

Impatto degli stili di vita nell' insorgenza di tossicità tardive

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FONDAZIONE

ITALIANA I INFOMI

Sala "A. Leogrande" Centro Polifunzionale Studenti Università degli Studi di Bari "Aldo Moro"



Disclosures of Name Surname

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
ABBVIE					х		
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Agenda

- \checkmark guidelines
- ✓ FIL systematic reviews
- ✓ prospective clinical trial FIL_LYMPHOMA-SCP





STANDARDS FOR SURVIVORSHIP CARE

1. Surveillance for cancer spread or recurrence, and screening for subsequent primary cancers

2. Monitoring long-term effects of cancer, including psychosocial, physical, and immunologic effects

3. Prevention and detection of late effects of cancer and therapy

4. Coordination of care between primary care providers and specialists to ensure that all of the survivor's health needs are met

5. Planning for ongoing survivorship care:

♦ Information regarding follow-up care, surveillance, and screening recommendations

◊ Information on post-treatment needs

◊ Promotion of adherence to healthy behavior recommendations

◊ Periodic assessment of ongoing needs and identification of appropriate resources



NCCN National Comprehensive Cancer Network[®] NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2022 Survivorship

Preventive Health: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

• Healthy lifestyle habits have been associated with improved overall health and quality of life. For some cancers, a healthy lifestyle has been associated with a reduced risk of recurrence and death.

• All survivors should be encouraged to:

Achieve and maintain a healthy body weight throughout life Avoid inactivity, engage in physical activity daily

Maintain a healthy diet high in vegetables, fruits, and whole grains, limit intake of red and cured meats and highly processed foods particularly those high in fats and sugars, drink alcohol sparingly if at all, routine use of dietary supplements is not recommended

Do not use cigarette/tobacco products (promote Smoking Cessation) Practice sun safety

Adhere to age-appropriate and treatment-associated health screening, preventive measures, and cancer screening Recommendations

• Clinicians should assess individual and community-level **barriers** to meeting the healthy lifestyle recommendations and support patients in developing strategies to overcome challenges



NCCN National Comprehensive Cancer Network[®]

ensive NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2022 Survivorship

Body composition and monitoring

- Weight gain is common after cancer treatments
- 86% reduction in vertebral density after R-CHOP-like chemotherapy
- Sarcopenia in 38% and metabolic syndrome in 60% patients treated for NHL
- Overweight could cause cardiovascular and metabolic comorbidities and reduced QoL
- Obtaining an adequate body weight and BMI is a primary goal in the long-living patient
- Weight loss is based on the choice of low energy nutrients and constant motor activity
- Refer the patient to a nutrition specialist experienced in oncology

Article

Body Composition Change, Unhealthy Lifestyles and Steroid Treatment as Predictor of Metabolic Risk in Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Survivors

A. Daniele ^{1,*}⁽⁵⁾, A. Guarini ², S. De Summa ³⁽⁵⁾, M. Dellino ⁴⁽⁵⁾, G. Lerario ², S. Ciavarella ², P. Ditonno ²⁽¹⁾, A. V. Paradiso ¹⁽⁵⁾, R. Divella ¹⁰, P. Casamassima ⁵, E. Savino ⁵, M. D. Carbonara ⁵ and C. Minoia ²⁽⁵⁾

Journal of Personalized medicine 2021

Systematic Review

Late Endocrine and Metabolic Sequelae and Long-Term Monitoring of Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Survivors: A Systematic Review by the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi

Sergio Di Molfetta ¹⁽⁰⁾, Antonella Daniele ², Chiara Gerardi ³, Eleonora Allocati ³, Carla Minoia ⁴⁽⁰⁾, Giacomo Loseto ⁴, Francesco Giorgino ¹⁽⁰⁾, Attilio Guarini ⁴ and Vitaliana De Sanctis ^{5,*}

Cancers 2022



National Cancer NCCN Network®

Comprehensive NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2022 Survivorship

Physical activity

- Daily physical activity: taking the stairs, walking, ...
- Identify the appropriate activity according to the characteristics and preferences of the person
- Get at least **150 minutes/ week** of moderate activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity
- Avoid sedentary behavior (sitting for a long time, etc..)

