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TITLE

OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCIES COINCIDING WITH HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

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ABSTRACT

Context: Incidence of hematologic malignancies coinciding with gestation is increasing.

Objective: Assessing clinical characteristics, treatment outcomes and prognosis of pregnant women with Hodgkin Lymphoma.

Methods: Prospective study was undertaken between 2010 and 2014. Patients were followed throughout pregnancy and one year after delivery.

Patients: All pregnant women diagnosed with Hodgkin Lymphoma treated in Clinic for Ob/Gyn Clinical Center of Serbia.

Interventions: Diagnosis was based on US examination and biopsy. Parameters that could influence the condition of mothers and children (trimester of diagnosis, tumor grade, treatment type and time, type of birth) were also registered.

Main outcome measures: The pregnancy course and outcome (maternal and fetal survival and the pregnancy duration) were evaluated as main outcome measures.

Results: We registered six women with Hodgkin Lymphoma during pregnancy, aged in average 25.83 +/- 5.49 years. Tumors were diagnosed in all pregnancy trimesters. In only one case that was diagnosed in the third trimester therapy was started after deliver, while other patients received it both during and after delivery. Pregnancy was continued in three cases, but had to be terminated in remaining three patients where mother's condition worsened during pregnancy. Two patients did not survive pregnancy and one more died during the first postpartal year. The mean gestational week of delivery was 29.5 +/- 7.12. The children of two patients were well throughout pregnancy and therefore, these two patients delivered after the 37th gestational week. Although four children were live born, only one survived the first postpartal year.

Conclusion: Hodgkin Lymphoma although rarely coinciding with pregnancy has one of the worst prognoses for mothers and their children out of all malignancies encountered during pregnancy.

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