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The International Consensus Classification of Mature Lymphoid Neoplasms: a report from the Clinical Advisory Committee

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Since the publication of the Revised European-American Classification of Lymphoid Neoplasms in 1994, subsequent updates of the classification of lymphoid neoplasms have been generated through iterative international efforts to achieve broad consensus among hematopathologists, geneticists, molecular scientists, and clinicians. Significant progress has recently been made in the characterization of malignancies of the immune system, with many new insights provided by genomic studies. They have led to this proposal. We have followed the same process that was successfully used for the third and fourth editions of the World Health Organization Classification of Hematologic Neoplasms. The definition, recommended studies, and criteria for the diagnosis of many entities have been extensively refined. Some categories considered provisional have now been upgraded to definite entities. Terminology for some diseases has been revised to adapt nomenclature to the current knowledge of their biology, but these modifications have been restricted to well-justified situations. Major findings from recent genomic studies have impacted the conceptual framework and diagnostic criteria for many disease entities. These changes will have an impact on optimal clinical management. The conclusions of this work are summarized in this report as the proposed International Consensus Classification of mature lymphoid, histiocytic, and dendritic cell tumors.

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Introduction

The publication of the Revised European-American Classification of Lymphoid Neoplasms (REAL) in 1994[1] and its subsequent validation across the world in 1997[2] represented a change of paradigm in the classification of these tumors. This classification provided a novel framework for the recognition of individual disease entities based on a constellation of features, including morphology, immune phenotype, clinical presentation, and genomics. This effort led to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification[3] published in 2001, which extended the same conceptual approach to all hematopoietic and lymphoid neoplasms. The process was a joint effort of the Society for Hematopathology (SH) and the European Association for Haematopathology (EAHP) together with hematologists, oncologists, and scientists through joint Clinical Advisory Committees (CACs) at which collegial discussions led to broad consensus.[4,5] The classification rapidly became the international standard, with publication of subsequent updates in 2008 and 2017.[4-7] Since 2017, we have seen significant progress in the characterization of malignancies of the immune system, with many new insights provided by genomic studies. Initial planning and discussion for the current International Consensus Classification (ICC) took place in April 2021 at the twentieth meeting of the EAHP/SH. An international committee undertook the organization of the next CAC, which was held in September 2021. The subsequent discussions included 14 working groups (supplemental Table 1, available on the *Blood* Web site) with broad international participation. The conclusions of that meeting are summarized in this report with the proposal of the ICC (Table 1).

The definition of most entities remains unchanged, but criteria for diagnosis and recommended ancillary studies have been extensively refined. Some categories considered provisional in 2017 have now been upgraded to definite entities. Terminology for some diseases has been revised to adapt nomenclature to the current knowledge of their biology, but these modifications have been restricted to well-justified situations. Some categories such as multiple myeloma (MM) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)–positive T-cell lymphoproliferative disorders (LPDs) in children have undergone major revision. Major findings from recent genomic studies have had an impact on the conceptual framework of some diseases. This article will review the major revisions in the criteria and definition of mature lymphoid, histiocytic, and dendritic cell tumors (Tables 2–4).

Mature B-cell neoplasms

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

The diagnostic criteria for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and monoclonal B-cell lymphocytosis (MBL) are well established.[5,8] Immunophenotype is determined by flow cytometry with a panel of CD19, CD5, CD23, and CD20 kappa and lambda that may be expanded in selected patients with CD43, CD79b, CD81, CD200, CD10, and ROR1 to clarify the diagnosis.[8] The mutational status of the IGHV and *TP53*/17p alterations need to be evaluated at the time when patients require treatment.[8] Although the (epi)genomic profile of CLL has been intensively investigated in the last decade,[9-11] the clinical translation of the vast majority of the findings still requires further study. Factors likely to have significant clinical relevance include subclonal *TP53* mutations with low variant allelic frequency (<10%), BCR stereotypes (eg, stereotypes 2 and 8), specific mutated genes (eg, *NOTCH1*, *SF3B1*, and *BIRC3*), and the IGLV3-21^{R110} mutation.[12-17] Complex karyotype, defined as ≥3 aberrations, is currently applied in alignment with thresholds derived from other disease settings.[8] However, in CLL, a distinct threshold of ≥5 abnormalities may better stratify very-high-risk patients.[18] Although the prognostic impact of all these and other parameters has been shown in retrospective studies, clinical implementation will require methodologic evaluation, standardization, and validation in prospective studies.