Article **Effects of Physical Exercise Intervention on Psychological and Physical Fitness in** Lymphoma Patients

Francesco Fischetti ^{1,*}, Gianpiero Greco ¹, Stefania Cataldi ¹, Carla Minoia ², Giacomo Loseto ² and Attilio Guarini²

Medicina 2019

	ematic reviews (20	19–2022) www.filinf.it
LINFOMI	Coordinamento: Minoia - Gerardi	The Impact of Healthy Lifestyles on Late Sequelae in Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Survivors. A Systematic Review by the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi
	HEALTHY LIFESTYLES &	Carla Minoia ^{1,4} ⁰ , Chiara Gerardi ² , Eleonora Allocati ² , Antonella Daniele ³ ⁰ , Vitaliana De Sanctis ⁴ , 2021 Alessia Bari ³ ⁰ and Attilio Guarini ¹
	SURVIVORSHIP CARE PLANS	Systematic Review Male and Female Fertility: Prevention and Monitoring
		Hodgkin' Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma
Editoriale metodologico	FERTILITY PRESERVATION	Italiana Linfomi
IRCCS Mario Negri		Simonetta Viviani ^{1,4} , Valentina Caccavari ² , Chiara Gerardi ³ , Safaa Ramadan ^{1,4} , Eleonora Allocati ³ , Carla Minoia ⁵ , Attilio Guarini ⁵ and Anna Di Russo ⁶
Communication		Systematic Review
Long-Term Follow-Up of Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Survivors: Aims and Methodological Approach for Fondazione Italiana Linfomi	NEUROLOGY	Monitoring of Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Survivors: A Systematic Review by the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi
Systematic Reviews		Silvia Franceschetti ^{1,} *, Maria Antonietta Annunziata ² , Giulia Agostinelli ² , Chiara Gerardi ³ , Eleonora Allocati ³ , Carla Minoia ⁴ 0 and Attilio Guarini ⁴
Chiara Gerardi ^{1,*} , Eleonora Allocati ¹ , Carla Minoia ² , Attilio Guarini ² and Rita Banzi ¹ ZUZ I		Systematic Review
Editoriale conclusivo	CARDIOLOGY	Late Cardiological Sequelae and Long-Term Monitoring in Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Survivors: A Systematic Review by the Fondazione
FIL commissione IS		Italiana Linfomi
TIL COMMISSIONC LS		Stefano Oliva ^{1,4} 0, Agata Puzzovivo ^{1,*,4} 0, Chiara Gerardi ² , Eleonora Allocati ² , Vitaliana De Sanctis ³ , 2022 Carla Minoia ⁴ , Tetiana Skryvets ⁴ 0, Attilio Guarini ⁴ and Guido Gini ⁵ 0
Editorial Clinical Management of Long-Term Survivors after Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma	ENDOCRINO-METABOLIC	Systematic Review Late Endocrine and Metabolic Sequelae and Long-Term Monitoring of Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse Large
Alessia Bari ^{1,4} ⁽⁰⁾ , Chiara Gerardi ² , Eleonora Allocati ² , Agata Puzzovivo ³ (), Vitaliana De Sanctis ⁴ , Alessandra Tucci ⁵ (), Monica Balzarotti ⁶ , Silvia Franceschetti ⁷ , Francesco Merli ⁸ , Attilio Guarini ⁹ , Guido Gini ¹⁰ () and Carla Minoia ⁹ ()		B-Cell Lymphoma Survivors: A Systematic Review by the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi
2022	SECONDARY CANCERS	Sergio Di Molfetta ¹ ©, Antonella Daniele ² , Chiara Gerardi ³ , Eleonora Allocati ³ , Carla Minoia ⁴ ©, 2022 Giacomo Loseto ⁴ , Francesco Giorgino ¹ ©, Attilio Guarini ⁴ and Vitaliana De Sanctis ^{5,*}
		Systematic Review Second Cancers in Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse
		Large B-Cell Lymphoma: A Systematic Review by the
		Fondazione italiana Linionii 2022
		Carla Minoia ³ , Attilio Guarini ³ and Alessia Bari ⁵







