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Primary cutaneous lymphoma: recommendations for clinical trial design and staging update from the ISCL, USCLC, and EORTC

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The number of patients with primary cutaneous lymphoma (PCL) relative to other non-Hodgkin lymphomas (NHLs) is small and the number of subtypes large. Although clinical trial guidelines have been published for mycosis fungoides/Sézary syndrome, the most common type of PCL, none exist for the other PCLs. In addition, staging of the PCLs has been evolving based on new data on potential prognostic factors, diagnosis, and assessment methods of both skin and extracutaneous disease and a desire to align the latter with the Lugano guidelines for all NHLs. The International Society for Cutaneous Lymphomas (ISCL), the United States Cutaneous Lymphoma

Consortium (USCLC), and the Cutaneous Lymphoma Task Force of the European Organization for the Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) now propose updated staging and guidelines for the study design, assessment, endpoints, and response criteria in clinical trials for all the PCLs in alignment with that of the Lugano guidelines. These recommendations provide standardized methodology that should facilitate planning and regulatory approval of new treatments for these lymphomas worldwide, encourage cooperative investigator-initiated trials, and help to assess the comparative efficacy of therapeutic agents tested across sites and studies.

Introduction

The term primary cutaneous lymphoma (PCL) refers to a heterogeneous group of T-cell and B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas (NHLs) that present in the skin (Table 1).^{1,2} The first revision to

the 1979 original TNM (tumor, node, metastasis) staging of the most common type of PCL, mycosis fungoides (MF) and its leukemic counterpart, Sézary syndrome (SS), was published in 2007.³ Subsequently, suggested modifications to the blood

classification of the now TNMB (blood) staging and recommendations for clinical trial design for MF/SS were published in 2011.⁴ In the current paper, the International Society for Cutaneous Lymphomas (ISCL), the United States Cutaneous Lymphoma Consortium (USCLC), and the Cutaneous Lymphoma Task Force of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) (the Tri-Societies) address the use of clonality in the staging of skin and extracutaneous sites, the preferred method for determining blood classification, and the addition of bone marrow (BM) involvement (and its definition) to visceral staging of MF/SS. We also have used the Lugano classification of NHLs⁵ for the first time in the diagnosis, assessment, and response criteria for extracutaneous disease and have addressed the utilization of core biopsy vs excisional biopsy in determining lymphomatous involvement in MF/SS.

In 2007, recommendations for the staging of the non-MF/non-SS cutaneous lymphomas, which include both T- and B-cell cutaneous lymphomas, were published for the first time.⁶ However, there has been a lack of guidance on clinical trials for these conditions, forcing sponsors of such studies to try to use methods best fitted to MF/SS.

In this report, we present modifications to the tools used to document skin and lymph node staging (Table 2) and clarification of minor issues in the definition of the T stages for these non-MF/non-SS PCLs. We also present the first recommendations for a unified approach to diagnosis, assessment, and response criteria for clinical trials of all PCLs that are aligned with the Lugano classification and that can be used for these lymphomas worldwide.

Initial evaluation

Pathologic confirmation of diagnosis

All patients in a clinical trial should have a confirmed diagnosis of a subtype of PCL that includes characteristic pathologic features from a representative skin biopsy and clinical findings consistent with that diagnosis. Although a current biopsy is preferred, a prior skin biopsy can be used for diagnostic purposes provided all of the following criteria are met: (1) the type of lesion biopsied is representative of the highest-grade current skin lesion(s), (2) clinical/pathological correlation confirms the subtype of PCL, and (3) it provides sufficient information for all inclusion/exclusion criteria and stratification purposes. Time from

Table 1. World Health Organization and EORTC classification of PCLs

Classification
Cutaneous T-cell and NK-cell lymphomas Mycosis fungoides MF variants and subtypes Folliculotropic MF Pagetoid reticulosis Granulomatous slack skin Sézary syndrome Primary cutaneous CD30 ⁺ lymphoproliferative disorders Primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma Lymphomatoid papulosis Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type Chronic active EBV infection Primary cutaneous peripheral T-cell lymphoma, rare subtypes Primary cutaneous γ/δ T-cell lymphoma Primary cutaneous aggressive epidermotropic CD8 ⁺ cytotoxic T-cell lymphoma (provisional) Primary cutaneous CD4 ⁺ small/medium T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder (provisional) Primary cutaneous acral CD8 ⁺ T-cell lymphoma (provisional) Primary cutaneous peripheral T-cell lymphoma, NOS
Cutaneous B-cell lymphomas Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type EBV ⁺ mucocutaneous ulcer (provisional) Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma

Based on Willemze et al.²

NK, natural killer; EBV, Epstein-Barr virus.

Table 2. ISCL/USCLC/EORTC modified staging of PCLs

MF/SS				Non-MF/SS CTCL and CBCL		
Skin (T)	T ₀ *	Absence of clinically suspicious lesions		T ₀ *	Absence of clinically suspicious lesions	Size/location of lesions†
T ₁	T _{1A}	Patches, plaques, or papules <10% BSA	Patch only lesions	T ₁	Solitary lesion	Solitary lesion <5 cm diameter
			Plaque/papule +/- patch lesions	T _{1B}		Solitary lesion ≥5 cm diameter
	T _{2A}	Patches, plaques, or papules ≥10% BSA	Patch only lesions	T ₂	Multiple lesions limited to 1 body region or 2 contiguous body regions	All disease encompassing a <15 cm diameter circular area
	T _{2B}		Plaque/papule +/- patch lesions			All disease encompassing a 15 to <30 cm diameter circular area
T ₃	T ₃	One or more tumors ≥1 cm diameter		T ₃	Generalized skin involvement	All disease encompassing a ≥30 cm diameter circular area
						Multiple lesions involving 2 noncontiguous body regions
T ₄	T ₄	Confluence of erythema covering ≥80% BSA†				Multiple lesions involving ≥3 body regions

Based on Olsen et al, Olsen et al, and Kim et al.^{7,9} Changes or confirmation of staging are noted in bold in table above and in further description below. Options for characterizing clonality further by designation as A (clone negative or equivocal) and B (clone positive and identical to skin) are presented. If a clone in LN or viscera is detected but different from that identified in the skin, another concurrent lymphoproliferative process should be considered.

*T₀ is used for clinical trials in order to track clearance of lesions in the skin compartment. No patient with PCL at time of diagnosis should be T₀.

†Patients with both erythroderma and tumors may be designated as T₄(T₃).⁷ The BSA of 80% is used to define erythroderma in MF/SS at study entry, but any decrease in BSA during the study does not affect the entry classification.

‡Abnormal LNs are those now > 1.5 cm LDI according to the Lugano classification and confirmed by imaging. The pathological findings of a representative abnormal LN may apply to all abnormal lymph nodes.

\$Blood staging for MF/SS is defined currently as B₀ = <250/μL of CD4⁺/CD26⁺ or CD4⁺/CD7⁺ cells; B₁ = does not meet criteria for B₀ or B₂, and B₂ = ≥1000/μL of CD4⁺/CD26⁺ or CD4⁺/CD7⁺ cells or other aberrant population of lymphocytes identified by flow cytometry. It is expected that patients with high blood tumor burden (B₂) will have a clone in the blood that is identical to that in the skin. Nonidentical T-cell clones are often detected in peripheral blood with increasing age and are of unknown clinical significance.

||See Figure 2 for peripheral LN drainage areas of the body.