Table 1. International Consensus Classification of mature lymphoid and histiocytic/dendritic cell neoplasms

Mature B-cell neoplasms

- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma
- Monoclonal B-cell lymphocytosis
  - Chronic lymphocytic leukemia type
  - Non-chronic lymphocytic leukemia type
- B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia
- Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
- Hairy cell leukemia
- *Splenic B-cell lymphoma/leukemia, unclassifiable*
  - *Splenic diffuse red pulp small B-cell lymphoma*
  - *Hairy cell leukemia-variant*
- Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma
  - Waldenström macroglobulinemia
- Immunoglobulin M (IgM) monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS)
  - IgM MGUS, plasma cell type*
  - IgM MGUS, not otherwise specified (NOS)*
- Primary cold agglutinin disease*
- Heavy chain diseases
  - Mu heavy chain disease
  - Gamma heavy chain disease
  - Alpha heavy chain disease
- Plasma cell neoplasms
  - Non-IgM MGUS
  - Multiple myeloma (plasma cell myeloma)*
    - Multiple myeloma, NOS
    - Multiple myeloma with recurrent genetic abnormality
      - Multiple myeloma with *CCND* family translocation
      - Multiple myeloma with *MAF* family translocation
      - Multiple myeloma with *NSD2* translocation
      - Multiple myeloma with hyperdiploidy
  - Solitary plasmacytoma of bone
  - Extraosseous plasmacytoma
- Monoclonal Ig deposition diseases
  - Ig light chain amyloidosis (AL)*
  - Localized AL amyloidosis*
  - Light chain and heavy chain deposition disease
- Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma)
- Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoproliferative disorder*
- Nodal marginal zone lymphoma
  - *Pediatric nodal marginal zone lymphoma*
- Follicular lymphoma
  - In situ follicular neoplasia
  - Duodenal-type follicular lymphoma
- *BCL2-R–negative, CD23-positive follicle center lymphoma*
- Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma
- Pediatric-type follicular lymphoma

Table 1. (continued)

- Testicular follicular lymphoma*
- Large B-cell lymphoma with *IRF4* rearrangement*
- Mantle cell lymphoma
  - In situ mantle cell neoplasia
  - Leukemic non-nodal mantle cell lymphoma
- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS
  - Germinal center B-cell subtype
  - Activated B-cell subtype
- *Large B-cell lymphoma with 11q aberration**
- Nodular lymphocyte predominant B-cell lymphoma*
- T cell/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma
- Primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the central nervous system
- Primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the testis*
- Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type
- Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma
- *HHV-8 and Epstein-Barr virus–negative primary effusion-based lymphoma**
- Epstein-Barr virus–positive mucocutaneous ulcer*
- Epstein-Barr virus–positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS
- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma associated with chronic inflammation
  - Fibrin-associated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
- Lymphomatoid granulomatosis
- Epstein-Barr virus–positive polymorphic B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder, NOS*
- ALK-positive large B-cell lymphoma
- Plasmablastic lymphoma
- HHV-8–associated lymphoproliferative disorders
  - Multicentric Castleman disease
  - HHV-8–positive germinotropic lymphoproliferative disorder
  - HHV-8–positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS
  - Primary effusion lymphoma
- Burkitt lymphoma
- High-grade B-cell lymphoma, with *MYC* and *BCL2* rearrangements*
- *High-grade B-cell lymphoma with MYC and BCL6 rearrangements**
- High-grade B-cell lymphoma, NOS
- Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma
- Mediastinal gray-zone lymphoma*

Classic Hodgkin lymphoma

- Nodular sclerosis classic Hodgkin lymphoma
- Lymphocyte-rich classic Hodgkin lymphoma
- Mixed cellularity classic Hodgkin lymphoma
- Lymphocyte-depleted classic Hodgkin lymphoma

Mature T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms

- T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia
- T-cell large granular lymphocytic leukemia

Italic font indicates provisional tumor entities.

