progression-free survival time in EBV positive Hodgkin’s lymphoma, although there was no difference in the overall survival time.23 EBV has been associated with Hodgkin’s lymphoma in patients presenting with advanced stage disease4 24 or more aggressive histological subtype.23 In addition, aggressive histology coinciding with aggressive clinical behaviour has been reported in a study in patients with a 30 base pair deletion variant of the EBV LMP1 gene.25 In contrast to these...
studies, Morente et al recently provided convincing evidence that LMP1-EBV expression is a favourable prognostic marker for overall survival.39

The demographic diversity in South Africa provides a rich epidemiological background for studying the various factors relating to the association between EBV and Hodgkin’s lymphoma. In this study, we report the pattern of Hodgkin’s lymphoma in South African children under the age of 15 years. In an attempt to assess the role of EBV in Hodgkin’s lymphoma, the incidence of EBV was investigated and correlated with age, racial classification, sex, histological subtype, and clinical outcome.

Methods

Patients and Samples

In all, 47 paraffin wax embedded archival biopsies comprising mixed race (n = 24), blacks (n = 15), and whites (n = 8), spanning 1983–1995, were retrieved from the departments of pathology at Red Cross Children’s and Groote Schuur Hospitals, University of Cape Town. The mixed race (also referred to as “Cape coloured”) is a heterogeneous group which evolved over the past 300 years by probable combinations of predominantly Khoi San, Xhosa, Cape Malays, and Europids. The consecutively selected cases were all from patients under the age of 15 years diagnosed as having childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma. A single case of lymphocyte predominance subtype was excluded so as to confine the study to classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma (only MC and NS histological subtypes). Haematoxylin and eosin stained sections were reviewed by at least two pathologists to confirm the diagnosis and histological subtype, in accordance with standard criteria. Patient demographics and follow up data were obtained from the clinical files in collaboration with the department of oncology, Red Cross Children’s Hospital. Patients were treated following the conventional therapeutic approaches. Treatment decisions were not based on knowledge of EBV status. The follow up data period varied from four to 150 months from the time of presentation.

Detection of EBV by Immunohistochemistry and EBER-ISH

The techniques of immunohistochemistry (IHC) and ISH were employed to detect EBV in tumour cells in our patients. Microwave (IHC) and ISH were employed to detect EBV. The techniques of immunohistochemistry and EBER-ISH provide a rich epidemiological background for assessing the role of EBV in Hodgkin’s lymphoma. In this study, we report the pattern of EBV distribution in South African childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

Table 1 Racial distribution of South African childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma, n (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Mixed</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47 (100)</td>
<td>24 (51)</td>
<td>15 (32)</td>
<td>8 (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>38 (81)</td>
<td>20 (83)</td>
<td>11 (73)</td>
<td>7 (87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9 (19)</td>
<td>4 (17)</td>
<td>4 (27)</td>
<td>1 (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtype</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS</td>
<td>42 (89)</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td>10 (67)</td>
<td>8 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>5 (11)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>5 (33)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 EBV distribution in South African childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>EBV positive (%) (n=32)</th>
<th>Totals (%) (n=17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>18 (75)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>10 (65)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4 (50)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26 (68)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6 (67)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histological subtype</td>
<td>28 (67)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodular sclerosis</td>
<td>4 (80)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EBV, Epstein-Barr virus.
Table 3  EBV results and correlation with disease status in South African childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EBV positive (n=24) (%)</th>
<th>EBV negative (n=12) (%)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stages I and II</td>
<td>14 (58)</td>
<td>5 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stages III and IV</td>
<td>10 (42)</td>
<td>7 (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“B” symptoms</td>
<td>3 (13)</td>
<td>6 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median survival (months)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alive, disease-free</td>
<td>23 (96)</td>
<td>7 (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alive with disease</td>
<td>1 (4)</td>
<td>5 (42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EBV, Epstein-Barr virus.

Discussion
There have been contrasting epidemiological results with respect to the incidence of EBV and its association with Hodgkin’s lymphoma subtypes in different parts of the world. In addition, studies have reported variations in the prevalence of EBV associated Hodgkin’s lymphoma occurring in populations with different ethnic, geographical, and socioeconomic backgrounds. For example, Peh et al reported a predilection among Indians to develop Hodgkin’s lymphoma in comparison with non-Indians in Malaysia. South Africans vary considerably in their race, socioeconomic status, access to health care, and nutritional status. We undertook this study to investigate the interplay of some of these factors in an attempt to understand the role of EBV in South African children with Hodgkin’s lymphoma and to determine correlation, if any, with clinicopathological features.

Correlation with Disease Status
Clinical follow up data were available for 36 of the 47 cases in our study. Of the EBV positive patients (n = 24), 14 presented with early stage disease and 10 with late stage; among the EBV negative patients (n = 12), five presented with early stage disease and seven with late stage (table 3). Three of the 24 EBV positive patients and six of the 12 EBV negative patients presented with “B” symptoms. Of the EBV positive cases, 23 (96%) were alive without disease compared with seven (58%) of the EBV negative cases (p = 0.0102). In addition, a significantly longer median survival was observed in EBV positive cases (log rank p value = 0.0040) (fig 1). There was one death among the EBV positive group, the remainder being free of disease, while five of the 12 patients in the EBV negative group had either died or still had evidence of disease.