Table 2. (continued)

MF/SS			Non-MF/SS CTCL and CBCL	
Nodes (N)‡	N ₀	No clinically abnormal LN; no biopsy necessary	N ₀	No clinical or pathologic LN involvement
	N ₁	N _{1A}	N ₁	Involvement of 1 peripheral LN region that drains an area of current or prior skin involvement : biopsy positive for lymphoma
		N _{1B}		
	N ₂	N _{2A}	N ₂	Involvement of > 2 peripheral LN regions or involvement of any LN region that does not drain in an area of current or prior skin involvement: biopsy positive for lymphoma
		N _{2B}		
N ₃ ‡ (lymphoma)	N _{3A}	Dutch grade 2, NCI LN3: clone negative or equivocal	N ₃	Involvement of central LN: biopsy positive for lymphoma
	N _{3B}	Dutch grade 2, NCI LN3: clone positive and identical to skin		
N _x	N _{3A}	Dutch grade 3-4, NCI LN4: clone negative or equivocal	N _x	Clinically abnormal peripheral or central LN but no pathologic determination. Other surrogate means of determining involvement may be determined by Tri-Society consensus
	N _{3B}	Dutch grade 3-4, NCI LN4: clone positive and identical to skin		
Viscera (M)	M ₀	No visceral involvement	M ₀	No visceral involvement
	M _{1a}	BM only involvement	M ₁	Visceral involvement
	M _{1b}	Non-BM visceral involvement	M _x	Visceral involvement is neither confirmed nor refuted by available pathologic or imaging assessment

Based on Olsen et al, Olsen et al, Kim et al.^{7,9} Changes or confirmation of staging are noted in bold in table above and in further description below. Options for characterizing clonality further by designation as A (clone negative or equivocal) and B (clone positive and identical to skin) are presented. If a clone in LN or viscera is detected but different from that identified in the skin, another concurrent lymphoproliferative process should be considered.

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|| See Figure 2 for peripheral LN drainage areas of the body.

Table 2. (continued)

MF/SS				Non-MF/SS CTCL and CBCL	
Blood (B)§	B ₀	B _{0A}	Clone negative or equivocal	Absence of significant blood involvement	
		B _{0B}	Clone positive and identical to skin		
B ₁		B _{1A}	Clone negative or equivocal	Low blood tumor burden	
		B _{1B}	Clone positive and identical to skin		
B ₂		B _{2A}	Clone negative or equivocal	High blood tumor burden	
		B _{2B}	Clone positive and identical to skin		
B _x		B _{xA}	Clone negative or equivocal	Unable to quantify blood involvement according to agreed upon guidelines	
		B _{xB}	Clone positive and identical to skin		

Based on Olsen et al, Olsen et al, and Kim et al.^{7,9} Changes or confirmation of staging are noted in bold in table above and in further description below. Options for characterizing clonality further by designation as A (clone negative or equivocal) and B (clone positive and identical to skin) are presented. If a clone in LN or viscera is detected but different from that identified in the skin, another concurrent lymphoproliferative process should be considered.

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†Patients with both erythroderma and tumors may be designated as T₄(T₃).⁷ The BSA of 80% is used to define erythroderma in MF/SS at study entry, but any decrease in BSA during the study does not affect the entry classification.

‡Abnormal LNs are those now > 1.5 cm LDl according to the Lugano classification and confirmed by imaging. The pathological findings of a representative abnormal LN may apply to all abnormal lymph nodes.

§Blood staging for MF/SS is defined currently as B₀ = <250/μL of CD4⁺/CD26⁺ or CD4⁺/CD7⁺ cells, B₁= does not meet criteria for B₀ or B₂, and B₂ = ≥1000/μL of CD4⁺/CD26⁺ or CD4⁺/CD7⁺ cells or other aberrant population of lymphocytes identified by flow cytometry.⁷ It is expected that patients with high blood tumor burden (B₂) will have a clone in the blood that is identical to that in the skin. Nonidentical T-cell clones are often detected in peripheral blood with increasing age and are of unknown clinical significance.

||See Figure 2 for peripheral LN drainage areas of the body.

prior diagnostic biopsy is not a sole reason to repeat a biopsy for a clinical trial. Terms such as “suspicious of” or “suggestive of” on pathologic examination are not sufficient for a diagnostic biopsy without further supportive findings including immunophenotyping and/or molecular studies (eg, clonality, pathogenic genomic variants) but can be acceptable if the biopsy has been done to merely confirm the continued presence of the lymphoma in a patient with a prior diagnostic biopsy. Methods of establishing clonality¹²⁻¹⁴ (Table 3) are particularly important in establishing or supporting a diagnosis of cutaneous B-cell lymphoma (CBCL) or cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) vs benign mimickers but only required if findings on light microscopy, immunophenotyping, and clinicopathologic correlation are not in themselves diagnostic. Additional recommendations regarding diagnostic biopsies for MF/SS are shown in Box 1.

Evaluation procedures at screening

Physical exam This should include skin assessment (see below) and palpation of all peripheral nodal groups, liver, and spleen. A lymph node (LN) of >1.5 cm in the longest diameter (LDi) is considered abnormal, especially if accompanied by other features of concern (firm, rubbery, and/or fixed) but should be confirmed by imaging. A negative physical exam for abnormal nodes does not rule out the possibility of finding enlarged nodes on imaging studies, especially in obese individuals.¹⁵

Staging/classification This will require imaging, potential biopsy of a suspect LN or visceral site, and in the case of MF/SS, specific blood studies. Although the current TNM(B) classification is generally used for study entry purposes, the original or highest TNM(B) classification may be used for inclusion/exclusion purposes or separation into prognostic or treatment groups depending on study goals.

ECOG performance status See Oken et al.¹⁹

General blood tests Complete blood count (CBC) with differential, metabolic panel, liver function tests, and serum lactate dehydrogenase.

Table 3. Clonality assessment methods

Assessment method
For CTCL, T-cell clonality can be established by one of the following molecular methods BIOMED-2 or other PCR-based, approved protocol for both TCR-γ and TCR-β gene rearrangement Next generation sequencing (high-throughput sequencing)
For CBCL, B-cell clonality can be established by one of the following molecular methods BIOMED-2 protocol or other PCR-approved method for immunoglobulin heavy chain (IgH) and/or Igκ rearrangement Surface or cytoplasmic light chains restriction by flow cytometry (peripheral blood or tissue samples) Monotypic surface light chains restriction by immunohistochemistry (κ and λ immunostain) Light chains restriction by conventional or RNA-scope ultrasensitive in situ hybridization IgH rearrangement by next generation sequencing for IgH or Igκ

Other blood tests Screening for hepatitis B and C viruses, HIV, or other viruses should be trial-specific but considered where immunosuppression is likely from a given treatment or in early phase trials where all potential adverse effects of the study agent(s) are not known. With CTCL, testing for human T-lymphotropic virus types 1 and 2, if not previously done, should be considered.

Quality of life (QoL) assessment The importance of this in CTCL has been shown in various publications.²⁰⁻²³ Current suggestions for QoL tools include the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General²⁴ and the Skindex-29.²⁵ QoL tools specifically validated in cutaneous lymphoma are needed.

Pruritus assessment For those PCLs where pruritus is a significant issue, a visual analog scale or other validated tool is recommended to assess severity.

Study design

The purpose of the study, accrual expectations, the type and stage/classification of PCL, and the type of treatment will determine how long the duration of the trial should be. An active control is recommended for pivotal/approval studies where feasible and where appropriately validated standard of care exists for the subtype and stage of PCL. Although suboptimal, historical controls may be all that are currently available for comparison purposes with the less common subtypes of PCL.

A wash-out period is recommended for any treatment likely to affect the course of the lymphoma in order to minimize any latent clinical benefit or any residual toxicity from the prior treatment. The time period may be adjusted based on the biologic activity of the treatment, the aggressiveness of the lymphoma, whether the patient is experiencing progressive disease despite current treatment, or if study design warrants. A complete response (CR) should not be ascribed to a study drug while a patient is on concomitant therapy not otherwise part of study design with known efficacy for that PCL but rather the maximum response would be a partial response (PR). Those patients in whom a PR is achieved only while on such combination therapy should be noted in the final study report. Exceptions to concurrent therapy with proven efficacy in PCLs are topical or systemic steroids in those patients who have been on corticosteroids for prolonged time periods and where abrupt discontinuation prior to study start would lead to a potential flare of disease, adrenal suppression, and/or unnecessary suffering. In these latter patients, the use of ≤10 mg of prednisone or low potency topical steroids without an increase in dose or dosing frequency during the trial would not affect the assessment of response. Supportive care that may affect treatment results should be documented and remain constant throughout the study.