*Changes from the 2016 WHO classification.

†These lesions are classified according to the lymphoma to which they correspond.

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Table 1. (continued)

Chronic lymphoproliferative disorder of NK cells
Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma
Epstein-Barr virus–positive T-cell/NK-cell lymphoproliferative disorders of childhood*
Hydroa vacciniforme lymphoproliferative disorder
Classic
Systemic
Severe mosquito bite allergy
Chronic active Epstein-Barr virus disease, systemic (T-cell and NK-cell phenotype)
Systemic Epstein-Barr virus–positive T-cell lymphoma of childhood
Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type
Aggressive NK-cell leukemia
*Primary nodal Epstein-Barr virus–positive T-cell/NK-cell lymphoma**
Enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma
Type II refractory celiac disease*
Monomorphic epitheliotropic intestinal T-cell lymphoma
Intestinal T-cell lymphoma, NOS
Indolent clonal T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder of the gastrointestinal tract*
Indolent NK-cell lymphoproliferative disorder of the gastrointestinal tract*
Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma
Mycosis fungoides
Sézary syndrome
Primary cutaneous $CD30^+$ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorders
Lymphomatoid papulosis
Primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma
Primary cutaneous small/medium $CD4^+$ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder
Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma
Primary cutaneous gamma-delta T-cell lymphoma
Primary cutaneous acral $CD8^+$ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder*
Primary cutaneous $CD8^+$ aggressive epidermotropic cytotoxic T-cell lymphoma
Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, NOS
Follicular helper T-cell lymphoma*
Follicular helper T-cell lymphoma, angioimmunoblastic type (angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma)
Follicular helper T-cell lymphoma, follicular type
Follicular helper T-cell lymphoma, NOS
Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK positive
Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK negative
Breast implant–associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma
Immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorders
Posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorders
Nondestructive posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorders
Plasmacytic hyperplasia posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder
Infectious mononucleosis posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder
Florid follicular hyperplasia posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder
Polymorphic posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder
Monomorphic posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder (B-cell and T-cell/NK-cell types)†
Classic Hodgkin lymphoma posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder†
Other iatrogenic immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorders
Histiocytic and dendritic cell neoplasms
Histiocytic sarcoma
Langerhans cell histiocytosis
Langerhans cell sarcoma
Indeterminate dendritic cell histiocytosis*
Interdigitating dendritic cell sarcoma*
ALK-positive histiocytosis*
Disseminated juvenile xanthogranuloma
Erdheim-Chester disease
Rosai-Dorfman-Destombes disease*
Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma
Fibroblastic reticular cell sarcoma*
Epstein-Barr virus–positive inflammatory follicular dendritic cell/fibroblastic reticular cell tumor*

Italic font indicates provisional tumor entities.

*Changes from the 2016 WHO classification.

†These lesions are classified according to the lymphoma to which they correspond.

Pathologists also recognize a tissue-based MBL, usually as an incidental nodal finding of an infiltrate of CLL-type cells without proliferation centers in individuals without significant lymphadenopathy.[19,20] These patients usually have MBL in peripheral blood. At the other end of the CLL spectrum, the CAC emphasized the need to distinguish accelerated CLL from diffuse large B-cell (Richter) transformation, the latter containing sheets of large cells and not just expanded proliferation centers.[21] The recent identification of reversible proliferations of sheets of large cells (Richter-like) in patients in which ibrutinib has been temporarily interrupted is a challenging situation to be considered in the interpretation of disease in such patients.[22,23] These patients should be managed with caution and reevaluated after the reintroduction of ibrutinib.

The criteria for the diagnosis of B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia were also reviewed, and the group considered that the entity needs to be recognized only after rigorous exclusion of other lymphoid neoplasms, particularly transformation from CLL, mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), or splenic marginal zone lymphoma (SMZL).