Systematic Review

The Impact of Healthy Lifestyles on Late Sequelae in Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Survivors. A Systematic Review by the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi

Carla Minoia ^{1,}∗⁰, Chiara Gerardi ², Eleonora Allocati ², Antonella Daniele ³⁰, Vitaliana De Sanctis ⁴, Alessia Bari ⁵⁶ and Attilio Guarini ¹

➢ FIL researchers conducted a systematic review to evaluate the evidence in favor of the promotion of lifestyles aimed at the prevention of the main sequelae of long-term cHL and DLBCL in survivors treated at adulthood with first-line or second-line therapy, including autologous stem cell transplant

Multiple questions were addresses by PRISMA methodology

The following late toxicities were considered in the search: cardiovascular, endocrine-metabolic (diabetes, metabolic syndrome/sarcopenia/osteoporosis), neurological (chronic fatigue/neuropathy/cognitive impairment) and secondary cancer

>The majority of eligible studies regarded Hodgkin lymphoma



Records identified through database searching (n = 424): EMBASE n = 141, Pubmed Identification Additional records identified n = 265, the Cochrane Library n = 8through other sources (n = 1)1. Does Regular Physical Activity/Exercise **Determine a Clinical Benefit?** Records after duplicates removed (n = 401)Screening 5 studies included in the analyses Records screened Records excluded (n = 401)(n = 360)Full-text articles assessed Full-text articles excluded. for eligibility with reasons Eligibility (n = 36): (n = 41)a) population not corresponding to PICOs: n = 25b) missing intervention: Studies included in qualitative synthesis c) missing results/ ongoing (n = 5)studie = 2 Included S



Early management of cardiovascular risk factors and encouragement of physical activity might reduce CHD in cHL survivors

Iarge nested case-control study on 2617 5-year cHL survivors treated between 1965 and 1995 (follow-up up to 2013, Oct)

> risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) as the first cardiovascular event after lymphoma according to the radiation dose to the heart and type of chemotherapy

> 325 survivors reported a CHD as the first event (median interval from lymphoma: 19 years)

for each patient with CHD, four controls who had not developed cardiac disease and were matched for sex, age and date of HL diagnosis, had been selected (n = 1204) to evaluate risk factors

> patients who performed physical activity (>3 h/week of walking, cycling or sports) had considerably lower risks of CHD than inactive patients (<1 h/week)

> a higher level of physical activity was associated with decreased CHD risk (RR 0.52; 95% CI, 0.32 to 0.83)



Physical inactivity determines lower cardio-respiratory fitness outcome after ASCT

>cross-sectional study

>194 long-term survivors after ASCT treated from 1987 to 2008 (mean follow-up 10.2 months) not affected by heart failure

> patients underwent cardio-respiratory fitness measurements, which were reported in peak oxygen consumption (VO2peak)

➢ inactive survivors presented a significantly lower percent predicted (PP) VO2peak (females: PP 87.5, 95% CI 78.8–96.3; males: PP 85.8, 95% CI 82.0–89.7) than the general population

➤ values of patients performing regular physical exercise did not differ from those of the reference population (females: PP 105.6, 95% CI 94.8–116.5; males: PP 100.9, 95% CI 94.0–107.8)



Physical activity might reduce chronic fatigue

In the cross-sectional on 511 cHL survivors (median 15 years)
 Iower physical activity associated with increased chronic fatigue (Ng 2015)

A pilot cohort study on a small population of cHL survivors
 efficacy of physical activity in reducing chronic fatigue (measured by FQ)
 a home-based exercise intervention lasting 20 weeks (Oldervoll 2003)

LATE EFFECTS GUARIRE DAL LINFOMA E VIVERE BENE





Minoia C. Cancers 2021

LATE EFFECTS GUARIRE DAL LINFOMA E VIVERE BENE

Identification

eening

SC

Eligibility

Included



3. Does a Controlled **Body weight** or Adequate BMI Determine a Clinical Benefit?

- Obesity represented a risk factor for CHD (RR 1.64; CI, 1.24 to 2.16)
- BMI ≥ 30 was not statistically significant as a risk factor for cardiac disease (OR 1.3 95%CI 0.9–1.8)