With statistical analysis, stratification by risk groups is likely to be of value in these PCLs as there are indolent and aggressive forms within each subtype of PCL. An intention-to-treat analysis is recommended for phase 3 clinical trials.

Assessment

Skin assessment

Skin assessment used for determination of response should be performed at baseline. Standardized photographs should be done at baseline and are encouraged at each skin assessment

Additional recommendations regarding diagnostic biopsies and trial design considerations for MF/SS

There are certain nuances of a diagnostic skin biopsy in MF that relate to lesion type:

1. Diagnostic skin biopsy: A diagnostic skin biopsy is necessary for study entry, whether performed in the past or during study screening.
 - a. Both patch and plaque stage lesions, including hypopigmented MF, should meet the criteria for the early MF algorithm.¹⁶ Prior to skin biopsy, a 2-week washout time from treatment likely to affect pathological results (systemic or skin directed, including purposeful sunlight exposure) will enhance the ability to make a definitive diagnosis.
 - b. In cases of erythroderma where a skin biopsy is only “suggestive of” or “suspicious of” MF/SS, the additional findings of aberrant phenotype, dominant TCR clone in the skin, and blood or LN involvement, particularly if there is a positive clone that matches skin, provide supportive evidence for a diagnosis of MF/SS and help to eliminate other causes of erythroderma such as a pseudolymphomatous drug eruption.
 - c. Cases designated as Sézary syndrome for clinical trial purposes should meet pathologic and clinical criteria for erythrodermic MF/SS and have B2 blood involvement including clone in blood that matches skin.
 - d. Tumor lesions only “suggestive of” or “suspicious of” MF pathologically, especially those with CD30⁺ large cell transformation, should not be entered in clinical trials of MF/SS without other supportive features of MF including preceding or concurrent patches and plaques that help distinguish MF from other CTCLs. If a tumor lesion has a negative γ and β TCR clone, then additional molecular studies are needed to rule out a T-cell-rich B-cell, NK-cell, or other lymphoma subtype.
 - e. If lesions clinically suggestive of follicular involvement (such as follicle-based patches or plaques, follicular papules, and/or alopecia in hair-bearing body areas) have not been biopsied, and folliculotropism may affect response to therapy in a given clinical trial, a biopsy of such lesions should be considered to confirm a diagnosis of folliculotropic MF and to assess whether early or advanced features are present.¹⁷
2. Trial design considerations
 - a. Patients in whom the abnormal lymphocytes on skin biopsy are predominantly CD8⁺, CD4⁻/CD8⁻, CD4⁺/CD8⁺, or other uncommon pathologic subtypes of MF/SS should either be excluded from a clinical trial of CD4⁺ MF/SS or separate reporting carried out from those with CD4⁺ MF/SS.
 - b. Adult T-cell leukemia lymphoma should be considered in all cases of potential MF/SS, especially those with CD4⁺/CD8⁺ phenotype, with strong expression of CD25, in locations where it is endemic, or with significant blood involvement.
 - c. Although trial design may allow inclusion of patients with MF variants, consideration should be given to tracking their responses separately to determine if their inclusion affects overall response. These variants include but are not limited to folliculotropic, syringotropic, and granulomatous MF (pathologically determined), hypopigmented MF, pagetoid reticulosis, and granulomatous slack skin.
 - d. In general, patients with large cell transformation, especially those of MF stage $\geq$ IIB, have a proven worse prognosis.^{7,18} Determination of how their inclusion in clinical trials could affect overall trial results should be done prior to study onset.

to aid in confirming response/progression. In a given study, only 1 assessment tool should be used for the purpose of determining response used as a primary endpoint. It is highly recommended that the same individual at a given site perform all skin assessments during a clinical trial, but because this may not be feasible, alternate personnel should have similar training on the method and, wherever possible, are present at baseline assessment of a given patient.

Patients with one of the clinical variants of PCL, such as hypo- or hyperpigmented MF or granulomatous slack skin, may require specific modes of assessment. Patients with non-MF/non-SS PCL who have primarily tumors may benefit from assessment methods that capture specific size of lesions. In these patients, size and location of lesions, and not percent body surface area (BSA), determine T classification. In patients in whom skin lesions primarily or exclusively present with induration without

epidermal changes (such as subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma), the periphery of the induration should be used as the margin of the lesions and the lesions characterized/weighted as tumors when using the skin assessment tool. If imaging with computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT), magnetic resonance imaging, or ultrasound is used for initial study assessment, the same technique should be used to assess response.

These skin assessment guidelines are applicable to secondary, as well as primary, cutaneous lymphomas. Total body skin lesion assessment is necessary for trials in which global response is a consideration.

Skin assessment methods

Modified Severity Weighted Assessment Tool (mSWAT) The mSWAT^{7,8} score has proven to be an effective means of

Table 4. mSWAT tool*

Body area according to Lund and Browder ¹⁵	% BSA body area	Lesion subtype		
		% BSA patch	% BSA plaque/papule	% BSA tumor
Head	7			
Neck	2			
Left upper arm	4			
Left forearm	3			
Left hand	2.5			
Right upper arm	4			
Right forearm	3			
Right hand	2.5			
Anterior trunk	13			
Genitalia	1			
Posterior trunk	13			
Buttocks	5			
Left thigh	9.5			
Left leg	7			
Left foot	3.5			
Right thigh	9.5			
Right leg	7			
Right foot	3.5			
Total BSA	100			
Weighting factor		1	2	4
Product BSA × weighting factor				
mSWAT score				

*The mSWAT score assesses the total skin involvement in PCL by the summation of the product of the approximate BSA covered by 1 of 3 types of skin lesions (patch, plaque, or tumor) multiplied by the weighting of 1, 2, or, 4, respectively, for lesion type. The percent BSAs per body area in the above table are from Lund and Browder.²⁹

assessment in multiple trials²⁶⁻²⁸ and accepted as valid by both the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency. It has particular utility for MF/SS where multiple types of skin lesions are present in the same patient. The percent BSA involved with patch, papule/plaque, and tumor lesions (tumors defined as solid or nodular lesions with evidence of depth or vertical growth and ≥ 1 cm in diameter)⁷ are cataloged separately, multiplied by a relative weight of 1, 2, or 4 for patch, plaque, and tumor, respectively, and the sum of all 3 added for total score (Table 4). The percent BSA involved may be determined by using either the patient's palm, representing 0.5% BSA, or the palm plus palmar surface of all 5 fingers, which is slightly less than 1% BSA.^{7,8,29} The regional BSA outlined by Lund and Browder³⁰ (Figure 1; Table 4) provides a second method of assessing BSA for large areas involving similar kinds of lesions. The mSWAT has limitations, however, when it comes

to assessment of BSA of tumors because individual tumors often cover $<0.1\%$ BSA. If the mSWAT is used to assess tumor lesions, it is important to score fractions of a percent of BSA and not round to the closest whole integer.

Figure 2 outlines the nodal regions draining skin as outlined by the Ann Arbor group³¹ and revises the regional lymph node drainage patterns in the prior published figure⁹ used in the staging of non-MF/non-SS CTCL and CBCL.