Splenic marginal zone lymphoma

SMZL cannot be diagnosed on the basis of the extent of bone marrow or peripheral blood involvement alone. The presence of a clonal B-cell population in these locations with a phenotype

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consistent with MZL requires clinical or imaging evidence of splenic involvement for the diagnosis of an overt lymphoma. Distinction of SMZL from splenic diffuse red pulp small B-cell lymphoma requires evaluation of splenic histology. Next-generation sequencing (NGS) studies have identified recurrent mutations, including *KLF2*, *NOTCH2*, *TNFAIP3*, *KMT2D*, and *TP53* among others.[24-26] Sequencing studies may support the diagnosis of SMZL, but the overlap with other entities makes NGS profiles inadequate for establishing a diagnosis in isolation. Recent data have described genetically defined subsets of SMZL with prognostic differences.[27] *MYD88* mutations remain valuable in the differential diagnosis of SMZL vs lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (LPL).

Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma and immunoglobulin M monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance

The diagnostic criteria for LPL have been refined from the revised fourth edition of the WHO classification.[7] In keeping with the diagnostic criteria proposed by the International Workshop on Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia, a diagnosis of LPL may be rendered in patients with abnormal lymphoplasmacytic aggregates in the bone marrow and evidence of clonal B cells and plasma cells, even when the aggregates represent <10% of cellularity of the trephine biopsy.[28] Molecular studies for *MYD88* and *CXCR4* mutations are strongly encouraged in the workup of suspected LPL. *MYD88* mutations in the Toll-interleukin-1R resistance (TIR) domain are found in >90% of LPLs; the L265P variant is predominantly present, although non-L265P variants may rarely be present. Although *MYD88* mutations are not specific, they help with the diagnosis of LPLs in an appropriate clinicopathologic context.[29-31] A small percentage of patients with LPL have *MYD88* wild-type with alternative mutations downstream of MYD88 in the NFKB signaling pathway.[32,33] Absence of an *MYD88* mutation therefore does not completely exclude the diagnosis of LPL. *CXCR4* mutations are identified in up to 40% of patients with LPL, particularly LPL with nonsense variants, which have been associated with symptomatic hyperviscosity and resistance to ibrutinib therapy.[34-36] However, this effect is complex and requires further research as treatment options expand.

The diagnosis of immunoglobulin M monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (IgM MGUS) is established in patients who have IgM paraprotein with <10% bone marrow plasma cells and who lack lymphoplasmacytic B-cell aggregates sufficient for a diagnosis of LPL.[29,37] Two subtypes of IgM MGUS are now further distinguished[32]: IgM MGUS of plasma cell type and IgM MGUS, not otherwise specified (NOS). The rare IgM MGUS of plasma cell type is considered a precursor of MM and is defined as showing clonal plasma cells without a detectable B-cell component and with wild-type *MYD88*. This category also includes patients with t(11;14)(q13;q32) or other cytogenetic abnormalities typical of MM. The remaining patients with IgM MGUS, NOS include all those with an *MYD88* mutation, those with detectable monotypic or monoclonal B cells but without abnormal lymphoplasmacytic aggregates diagnostic of LPL, and those who lack evidence of other small B-cell neoplasms. Routine fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) studies and *MYD88* mutation analysis are recommended to identify the rare tumors more likely to progress to MM rather than LPL or other B-cell neoplasms.

Primary cold agglutinin disease is recognized as a new diagnostic category, distinct from LPL or IgM MGUS. This disease lacks the *MYD88* L265P mutation but displays recurrent trisomies of chromosomes 3, 12, and 18 and recurrent mutations in *KMT2D* and *CARD11*.[38-40]