2 studies included



FONDAZIONE ITALIANA UNFOMI

SURVIVORSHIP CARE PLAN should include:

- personal data, oncologic summary, comorbidities
- > investigations for the early diagnosis of late toxicities and tertiary prevention

Available models on **ASCO website** and ESMO Patient Guide Survivorship Their use in the hematologic diseases is limited to some experiences in transplants or with nurse-led systems

6. Does the Use of Survivorship Care Plans Determine a Clinical Benefit?

- > Feasible
- Significant benefit for some domains: improvement of physical activity (P=0.014), nutrition (P=0.005), health promoting lifestyles (P=0.005)
- Low quality of the study

1 study

Cancer Management and Research

Dovepress

Open Access Full Text Article

PERSPECTIVES

Cancer Cure and Consequences on Survivorship Care: Position Paper from the Italian Alliance Against Cancer (ACC) Survivorship Care Working Group

2022

Luigino Dal Maso ^[0], Armando Santoro ^[2,3], Elisabetta lannelli ^[6], ⁵, Paolo De Paoli ^{6]}, Carla Minoia⁷, Monica Pinto⁸, Alexia Francesca Bertuzzi³, Diego Serraino¹, Roberta De Angelis ^[6], Annalisa Trama¹⁰, Riccardo Haupt¹¹, Gabriella Pravettoni ^[6]^{12,13}, Maria Perrone¹⁴, Francesco De Lorenzo ^{[6],5}, Paolo Tralongo¹⁵

On behalf of the Alliance Against Cancer (ACC) Survivorship Care and Nutritional Support Working Group $% \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A})$

➤ a survivorship care plan should be delivered soon after the period of acute treatment to all patients, following a multidimensional care, follow-up, and rehabilitation needs assessment

> it should be tailored and **updated regularly** according to the patient's conditions

➤ it can be an important tool not just for professionals, to establish continuity of care and rehabilitation, but also for the **patients' empowerment** in managing strategies to improve their health and quality of life

➢ ASCO and ESMO experiences as prototypes of the Cancer Survivor Smart Card announced by the European Commission in its Europe Beating Cancer Plan

FIL_LYMPHOMA-SCP



* EORTC QLQ-C30, SF12, FAS, IER-S, HAD-S, CFSS, MEDILITE, IPAQ, GODIN ** SCP PLAN = LS-SCP, nutrition plan, physical activity

RISCHIO CARDIOVASCOLARE - Oliva & Puzzovivo et al. Cancers, 2021 e Minoia et al., Cancers, 2021				
Età al trattamento < /= 25 anni * must provide value	 Yes No 	t		
Doxorubicina >/= 250 Mg/Mq * must provide value	YesNorese	t		
RT mediastinica >/= 30 Gy * must provide value	YesNo	t		
Età alla valutazione >/= 60 anni * must provide value	YesNo	t		
Presenza di almeno 2 fattori di rischio cardiovascolare fra obesità (BMI > 30), ipertensione arteriosa, fumo, diabete, inattività motoria * must provide value	 Yes No 			
Familiarità cardiovascolare maggiore di primo grado per IMA, ICTUS * must provide value	YesNo	:		
Punteggio totale	1			
Paziente a rischio standa rischio	ard (con < 3 fattori d o)			



cardiovascolare: peso corporeo, inattività motoria, fumo di sigaretta, diabete.

ll paziente dovrà effettuare ECG + 2D-STE-ECOCARDIOGRAMMA con valutazione della EF **ogni 3-5 anni**

Glicemia a digiuno > 110 Mg/D * must provide value	○ Yes ○ _© No	reset
BMI > 25 * must provide value	YesNo	reset
Trattamento steroideo alte dosi (RCHOP) * must provide value	YesNo	reset
Inattività motoria * must provide value	YesNo	reset