Skin Lesion Assessment Tool (SLAT) The SLAT is a potential new assessment tool based on the size vs BSA of patch, plaque, or tumor lesions, something previously alluded to by the Tri-Societies as a potential tool for tracking tumor lesions in MF that are inadequately measured by BSA.⁸ The SLAT score is the sum of the (area $\times$ 1, 2, or 4 weighting factor) of all

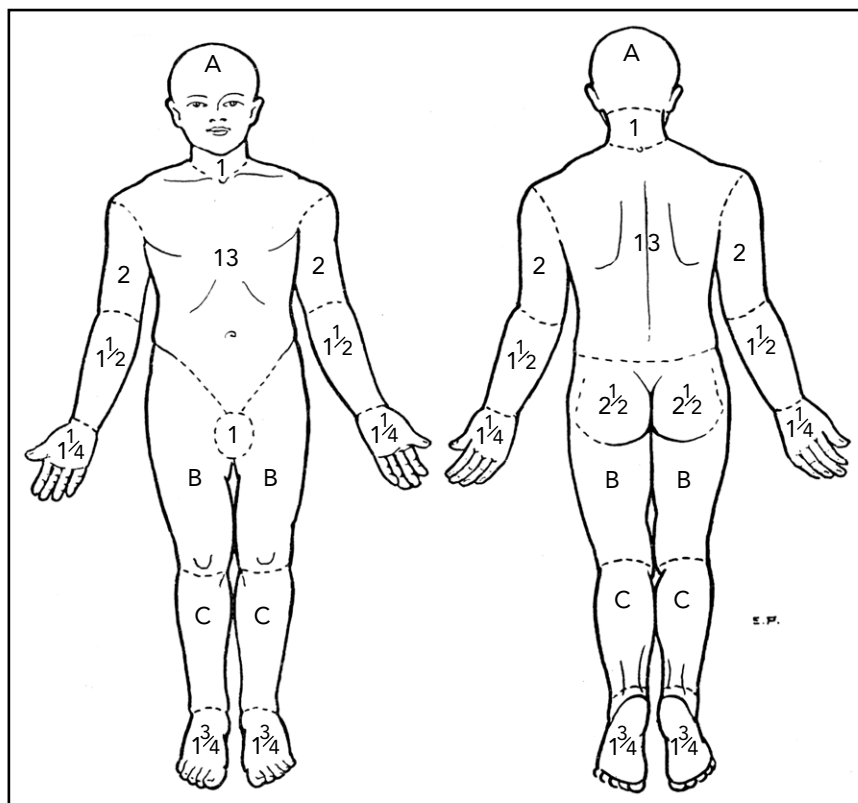


Figure 1. Regional areas of the body for assessment of total body skin lesions. Body region percent BSA for mSWAT determination by Lund and Browder.³⁰ A, B, and C designate the body regions of head, thigh, and leg, respectively, for which they provided adjustments in BSA for children aged 1 to 5 years.

cutaneous lesions, first in a given nodal drainage area as shown in Figure 2 and then a total sum of all lesions in all areas of the body (Table 5). The SLAT score has yet to be used in clinical trials for approval of new agents, but once acknowledged, it may prove particularly useful in facilitating staging of the non-MF/non-SS PCLs, which rely on size of lesions in nodal drainage areas of the skin. It may also be useful in tracking skin changes in the non-MF/non-SS PCLs, which usually have primarily or solely tumor lesions, to prevent overestimation of size by percentage of BSA.

Target lesion scoring Target lesion scoring has utility where the purpose is to monitor the effect of local treatment of selected lesions. If there are multiple lesions, the largest and/or most representative of current disease should be chosen as target lesions. The Composite Assessment of Index Lesion Severity (CAILS)^{7,32} involves grading up to 5 index lesions each for (1) erythema, scale, plaque elevation, and hypo- or hyperpigmentation on a 0 to 8 scale and (2) size (longest diameter [LDi] times longest axis perpendicular to LDi [short diameter or SDI]), using this actual size to then assign a number based on a categorical range of sizes. A lesion score based on the summation of all the individual parameter grades is generated and all lesion scores are added together for a total CAILS score. A modified CAILS score eliminating pigmentation has been used in sponsored clinical trials.

LN assessment

LNs are classified by pathological staging. The definition of lymphoma in LNs by pathological assessment should be according to current guidelines and outlined in the study design.

Modifications to the LN staging of MF/SS are noted in Table 2. In MF/SS, the pathological assessment of nodal lymphoma should fulfill the criteria for N₃ designation. During a clinical trial, the target LNs of interest are those >1.5 cm LDi by imaging and confirmed as lymphoma by prior or concurrent biopsy of a representative LN. If a clone in LN or viscera is detected but different from that identified in the skin, another concurrent lymphoproliferative process should be considered.

Imaging For a clinical trial that requires a global TNM(B) response assessment, imaging is recommended regardless of T classification to document presence or absence of extracutaneous disease at study start. Optimal timing of imaging for a clinical trial would be within 30 days of onset of study treatment. A prior imaging study within 3 months may be used if low risk of progression (ie, early stage or indolent PCL with no prior history of extracutaneous disease) and no significant change by physical exam or laboratory examination has occurred since the prior imaging study.

Choice of type of imaging An individual patient in a given clinical trial should have LNs assessed by the same imaging criteria and technique throughout the clinical trial unless a medical contraindication arises. The Lugano classification recommends staging [¹⁸F]fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-avid lymphomas by PET-CT (with or without a dedicated CT) and variably FDG-avid lymphomas by CT. All PCLs other than marginal zone lymphoma, including MF/SS,³³⁻³⁵ are relatively PET avid. Although to date, all FDA-approved medications for MF/SS have used CT-based size of LNs for nodal assessment, data support assessment of extracutaneous disease in MF/SS by PET-CT if study design