Plasma cell neoplasms

Clinicians participating in the CAC strongly supported the term "multiple myeloma" over "plasma cell myeloma." MM is a genetically heterogeneous disease with 2 main groups defined by cytogenetics. Specifically, 40% to 50% of patients show recurrent IGH translocations with a variety of partner genes, whereas up to 55% of patients with MM lack IGH translocations and are characterized by hyperdiploidy, with a small subset of patients not falling into either category.[41,42] These primary genetic abnormalities are present in precursor conditions and persist throughout the disease course. They are associated with prognosis, treatment response, and other clinical and phenotypic features and have a strong correlation with the gene expression profile (GEP).[41,43-45] Therefore, MM can be formally divided into mutually exclusive diagnostic groups: (1) MM, NOS and (2) MM with recurrent genetic abnormalities, including MM with *CCND* family translocations, MM with *MAF* family translocation, MM with *NSD2* translocation, and MM with hyperdiploidy. Detection of t(4;14), t(14;16), and secondary changes, including del(17p), amp1q, and del(1p) identifies patients with high-risk disease.[46-48] Currently, interphase FISH is the technique of choice for cytogenetic characterization, and consensus FISH panels for MM have been published.[47] The role of mutational analysis requires further study, particularly given the frequent subclonal evolution and spatial heterogeneity in MM.[45,49-51]

MGUS of the non-IgM type is a virtually universal precursor to MM.[52] Although most patients with MGUS are asymptomatic, several conditions associated with clonal Ig secretion in the absence of overt malignancy have been recognized and have been termed "monoclonal gammopathy of renal significance (MGRS) or monoclonal gammopathy of clinical significance (MGCS)."[53,54] However, these do not represent separate disease entities; instead, they are descriptive terms that can be added as a clinical feature to the underlying diagnosis (eg, MGUS).

Smoldering or asymptomatic MM, defined as lacking features of active MM (SLiM CRAB criteria: SLiM: 60% or more clonal plasma cells, light chains, and magnetic resonance imaging; CRAB: increased calcium level, renal dysfunction, anemia, and destructive bone lesions) or amyloid light chain (AL) amyloidosis,[37] exhibits broad variability in progression to active MM. Risk stratification with models proposed for this situation should be used to select patients suited for early therapeutic intervention.[55]

Solitary plasmacytomas of bone and primary extramedullary plasmacytomas are plasma cell neoplasms with low to moderate risk for progression to MM.[56,57] Because minimal marrow involvement detected by flow cytometry (ie, clonal plasma cells present but <10%) is of major prognostic importance, particularly with solitary plasmacytomas of bone, this feature should be incorporated into the diagnosis of these entities.[56,58]

For clarity, primary amyloidosis should be termed "Ig light chain (AL) amyloidosis" and needs to be separated from localized AL amyloidosis (also termed "amyloid tumor"), a rare disorder with

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Table 2. Highlights of changes in the International Consensus Classification of small B-cell lymphoid neoplasms