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EBV and its association with Hodgkin’s lymphoma have been studied extensively, with conflicting results. The virus has been shown to be associated with monoclonal cells in this disease and its presence has been observed in EBV positive Hodgkin’s lymphoma patients throughout the course of the disease. Strong expression of LMP1 has also been observed in all neoplastic cells. The LMP1 molecule mimics members of the tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor family which are embedded in the cell membranes of human cells, with one end of the molecule facing the extracellular and the other the intracellular aspect of the cell. The cytoplasmic tail interacts with intracellular TNF receptor associated factors, thereby activating nuclear factor-kB transcription factor, which in turn promotes cell proliferation.

In our study, the demonstration of LMP1 and/or EBERs in HRS cells was regarded as indicating EBV infection. The overall EBV positivity was 68% in our Hodgkin’s lymphoma cases, which is lower than the incidence reported in children from developing countries, but higher than from developed countries. Infection among the white population was notably lower, similar to the infectivity rate in the Western world. Concerning Hodgkin’s lymphoma subtype, a high degree of positivity was observed within the MC subtype, consistent with findings previously reported in other studies.

EBV showed EBER positivity by ISH. The ethnic distribution of EBV association in Hodgkin’s lymphoma was 18 of 24 (75%) in mixed, 10 of 15 (67%) in black, and four of eight (50%) in white patients (p = 0.4). There was an equal sex distribution, with 68% of boys and 67% of girls showing expression of the virus. With regard to the subtypes, there was a trend for the MC cases to be EBV positive: four of five (80%), compared with 28/42 (67%) of the NS subtype. Of the MC cases, one of the black boys and all three black girls were positive. There was no overall difference in the age of the patients with respect to their EBV status. Further analysis showed a significant difference in age in the mixed race and black patients, the EBV negative patients being older by a median of three years (p = 0.048), while the white patients did not show any significant age difference.
Epstein-Barr virus associated childhood Hodgkin's lymphoma

Unfortunately, our small numbers for the MC subtype and for female patients did not allow meaningful statistical analysis. The correlation of EBV with the age of occurrence of Hodgkin’s lymphoma in South African children supports the hypothesis of an aetiological role for EBV in the development of Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Given that South Africa has a unique blend of developed and developing living standards, the intermediate nature of our results—characteristic of neither industrialised nor non-industrialised countries—is not too unexpected. Data have previously been reported showing a high prevalence of EBV sequences in Hodgkin’s lymphoma patients from a predominantly low socioeconomic level, a factor which predisposes to viral infection.41

Our results support the view that an association of EBV with childhood Hodgkin’s lymphoma may vary as a function of histological subtype, geography, ethnic background, and socioeconomic status. Geographical or ethnically determined variations in other EBV associated malignancies are well known features.42

Purely paediatric studies including clinical data are uncommon. In this series, 11 patients were lost to follow-up. The roughly even distribution of EBV positive and EBV negative cases between early and late stages mitigates against bias due to late stage. It is known that EBV is more often associated with the MC subtype, whereas clinical correlations with EBV status show conflicting results with regard to severity of disease and outcome.23 24 Our results show that EBV appears to be associated with a more favourable course and outcome of Hodgkin’s lymphoma, with significantly fewer EBV positive patients having “B” symptoms or dying of the disease. Furthermore, although there was no difference in the median relapse-free survival, the median survival was significantly longer in the EBV positive cases. Thus our results are in agreement with those of Morente et al, who found that EBV-LMP1 was an indicator of favourable prognosis in Hodgkin’s lymphoma patients.30

HRS cells in EBV positive Hodgkin’s lymphoma cases express significantly higher levels of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I heavy and light chain molecules, accompanied by infiltration with larger numbers of activated cytotoxic T lymphocytes. It is not understood why, despite this increase, the immune system cannot effectively remove the HRS LMP1 expressing cells. One suggestion is local inhibition of cytotoxic T lymphocyte function by the HRS cells themselves or by reactive cells in the vicinity of the HRS cells.27 Children in Africa are continuously exposed from an early age to a wide spectrum of infectious agents and thus patients with EBV positive Hodgkin’s lymphoma could have a more efficient immune response. Our results may indicate that recognition of the presence of EBV may play a role in the ability of the immune system to limit progression of the disease. This could explain why the EBV negative patients in our study fared worse. Our findings are analogous to those in a recent study assessing the risk of relapse in 106 patients with early stage invasive cervical carcinoma, where an association was found between poor prognosis and absence of EBV in cervical carcinoma.31

The correlation of the clinical outcome with EBV status in our study provides another dimension in the hypothesis that EBV negative Hodgkin’s lymphoma may be a biologically distinct disease from EBV positive Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

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