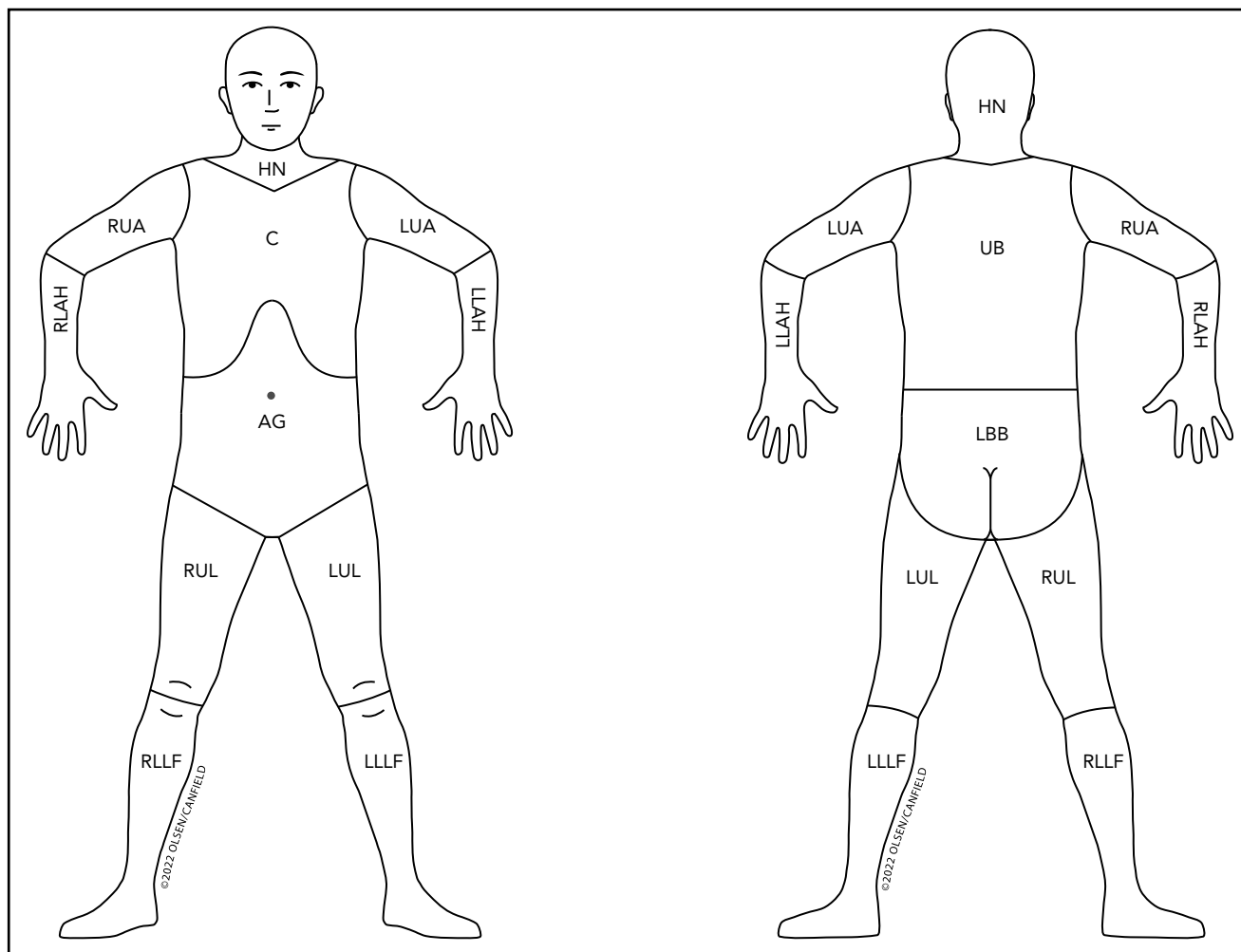


Figure 2. Revised nodal drainage areas for determination of classification of skin involvement in non-MF/non-SS PCLs. The nodal regions (based on the Ann Arbor classification)³¹ and their boundaries are as follows: head and neck (HN), inferior borders = clavicles anterior and T1 spinous process posterior; left upper arm (LUA), superior border = glenohumeral joint (exclusive of axilla), inferior border = ulnar/radial/humeral (elbow) joint; left lower arm and hand (LLAH), superior border = ulnar/radial/humeral (elbow) joint; right upper arm (RUA), superior border = glenohumeral joint (exclusive of axilla), inferior border = ulnar/radial/humeral (elbow) joint; right lower arm and hand (RLAH), superior border = ulnar/radial/humeral (elbow) joint; chest (C), superior border = superior border clavicles, inferior border = inferior margin rib cage, lateral borders = midaxillary lines and glenohumeral joints (inclusive of axilla); abdomen/genital (AG), superior border = inferior margin rib cage, inferior border = inguinal folds and anterior perineum; upper back (UB), superior border = T1 spinous process, inferior border = inferior margin rib cage, lateral borders = midaxillary lines; lower back/buttocks (LBB), superior border = inferior margin rib cage, inferior border = inferior gluteal fold and anterior perineum (inclusive of perineum), lateral borders = midaxillary lines; left upper leg (LUL), superior border = inguinal fold and gluteal folds, inferior border = midpatella anterior and mid-popliteal fossa posterior; left lower leg and foot (LLL), superior border = midpatella anterior and mid-popliteal fossa posterior; right upper leg (RUL), superior border = inguinal fold and gluteal folds, inferior border = midpatella anterior and mid-popliteal fossa posterior; right lower leg and foot (RLL), superior border = midpatella anterior and mid-popliteal fossa posterior.

permits.³³⁻³⁵ PET-CT (without a diagnostic CT) gives metabolic information in addition to size, whereas radiation dose exposure, an important consideration with repeated scans, is comparable to a diagnostic quality CT.^{36,37} In those patients allergic to contrast, in which size of LNs are being used to assess response, one can either prescribe appropriate therapeutic measures immediately preparatory to imaging or use magnetic resonance imaging. PET-CT or CT scan at a minimum should provide imaging of neck, chest, abdomen, and pelvis.

LN assessment methods For all PCLs, the LN assessment is according to the findings on imaging as outlined in the Lugano classification unless otherwise specified by trial design. All LNs chosen as target LNs must meet the same standards for assessment and response. Until further data are available on metabolic

response by PET-CT in PCL, the preferred method of assessment of target LNs is by the product of the perpendicular diameters (PPD) ($LDi \times SDi$) of up to 6 of the largest target nodes >1.5 cm LDi , preferentially from different body regions representative of the patient's overall disease burden. However, if clinical trial design dictates, assessment of LNs by metabolic data from PET-CT scans should use the Lugano classification or the most current published methodology accepted by the Tri-Societies. The Lugano classification currently utilizes the following 5-point scale: 1 = no FDG uptake $>$ background; 2 = FDG uptake $\leq$ mediastinum; 3 = FDG uptake $>$ mediastinum but $<$ liver; 4 = FDG uptake moderately $>$ liver; 5 = FDG uptake markedly $>$ liver and/or new lesions. Use of PET-CT for all PCLs is encouraged to expand knowledge regarding optimal imaging modalities in these diseases.

Table 5. SLAT score

Body area according to non-MF lymph node areas ^{9,31}	SPD lesion subtype		
	Patch (PPD)	Plaque/papule (PPD)	Tumor (PPD)
Head and neck			
Left upper arm			
Left lower arm and hand			
Right upper arm			
Right lower arm and hand			
Chest			
Abdomen and genitalia			
Upper back			
Lower back and buttocks			
Left upper leg			
Left lower leg and foot			
Right upper leg			
Right lower leg and foot			
Subtotal SPD			
× Weight	1	2	4
Total SLAT score			

The SLAT score enables the assessment of 1 or multiple lesions by determining the product of the LDi x SDi (product of the perpendicular diameters or PPD) of all lesions in a given nodal drainage area multiplied by the weight of 1, 2, or 4 as with the mSWAT score. The SPD (sum of the products of the perpendicular diameters) is the sum of the PPDs of all lesions in a given area. The SLAT score is particularly useful for tracking the response of tumors and the weight of 1 and 2 for patch and plaque, respectively, allows capture of a change in height or induration in addition to change in area of lesions prior to complete clearing. By mapping the lesion(s) to the nodal drainage regions as outlined above and in Figure 2, the SLAT score facilitates the determination of the skin classification/staging of the non-MF/non-SS PCLs. It may also prevent overestimation of the size of tumor lesions or change in size of tumor lesions with therapy if assessment was based on percent BSA in mSWAT scoring.

Biopsy The pathologic assessment of an abnormal representative LN may be assumed to apply to all abnormal peripheral and central LNs in a given patient as long as there is no other alternative clinical diagnosis. If accessibility or risk is not an issue, the largest peripheral LN draining an area of involved skin, the one with the most concerning morphological features on imaging, and, if PET data are available, the one that shows the highest standardized uptake value³⁸ are helpful features in choosing the most representative LN for biopsy. Pathologic assessment should include at a minimum light microscopy, immunophenotyping including immunohistochemistry, and in most cases, flow cytometry and molecular methods.

The standard for diagnosis, subtyping, and grading of nodal lymphoma, when feasible, is an excisional LN biopsy, but a core needle biopsy (CNB) of a representative abnormal LN may suffice in certain circumstances. Suggestions to enhance the diagnostic yield of CNB are given in Box 2.³⁹⁻⁴¹

It is recommended that patients with LNs designated collectively as Nx (ie, those patients with radiologically abnormal LNs who have never had a representative abnormal LN biopsied, had an earlier biopsy of a representative node that was

equivocal pathologically, or have experienced a significant increase in LN size since a prior negative biopsy for lymphoma) have a representative LN biopsy prior to study entry to determine nodal status. However, if patients with Nx LNs are included in clinical trials, the imaging technique and methodology used to assess the response in LNs should be the same as those used to assess the response in patients whose LNs have been pathologically staged but their results tracked separately. Only MF/SS is unique in having rigid categorical pathological guidelines for lymphomatous involvement in lymph nodes (Table 2). All other PCLs have the diagnosis of lymphoma in lymph nodes made by standard histopathological assessment.

Assessment of viscera

The recommendation for type of imaging is as for LN evaluation. An individual patient in a given clinical trial should have viscera assessed by the same imaging criteria and technique throughout the clinical trial unless a medical contraindication arises. The Mx classification may be used in situations where visceral involvement is suspected but neither confirmed nor refuted by available pathologic or imaging assessment. Trial design will dictate whether patients with Mx classification should be included in clinical trials.

CNB of lymph nodes

Although an excisional LN biopsy is the gold standard for assessing involvement in PCL, a CNB of a representative abnormal LN (selected by size and metabolic data if available), despite its inherent limitations on the ability to assess architectural features, has the advantage over an excisional biopsy of a reduction in cost, postprocedural complications, and time to diagnosis and is particularly attractive for use in clinical trials. There is data on CNB for determining N-classification and stage in CTCL³⁹ but no similar data in CBCL. However, studies in nodal lymphoma suggest 90% sensitivity of CNBs compared with post-CNB excisional LN biopsies, the main concern being false negatives.^{39,40} CNB represents an acceptable form of LN staging where excisional biopsy is inadvisable or not otherwise feasible, provided that adequate representative material for evaluation is present and other supportive features, such as standardized uptake value on PET-CT or clinical findings, are in accord.