Entity/category	Change
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	Need to evaluate IGHV mutational status and *TP53*/17p alterations at the time of treatment. Reversible Richter-like proliferations in patients in which a BTK inhibitor has been interrupted must be distinguished from diffuse large B-cell lymphoma transformation.
Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (Waldenström macroglobulinemia)	Diagnosis may be made with lymphoplasmacytic aggregates in trephine biopsies <10% of cellularity with evidence of clonal B cells and plasma cells. Molecular studies for $MYD88^{L265P}$ and *CXCR4* mutations are strongly encouraged in the workup of suspected lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma.
MGUS	Two types of IgM MGUS are recognized: a plasma cell type and an NOS type. Monoclonal gammopathy of renal significance and monoclonal gammopathy of clinical significance are recognized but they do not represent separate disease entities.
Primary cold agglutinin disease	Recognized as a new distinct entity. $MYD88^{L265P}$ mutation is absent.
Multiple myeloma	The term "multiple myeloma" is preferred over "plasma cell myeloma." Multiple myeloma should be subclassified into 1 of 4 mutually exclusive cytogenetic groups ("multiple myeloma with recurrent cytogenetic abnormalities") or designated as NOS.
Solitary plasmacytoma of bone and extraosseous plasmacytoma	Minimal bone marrow involvement by clonal plasma cells is of major prognostic importance, particularly with solitary plasmacytomas of bone.
Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoproliferative disorder	Now recognized as a distinct entity to be segregated from other mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphomas and designated as a lymphoproliferative disorder. Two subtypes are distinguished largely based on expression of either class-switched Ig or IgM.
Follicular lymphoma	Cytological grades are maintained. In follicular lymphoma grade 3, *BCL2* rearrangement and CD10 positivity both favor grade 3A over grade 3B. Patients with follicular lymphoma grade 3B with IRF4/MUM1 expression should be evaluated for *IRF4* alteration, especially younger patients. Routine molecular testing is currently not required, but it can be useful in selected patients for differential diagnosis and specific therapeutic options (eg, EZH2 inhibitors).
BCL2-R negative, *CD23*-positive follicle center lymphoma	Recognized as a specific form of follicle center lymphoma, frequently but not always with a diffuse pattern, pelvic/inguinal location, and common *STAT6* mutations.
Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma	Molecular and cytogenetic studies further support its segregation from other follicular lymphomas and may help predict subsequent extracutaneous dissemination.
Testicular follicular lymphoma	Recognized as a distinct form of follicular lymphoma in young boys.
Large B-cell lymphoma with *IRF4* rearrangement	Upgraded to a definite entity. Occasionally identified in adults, and it has features similar to those in children. Definition does not include aggressive B-cell lymphomas with *IRF4* rearrangements that may be associated with *BCL2*-R or *MYC*-R.
Mantle cell lymphoma	Definition is expanded to include genetic variants with *CCND2* and *CCND3* rearrangements with IG genes in otherwise typical mantle cell lymphoma. Aggressive B-cell lymphomas with secondary *CCND1* rearrangements should not be diagnosed as mantle cell lymphoma.

excellent prognosis and rare progression to systemic AL amyloidosis.[59-61]

Marginal zone lymphomas

There is no indication for separately classifying extranodal MZLs of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma) based on site of presentation except for cutaneous MZL, which is now designated separately as a lymphoproliferative disorder (see "Cutaneous lymphomas" below). The clinical management approach, however, may differ between anatomic sites (eg, gastric MALT). In nodal MZL, significant heterogeneity is recognized, but there is no consensus on further alterations to the diagnostic criteria. The diagnosis of large-cell transformation of MZL should continue to rest on the finding of diffuse sheets of large cells.

Follicular lymphoma

For follicular lymphoma (FL), the consensus was to retain morphologic grading (grades 1-2, 3A, and 3B) according to previously described criteria.[7] Whether patients with grade 3A have a more adverse prognosis and deserve different management than those with grades 1 to 2 remains debatable[62-64] and needs to be re-evaluated, given evolving non-cytotoxic therapeutic approaches. Grade 3B clearly differs in its clinical behavior, and patients are usually managed similarly to those with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL).[65,66] Hence, distinction between grade 3A and 3B is critical, and some higher-grade lesions are difficult to classify.[67] The consensus was that the presence of *BCL2* rearranged (*BCL2*-R) and CD10 positivity (detectable by FISH) both favor FL grade 3A (Figure 1). In addition, patients with grade 3B-expressing IRF4/MUM1 should be evaluated for *IRF4* alterations,[68,69] especially in younger patients. Routine screening for *MYC*-R is not recommended for detecting the rare patients with FL who carry both *BCL2*-R and *MYC*-R, although those patients might have a more aggressive outcome.[70-73] Proliferation index using Ki-67 staining can be specified, but it has uncertain clinical significance in isolation[74] and is not required for grading. Routine molecular testing is

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Table 3. Highlights of changes in the International Consensus Classification of aggressive B-cell lymphomas