RISCHIO METABOLICO - Di Molfetta et al. Cancers, 2022

Trattamento steroideo alte dosi (RCHOP) * must provide value	YesNores	set
Inattività motoria * must provide value	YesNo	set
Punteggio totale	1	

Paziente a rischio standard (con < 2 fattori di rischio)

Un c<mark>onsiglio nutrizionale, il monitoraggio del peso corpor</mark>eo e attività motoria > 150 min/settimana sono adeguati

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Trattamento steroideo alte dosi (RCHOP) * must provide value	 Yes No
Inattività motoria * must provide value	 Yes No
Punteggio totale	2

Paziente a rischio elevato (con >/= 2 fattori di rischio)

Il pazien<mark>te dovrà essere avviato a val</mark>utazione nutrizionale + piano nutrizionale personalizzato e attività motoria > 150 min/settimana

RISCHIO DI SECONDE NEOPLASIE - Nassi et al. Cancers, 2022

Per prevenire il tumore al polmone viene valutato se il/la paziente è stato esposto/a ad agenti alchilanti o a radioterapia oppure se è (o è stato/a) un/una fumatore/fumatrice



Se sì:

- considerare LDCT periodica

- si consiglia astensione da fumo di sigaretta e partecipazione a programmi di disassuefazione

Per prevenire il tumore al **Colon**, si considera l'esposizione a RT addominale o familiarità pregressa

reset

II/La paziente di almeno 30 anni è stato/a trattato/a con Radioterapia addominale (≥ 20 Gy) oppure ha un primo grado di familiarità con un parente con tumore al colon-retto ?

Se no, si considera FOB annuale

RISCHIO DI SECONDE NEOPLASIE - Nassi et al. Cancers, 2022

Per prevenire il tumore alla mammella viene valutata l'età della paziente, l'esposizione a radioterapia e la familiarità

 Compresa fra 25 e 40 anni Superiore a 40 anni reset
25 e 40 anni si raccomanda ecografia
⊖ Yes
O No
reset

Per tutte le pazienti è consigliabile un pap-test annuale

Healthy lifestyles implementation

DELLO SPORT



Apporto energetico: 1.600 kcal/die

INFORMAZIONI SUL PIANO ALIMENTARE

- Il Piano Alimentare che segue è composto da una completa e varia lista di alimenti tra cui poter scegliere, una per ciascun pasto della giornata (colazione, pranzo, cena, e 2 spuntini) con le relative quantità.
- La sezione Varietà Alimentare le permetterà di controllare se la sua Alimentazione ha la varietà necessaria per un corretto stile di vita.
- · Oltre alla corretta alimentazione si suggeriscono attività fisiche quotidiane.



La Sana e Corretta Alimentazione Nutrizione Clinica IRCCS istituto Tumori "Giovanni Paolo II" Dr.ssa Antonella Daniele

Esito	Aerobica	Contro resistenza	Combinata (Aerobica + Contro resistenza)
Forte evidenza	Dose	Dose	Dose
Affaticamento	3x /sett per 30 min per sessione a moderata intensità	2x/sett di 2 sets per 12-15 reps per i gruppi muscolari principali a moderata intensità	3x/sett per 30 min per sessione di esercizio aerobico moderato, più 2x/sett di 2 sets per 12-15 reps di allenamento contro resistenza per i gruppi muscolari principali a moderata intensità
Qualità della vita legata alla salute	2-3x/sett per 30-60 min per sessione da moderata a vigorosa intesnità	2x/sett di 2 sets per 8-15 reps per i gruppi muscolari principali ad intensità da moderata a vigorosa	2-3x/sett per 20-30 min per sessione di esercizio aerobico moderato più 2x/ sett di 2 sets per 8-15 reps di allenamento contro resistenza per i gruppi muscolari principali ad intensità da moderata a vigorosa
Funzionalità Fisica	3x /sett per 30-60 min per sessione da moderata a vigorosa intensità	2-3x/sett di 2 sets per 8-12 reps per i gruppi muscolari maggiori ad intensită da moderata a vigorosa	3x/sett per 20-40 min per sessione di esercizio aerobico da moderato a vigoroso, più 2-3x/sett di 2 sets per 8 -12 reps di allenamento contro resistenza per i gruppi muscolari principali ad intensità da moderata a vigorosa
Ansia	3x /sett per 30-60 min per sessione da moderata a vigorosa intensità	evidenze insufficienti	2-3x/sett per 20-40 min di esercizio aerobico da moderato a vigoroso più 2x/ sett di 2 sets per 8-12 reps di allenamento contro resistenza per i gruppi muscolari principali ad intensità da moderata a vigorosa
Depressione	3x/sett per 30-60 min per sessione da moderata a vigorosa intensità	evidenze insufficienti	2-3x/sett per 20-40 min di esercizio aerobico da moderato a vigoroso più 2x/ sett di 2 sets per 8-12 reps di allenamento contro resistenza per i gruppi muscolari principali ad intensità da moderata a vigorosa