The main factors affecting the diagnostic capabilities of a CNB are procurement of adequate tissue for all standard and ancillary assessments, the status of the biopsy (ie, free of crush artifact, necrosis, or hemorrhage) and ability to capture key features of the lymphoma subtype. The following are suggestions to improve the potential for a diagnostic CNB biopsy³⁹⁻⁴¹ but are not meant to dictate clinical practice:

1. Ultrasound or CT guidance
2. 3 or 4 cores of sufficient diameter and depth
3. Pathologic assessment that includes light microscopy, immunophenotyping including immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry, and molecular methods (eg, clonality, pathogenic genomic variants). Ideally, biopsies should be read by hematopathologists with experience in both excisional and core nodal biopsies in PCLs.
4. If core biopsy material is not sufficient for all necessary tests for diagnosis/staging, an additional core biopsy or fine needle aspirate from the same LN or nodal area may be used to procure further tissue. If the core LN biopsy is nondiagnostic, if there is a discrepancy between aggressive clinical features and benign histological findings, or if the study protocol requires a firm pathological assessment of enlarged LNs, an excisional biopsy should be performed.

It is recommended that a BM biopsy be performed at screening/baseline (BL) in any patient with a PCL who has unexplained hematologic abnormalities. A BM biopsy may also be trial-specific for certain PCLs but is not standard for staging or classification of MF/SS. All patients with PCL in whom a BM core biopsy shows a nodular, diffuse, or interstitial involvement (>5% of BM cellularity) and where the immunophenotype and molecular findings are consistent with that of the skin PCL will be considered to have marrow involvement, classified as M₁, and if included in clinical trials of PCLs, their response considered separately. Patients with MF or SS with a positive BM biopsy

(defined as above) but no visceral disease would be classified as M_{1A} and those with any visceral disease as M_{1B}. Although response in BM in PET-avid systemic lymphomas may be assessed per Lugano guidelines, data are needed for PET-avid PCLs.

Assessment of abnormal lymphocytes in blood (MF/SS or adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma)

The same methodology for assessment of blood tumor burden should be used for all patients throughout a clinical trial. Data from different methods of assessing blood involvement may not

Table 6. ISCL/USCLC/EORTC global disease response score in primary cutaneous lymphomas

Global score*	Definition	Skin	Lymph nodes	Viscera	Blood
CR	Complete disappearance of all clinical evidence of disease	CR	All categories involved at baseline have CR/NI		
PR	Partial regression of measurable disease	CR	All categories involved do not have a CR/NI and no category has a PD		
		PR	No category has a PD and if any category involved at baseline, at least one has a PR or CR		
SD	Failure to attain CR, PR or PD representative of all disease	PR	No category has a PD and if any category involved at baseline, no CR or PR if any		
		SD	CR/NI, PR, SD in any category and no category has a PD		
PD	Progressive disease	PD in any category			

Modified from Olsen et al⁸ and Kempf et al.¹⁰ This table assumes that (1) all patients at baseline have measurable skin disease and (2) in patients with PCL and no extracutaneous disease at baseline, any new nodal or visceral involvement constitutes PD in those compartments.

NI, noninvolved; SD, stable disease.

*This assumes that the response (CR, PR, SD, PD, or relapse) has been maintained for at least 4 weeks in any involved category.

Table 7. ISCL/USCLC/EORTC response in skin for primary cutaneous lymphomas other than lymphomatoid papulosis

Response	Definition	Additional criteria for PCLs
CR*	100% clearance of skin lesions‡	
PR	50 to <100% clearance of skin disease‡ from baseline without advancement in stage. May designate subset of Very Good PR based on 90 to <100% clearing of total body involvement	Without new tumors (T3) in MF/SS patients with T ₁ , T ₂ , or T ₄
SD	<25% increase or <50% clearance in skin disease from baseline‡	Without new tumors (T3) in MF/SS patients with T ₁ , T ₂ , or T ₄
PD†	1. ≥25% increase in skin disease from baseline‡ 2. Loss of response: in those with CR or PR, increase of skin score of greater than the sum of nadir plus 50% baseline score	New tumors (T ₃) in MF/SS patients with T ₁ , T ₂ , or T ₄ only skin disease Additional suggestions for confirming PD in T ₁ MF and T ₁ non-MF/non-SS PCLs may be considered depending on the aims of the study§

*A biopsy of normal appearing skin is unnecessary to assign a CR. However, a skin biopsy should be performed of a representative area of the skin if there is any question of residual disease (persistent erythema or pigmentary change) where otherwise a CR would exist. If histologic changes are suspicious or suggestive of PCL, the response should be considered a PR only.

†Whichever criterion occurs first.

‡One form of assessment of skin disease should be used throughout a given clinical trial. For a global response score and a designation of Very Good PR, a comparison of total body skin assessment based on mSWAT assessment or sum of the product of perpendicular tumor measurements (SLAT score is one example) at baseline is necessary. Regional or lesional skin scoring may also have CR, PR, SD and PD response but may not be representative of the response of skin disease on the entire body skin surface and cannot be used to assess global response.

§For patients with limited T₁ stage disease, there is a potential for a ≥25% increase in patch/plaque skin score to lead to a PD despite an insignificant change in total skin lymphoma. This is of particular concern in studies where global response is the primary endpoint and skin the primary determinant of that response. In these cases, study design may elect to add additional requirements for PD in patients with T₁ disease at BL, including a T₁ to T₂ change in skin classification in addition to the ≥25% increase in skin score.

be combined or compared for response assessment. Flow cytometric analysis is the preferred method to establish the specific phenotype of the aberrant lymphocyte population and to classify blood tumor burden. It should be done at study entry^{8,42,43} and repeated at the same times of skin exam if global response is to be determined.

The specific method of determining the number of abnormal lymphocytes by flow cytometry should be outlined at the outset of the trial. The absolute number of immunophenotypically abnormal lymphocytes should be used to determine B classification for clinical trials.^{7,8,42} The absolute value is determined by the percentage of aberrant lymphocytes

Table 8. ISCL/USCLC/EORTC response in lymph nodes

Response	Lugano PET-CT-based response	Lugano CT-based response	ISCL/EORTC/USCLC
CR	Complete metabolic response. Score 1, 2, or 3* with or without a residual mass on 5PS.	Target LNst/nodal masses must regress to ≤1.5 cm LDi	All target LN or nodal masses that previously were >1.5 cm are now ≤1.5 cm LDi by method used to assess size of LN at baseline/screening or biopsy negative for lymphoma
PR	Partial metabolic response. Score of 4 or 5* with reduced uptake compared with baseline.	≥50% decrease in SPD of up to 6 target measurable LN. No clear increase in nonmeasured LN or new LN >1.5 cm LDi.	Cumulative reduction >50% of the SPD of up to 6 target LN and no new LN >1.5 cm LDi unless proven pathologically negative for lymphoma
SD	No metabolic response. Score of 4 or 5* with no significant change in FDG uptake from baseline.	<50% decrease from screening/baseline in SPD of up to 6 target measurable LN. Criteria for PD not met.	Fails to meet criteria for CR, PR or PD
PD	Progressive metabolic disease. Score of 4 or 5* with an increase in intensity of uptake.	1. Any LN of LDi >1.5 cm which has increased by ≥50% from PPD nadir 2. New LN >1.5 cm any axis 3. New or clear progression of preexisting nonmeasured LN	1. Any LN >1.5 cm LDi which has increased by ≥50% from PPD nadir 2. Any prior LN <1.5 cm LDi, which has increased by >50% from PPD nadir to >1.5 cm LDi

Modified from Cheson et al.¹¹

FDG, fluorodeoxyglucose; LDi, longest diameter; LN, lymph node; SPS, 5-point scale; PD, progressive disease; SDi, short axis (longest perpendicular diameter to the LDi); SPD, sum of the products of the perpendicular diameters for multiple lesions

*5PS: 1 = no FDG uptake > background; 2 = FDG uptake ≤ mediastinum; 3 = FDG uptake > mediastinum but ≤ liver; 4 = FDG uptake moderately > liver; 5 = FDG uptake markedly > liver and/or new lesions.

