

Risk Factors and outcome in WM/LPL

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Epidemiologic studies provide an insight into the etiology of lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (LPL)/Waldenström macroglobulinemia (WM), which indicates that repetitive immune stimulation and genetic factors play an important role. The clinical management of WM has changed considerably over recent years, which is reflected in the use of new therapeutic agents (eg, purine analogues, monoclonal antibodies, and thalidomide- and bortezomib-based therapies), risk-and-response-adjusted stratification of treatments, and improvement in supportive care measures. Recent studies suggest that survival of patients with LPL/WM has improved in recent years. By using population-based studies information on risk factors for LPL/WM development and outcome of LPL/WM patients can be estimated, Our studies suggest that familiarity affects prognosis and we also evaluate the importance of thrombotic and infectious complications in LPL/WM.