In generale, evitare l'inattività, e al fine di migliorare la salute generale, puntare a raggiungere le attuali linee guida di attività fisica per la salute (150 min/sett di esercizio aerobico e 2x/sett di

Eviden	ze moderate				
	Salute ossea	evidenze insufficienti	2-3x/set di di alle-amento contro resistenza da moderato a vigoroso più allenamento ad alto impatto (sufficiente a generare una forza di renzione al suolo pari a 3-4 volte il peso corporeo) per almeno 12 mesi	Evidenze sufficienti	
	Sonno	3-4x/sett per 30-40 min per sessione a inoderata intensita	Evidenze insufficienti	Evidenze insufficienti	
	UNIVERSITÀ		31 necomante art trensiste de moderses (40%- ristern a VO _r R) e signrose (60%-89% freq VO _r R).	19% pryema cordiandi ma cordiana di riserse o	Exe Rcise is Medicine
IA	BORATORIO DI SCIF	NZE			

Study objectives



Primary objective

Assess the efficacy of the application of Lifestyle implemented Survivorship Care Plan (LS-SCP) on multiple follow-up outcomes of lymphoma survivors in comparison to best clinical practice in term of **QoL**

Secondary objectives

>Multiple follow-up outcomes related to long-term toxicities and quality of life tailoring a planned followup program via LS-SCP in comparison to best clinical practice

>Calculate the **prevalence of negative LS factors** and their consequences (cardiotoxicity, metabolic syndrome) in lymphoma survivors at baseline evaluation

≻Assess the adherence to a planned follow-up via LS-SCP

Identify a model of SCP applicable nationwide in lymphoma survivors

The duration of the study will be of 30 months:

- 18 months for the accrual;
- 12 months for the observation: 6 months for the intervention vs best practice + 6 months follow-up

A long-term follow-up until 10 years has been considered for additional analysis

Study end-points



Primary end-point Global quality of life - EORTC QLQ-C30

Secondary end-points

- 12-Item Short Form Survey (SF-12)
- Psycho-social wellbeing (HAD-S survey)
- > Overall survival (OS)
- Frequencies chronic fatigue (FAS)
- Cognitive function (Cognitive Functioning Self-Assessment Scale, CFSS)
- > Metabolic outcomes: frequencies BMI, metabolic parameters and diabetes
- Frequency cardiovascular disease
- > Compliance to screening for secondary cancers and vaccination
- Frequency others comorbidity; smoking cessation
- > Adherence to healthy lifestyles (frequencies of smoke habit, Mediterranean diet, physical activity) (MEDILITE; IPAQ)
- Measurement of hand-grip parameters;
- > Developing an on-line tool for the evaluation of SCP survey

Adhesion by FIL centers



Saranno selezionati preferenzialmente i centri FIL che:

 seguono abitualmente i pazienti lymphoma survivors > 3/ 5 anni

o hanno la possibilità di arruolare > 10 pazienti/ anno

 sono già in possesso di misuratore hand-grip per precedenti studi FIL



Mail to: startup@filinf.it

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Gruppo multidisciplinare Ambulatorio "Ex" dedicato a pazienti lungoviventi a linfoma (da ottobre 2016) – Bari IRCCS

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