†Target LN are those >1.5 cm with representative abnormal node positive pathologically for lymphoma. In MF/SS, this is currently the LN classification of N₃.

Table 9. ISCL/USCLC/EORTC response in viscera

Response	Lugano PET-CT-based response	Lugano CT-based response
CR	Complete metabolic response. Score of 1, 2, or 3* with or without a residual mass on 5PS. No evidence of FDG-avid disease.	No extralymphatic sites of disease. Any abnormal size of organ at screening/baseline has returned to normal size. BM normal by morphology.
PR	Partial metabolic response. Score of 4 or 5* with reduced uptake compared with baseline and residual mass(es) of any size. Residual uptake in BM higher than normal but less than baseline.	1. $\geq 50\%$ decrease in SPD from baseline of any measurable extranodal site 2. Spleen $> 50\%$ regression in length beyond normal (≤ 13 cm) 3. No new lesions 4. No increase in nonmeasured lesions
SD	No metabolic response. Score of 4 or 5* with no significant change in FDG uptake from baseline. BM no change from BL.	Fails to attain criteria for CR, PR, or PD. No clear progression or improvement.
PD	1. Progressive metabolic disease 2. New FDG-avid foci consistent with lymphoma	1. New extranodal site > 1 cm any axis or if < 1 cm, must be attributable to lymphoma 2. An increase in LD _i or SD _i from nadir of 0.5 cm for lesions ≤ 2 cm or 1 cm for lesions > 2 cm 3. Regrowth of previously resolved lesions 4. In the setting of splenomegaly at BL, an increase in splenic length by $> 50\%$ from BL or if no splenomegaly at BL, new increase length > 2 cm from BL 5. New or clear progression of preexisting nonmeasured lesions

Based on Cheson et al.¹¹FDG, fluorodeoxyglucose; LD_i, longest diameter; LN, lymph node; 5PS, 5-point scale; PD, progressive disease; SD_i, short axis (longest perpendicular diameter to the LD_i); SPD, sum of the products of the perpendicular diameters for multiple lesions*5PS: 1 = no FDG uptake $>$ background; 2 = FDG uptake $\leq$ mediastinum; 3 = FDG uptake $>$ mediastinum but $\leq$ liver; 4 = FDG uptake moderately $>$ liver; 5 = FDG uptake markedly $>$ liver and/or new lesions.

identified on flow cytometry multiplied by the total lymphocyte count of the CBC but may also be calculated by determining the percentage of aberrant CD45⁺ leukocytes/white blood cell count identified on flow cytometry multiplied by the white blood cell count. In any study, one method of determining absolute counts of aberrant lymphocytes should be defined at the time of study planning. Neither CD4/CD8 ratio or the percentage of abnormal lymphocyte subsets should be used alone to define B classification. For clinical trials of MF/SS where flow cytometry is not available or patients are deemed to be other than CD4 positive, the potential use of Sézary cell counts or other means of assessment of blood involvement should be determined at study onset.

Patients with lymphopenia (defined as < 1000 absolute lymphocytes) may potentially have an underestimation of aberrant lymphocyte burden if assessed only by the absolute number and not also by the percentage of immunophenotypically abnormal lymphocytes. If patients with lymphopenia at baseline are included in a clinical trial, study design should first address if there will be any modification of assessment of blood tumor burden and/or determination of blood and global response for these patients vs those without lymphopenia and whether their response data may be reported in aggregate with that of the other patients.

For a clinical trial, determination of blood clonality is only necessary if required by study protocol, to confirm B₂ blood

Table 10. ISCL/USCLC/EORTC response in blood for MF and SS

Response	Definition
CR	B ₀ *†
PR	$> 50\%$ decrease in quantitative measurements of blood tumor burden from baseline in those with B ₂ classification*†‡
SD	Fails to attain criteria for CR, PR, or PD
PD§	• B₀ to B₂*† or • $> 50\%$ increase from baseline and ≥ 5000 neoplastic cells/μL or • Loss of response in those with PR who were originally B₂ at baseline, $> 50\%$ increase from nadir and ≥ 5000 neoplastic cells/μL

Modified from Olsen et al.⁷*As determined by absolute numbers of neoplastic cells/ μ L by flow cytometry.†The absolute number of CD4⁺CD26⁺ and/or CD4⁺CD7⁺ lymphocytes may be used to assess blood involvement in clinical trials. In the case where more than one aberrant population of lymphocytes is recorded, the population with the highest absolute number at baseline should determine the B classification and the highest absolute number at each assessment should be used to determine the number of aberrant lymphocytes for response purposes.‡There is no PR in those with B₁ disease at baseline as the difference within the range of neoplastic cells that define B₁ is not considered significant and should not affect determination of global objective response.

§Whichever occurs first.

||The determination of what constitutes a significantly high count of neoplastic cells above 1000 neoplastic cells/ μ L and what should be used here to help define PD in MF/SS blood involvement is at present arbitrary and based on expert opinion. We cede modification of this number to published data showing prognostic value for a different number of neoplastic cells per microliter than what is published here.

Table 11. Clinical endpoint definitions†

Clinical endpoint	Patients	Definition	Comments
Objective response rate (ORR*)	CR and PR only unless maintenance trial	Proportion of patients with CR and PR	All changes in tumor measurements should be confirmed by repeat assessment no less than 4 wk after criteria for OR is first met. The skin or global ORR has value for documenting the potential efficacy of a given treatment but is less beneficial if duration is limited. The duration of response is from time of onset of at least a PR* until no longer meets the definition of PR.
Objective response rate 4 mo (ORR4)	CR and PR only	Proportion of patients with CR or PR in whom a confirmed OR lasts at least 4 mo.	This is a new clinical endpoint, used in a clinical trial of MF/SS. The duration of response is from time of onset of at least a PR until no longer meets the definition of PR. Useful endpoint in aggressive disease but 4 mo duration of OR may not be significant in all patients with PCL
Duration stable disease	All patients	Date of initiation of treatment to first date meets criteria for PD*	May be useful endpoint in early stage disease
Time to next treatment (TTNT)	All patients	Time from initiation of treatment in a clinical trial to date of initiation of next lymphoma therapy	This is a useful endpoint to help to determine the utility of those treatments that produce either less than an OR or less than the desired response but that have achieved a clinically meaningful response and have proven tolerable over time. What constitutes the next lymphoma therapy/therapies and what skin-directed treatments might be excluded should be clearly defined in the study design prior to trial initiation. ^{53,54}
Time to response (TTR)	CR and PR only	Date of initiation of treatment to date when criteria for response (PR or CR) first met*	Provides expectations for speed of response
Response duration	CR and PR only	Date when criteria for response (CR or PR) first met until date response first lost; date of loss of response = date when first meets criteria for PD*	Responders should have assessments at regular intervals (generally monthly) to avoid undocumented and potentially incorrect recording of persistence of response
Freedom from relapse (FFR) or relapse-free survival (RFS)	CR only	Date when criteria for CR first met* until time of loss of CR* (relapse/recurrence): if global CR, recurrence of disease in any one category or death from any cause	Although a patient with a CR who no longer maintains complete clearing would no longer be disease free, he/she would remain a responder until date PR criteria is first lost
Disease-free survival (DFS)	CR only	Date when criteria for CR first met* until time of relapse/recurrence (if global CR, recurrence of disease in any one category) or death (as a result of lymphoma or acute toxicity of treatment)	DFS is useful in the setting of adjuvant therapy used after a definitive treatment leading to CR where survival is predicted to be prolonged; 3- and 5-y DFS are of particular relevance
Time to progression (TTP)	All patients	Date of initiation of treatment to first date meets criteria for PD* or death as a result of lymphoma	In TTP, death from causes other than lymphoma is censored either at the time of death or at an earlier assessment and represent a random pattern of loss from the study
Progression-free survival (PFS)	All patients	Date of initiation of treatment to first date meets criteria for PD or death as a result of any cause	PFS is particularly useful as a primary endpoint in early MF or indolent PCLs. For some patients who may not meet the criteria for PR, disease stabilization and extended PFS may be meaningful patient-related outcomes, especially if supported by QoL or other validated patient outcome measures.

Based on Olsen et al⁶ and Cheson et al.⁵⁵

*This assumes that the response has been maintained for at least 4 weeks.

†Definition of any endpoints utilized in a clinical trial, including whether deaths from second malignancies are censored in relevant ones, should be clearly outlined at protocol design and in study reports.

Table 11. (continued)

Clinical endpoint	Patients	Definition	Comments
Time to treatment failure (TTF) and freedom from treatment failure (FFTF)	All patients	Date of initiation of treatment until abandonment of therapy	Abandonment of therapy in TTF/FFTF does not apply to the conclusion of a standard regimen of a given therapy or discontinuation of therapy in cases of CR; causes of abandonment of therapy may include inadequate response to therapy, intolerable side effects or toxicity, disease progression, and patient withdrawal for whatever reason.
Overall survival	All patients	Date of initiation of therapy to date of death	Evaluation of survival is not optimal in clinical trials of the indolent PCLs or in MF with early disease but may be useful in those with late stage disease who have failed standard therapies, have a low performance score and in whom the duration of the planned trial is long enough to assess the predicted survival.

Based on Olsen et al⁸ and Cheson et al.⁵⁵

*This assumes that the response has been maintained for at least 4 weeks.

†Definition of any endpoints utilized in a clinical trial, including whether deaths from second malignancies are censored in relevant ones, should be clearly outlined at protocol design and in study reports.

involvement, or if molecular CR is a potential goal. When performed, clonality testing by molecular assessment in the blood should be done by the same method as used to determine clonality in skin and outlined at study entry. A different clone in the blood from that in the skin is not considered disease related.

Pruritus assessment

"Significant improvement in pruritus," "pruritus relief," or "resolution of pruritus" as a secondary endpoint has been noted in several trials with arbitrary designation of what constitutes pruritus severity and significance of change. To be meaningful for patients, such terminology should be defined at study onset, including the tool used to measure pruritus, its correlation with QoL assessment, and stipulation that other treatments that can affect pruritus (such as antihistamines or topical/systemic steroids) have been present prior to study screening and no increase in dose or dosing frequency has occurred during the trial.

Response assessment

Response in skin

Global response score is driven by the response in skin (Table 6).⁸ All responses should be documented to be at least 4 weeks in duration, and if visits are spread out greater than monthly and the patient fails to maintain a new PR, CR, or progressive disease (PD) on return at a period later than 4 weeks, no new response should be recorded. If objective response (OR) duration is an endpoint in the study, direct patient assessment is recommended no less frequently than monthly to avoid overestimation of the duration of any OR. If confirmed at 4 weeks by repeat assessment, response in skin should be noted/begin at time of response. Response in skin is defined in Table 7.

We introduce the term "very good partial response" (VGPR), which is meant to convey a meaningful degree of improvement in the skin beyond the 50% improvement standard definition of PR. VGPR for PCL is defined here as 90% to <100% clearance of skin disease, and in patients with MF/SS, all lesions must also be patch/plaque in nature and total BSA <10%. Although

it is possible that a lower percentage improvement may have clinical impact, ≥90% improvement in the serum M-protein in myeloma,⁴⁴ 90% improvement in the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index score in psoriasis,⁴⁵ and 90% improvement in the Severity of Alopecia Tool score in alopecia areata⁴⁶ have been associated with a more rapid onset and/or longer duration of OR. The duration of a VGPR may have particular relevance for early MF.

Response in lymph nodes

For a clinical trial addressing response in skin only, no further imaging is required unless new LN or visceral involvement is suggested by symptomatology, physical exam, or laboratory testing. Because response in skin drives global response in the PCLs, timing of repeat imaging should be related to a confirmed response in skin or a question of PD in LNs or viscera. If repeat imaging studies done in response to OR in the skin reveal no findings that would affect the global response, the time of determination of global OR starts when the OR was first noted in the skin. However, if imaging studies reveal findings that would change the global response based on skin assessment alone, then the time of global response starts when all compartments have response documented.

Response in LNs should be according to Lugano criteria for imaging¹¹ (Table 8). If determination of nodal response is by LN size, for nodes ≤1.5 cm in LDi prior to baseline, they must increase to >1.5 cm and increase by ≥50% from PPD nadir to be considered PD unless biopsy proves otherwise. This definition of PD specifically prevents the 10% to 20% standard error in imaging⁴⁷⁻⁴⁹ from creating an erroneous response of PD in LNs of 1 to 1.4 cm LDi that show minimal enlargement. If determination of nodal response in PET-CT is by metabolic score, the recommendations of the Lugano classification, or any published update that is accepted by the Tri-Societies, should be used. The protocol should define a priori the determinants of PD and CR for patients with Nx nodes. However, it is reasonable to consider a global response of CR with Nx nodes that otherwise meet CR criteria and to group their response accordingly with

those whose nodes have been pathologically determined. Because inflammatory changes may persist for some time after discontinuation of chemotherapy, the International Harmonization Project suggests at least 3 weeks off of any chemotherapy before repeating a PET-CT to decrease the influence of post-chemotherapy inflammatory changes that could potentially lead to misinterpretation of overall response.⁵⁰ Metabolic assessment of response in LNs by PET-CT also can be problematic in immunotherapy trials where the observation of increased metabolic activity can be mistakenly interpreted as progressive disease. Presently, the modified Lugano classification notes that in these trials, an increase in FDG avidity alone does not constitute PD without a concomitant increase in LN size that meets PD criteria.^{51,52}

Response in viscera

Imaging studies should be repeated as for nodal disease. Response in viscera is in accord with the Lugano classification¹¹ (Table 9).

Response in blood (MF and SS only)

In the event of a PR or CR in skin where global response is to be determined (Table 10), blood assessment should be done within 1 week of skin evaluation and repeated within 4 weeks at the time of confirmation skin response. In patients with a global CR, confirmation of a “molecular CR” in blood is desirable when feasible. The method used to determine presence or absence of molecular disease in blood should be outlined at study entry and considered experimental until validated in PCL.

Response in pruritus

Any claim of response in pruritus must have persisted for at least 4 weeks.

Endpoints

It should be noted that not all regulatory agencies have the same definition for response criteria and endpoints (eg, different definitions of PD by the FDA and the European Medicines Agency). Ideally, the differences should be resolved for studies being carried out in different countries under different regulatory agencies as this may affect the ability to combine study results. Various endpoints and their definitions and utility are noted in Table 11. Endpoints should be matched to the study population and trial duration.

In situations where disease signs and symptoms or therapeutic interventions have a negative impact on a patient's quality of life, these QoL assessments may assume greater importance than short-term goals such as PR status. QoL assessment should be considered in all clinical trials for PCLs and would be expected to improve with treatments designated as having an

OR. A novel suggestion in trials of low-grade disease or those emphasizing maintenance vs improvement of disease burden is to combine QoL assessment with duration of response in an endpoint termed “objective clinical benefit ‘X’ months,” where X refers to what is considered a significant duration of response. Further work is needed to standardize the particular QoL score used and to validate a meaningful duration of response for a given type and stage of PCL.

Conclusions

Internationally accepted standardized criteria for evaluation, staging, classification, study design, endpoints, and response criteria for all the PCLs are critical. Harmonizing these guidelines will facilitate the conduct of informative and comparable clinical trials, allow collation of study results from various centers, foster meta-analyses, and hasten the creation and approval of new effective treatments for these PCLs. These guidelines represent a collaborative consensus opinion of international experts in cutaneous lymphoma, but the final study design may require adaptation according to trial aims and PCL subtypes, local logistics, and regulatory necessities.

Authorship

Contribution: All authors contributed to the creation, clarification, and/or revision of all recommendations for the clinical trial design, assessment, response criteria, endpoints, and update in staging of cutaneous lymphomas as recommended in this paper.

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Footnote

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