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS	The cell-of-origin designation in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS should be maintained, but it is considered insufficient to fully capture the biological complexity of these tumors. Molecular profiling studies have identified 5 to 7 new functional genetic subgroups of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma that may provide more precise patient stratification in the future.
Large B-cell lymphoma with 11q aberration	This term replaces Burkitt-like lymphoma with 11q aberration, and the entity is still considered provisional. Molecular studies indicate that it is closer to diffuse large B-cell lymphoma than to Burkitt lymphoma.
Nodular lymphocyte predominant B-cell lymphoma	This term replaces nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma, recognizing major biological and clinical differences from classic Hodgkin lymphoma. Close relationship to T-cell/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma is emphasized.
Primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the testis	Now recognized as a specific entity closely related to primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the central nervous system. Most patients share molecular and cytogenetic features of the MCD/C5[131-134] subgroup of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, similar to some other primary extranodal large B-cell lymphomas of the activated B-cell–like subtype.
HHV-8 and Epstein-Barr virus–negative primary effusion-based lymphoma	Recognized as a provisional entity frequently associated with fluid overload. Patients who conform to other well-defined lymphomas should not be included.
Epstein-Barr virus–positive mucocutaneous ulcer	Now recognized as a definite entity, and diagnostic criteria have been refined.
Epstein-Barr virus–positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS	Tumors are morphologically heterogeneous, but the distinction between polymorphic and monomorphic does not have prognostic significance in the elderly. The T-cell/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma–like pattern, more common in younger patients (younger than age 45 years), is distinct from what has been termed polymorphic.
Lymphomatoid granulomatosis	Generally diagnosed in the absence of known immunodeficiency and, per definition, requires pulmonary involvement. Isolated central nervous system or gastrointestinal tract involvement by an Epstein-Barr virus–positive lesion resembling lymphomatoid granulomatosis is usually associated with immunodeficiency and Epstein-Barr virus latency III. These patients should be classified as Epstein-Barr virus–positive B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder or Epstein-Barr virus–positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS and not as lymphomatoid granulomatosis.
Epstein-Barr virus–positive polymorphic B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder, NOS	A term used for B-cell proliferations with or without known immunodeficiency when the morphologic changes do not fulfill the criteria of a well-defined Epstein-Barr virus–positive lymphoma. In patients with focal Epstein-Barr virus–positive B cells and preserved lymph node architecture, the term "EBV reactivation" is preferred.
Primary effusion lymphoma and extracavitary primary effusion lymphoma	In patients with Epstein-Barr virus–negative extracavitary lymphoma, a diagnosis of HHV-8–positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS is preferred, particularly if the tumor is IgM lambda positive.
Burkitt lymphoma	Neoplasms with a precursor B-cell phenotype and *MYC* rearrangement will be called B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with *MYC* rearrangement rather than Burkitt leukemia or lymphoma.
High-grade B-cell lymphoma with *MYC* and *BCL2* rearrangement	The category is redefined to exclude patients with only *MYC* and *BCL6* rearrangements. Some neoplasms may express terminal deoxynucleotide transferase without being considered a B-lymphoblastic neoplasm.
High-grade B-cell lymphoma with MYC and BCL6 rearrangements	With the change in the definition of high-grade B-cell lymphoma with *MYC* and *BCL2* rearrangements, this provisional category was added.
Mediastinal gray-zone lymphoma	Criteria for distinction from classic Hodgkin lymphoma have been refined. Clinical and genomic data indicate that most non-mediastinal gray-zone lymphomas are distinct from mediastinal gray-zone lymphoma; thus, patients with extra-mediastinal disease should be diagnosed as having diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS.

Italic font indicates provisional tumor entities.

currently unnecessary, but it can be useful in selected patients for differential diagnosis (eg, pediatric-type FL, plasmacytic differentiation, MZL, *BCL2*-R–negative patients). Detection of *EZH2* mutations provides additional information when treatment with an *EZH2* inhibitor is being considered.[75] Use of an NGS panel for clinical prognostication such as the m7-FLIPI (mutation status of 7 genes [*EZH2*, *ARID1A*, *MEF2B*, *EP300*, *FOXO1*, *CREBBP*, and *CARD11*] along with the FL International Prognostic Index)[76] improves risk stratification but remains investigational.

Nodal FL negative for *BCL2*-R is heterogeneous, both genetically and clinically.[77-79] The specific subtype of *BCL2*-R–negative, CD23^{+} follicle center lymphoma was proposed as a provisional new entity based on correlation of CD23 with *STAT6* mutation,

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low-stage disease, and often a predominant diffuse growth pattern. This variant typically presents with localized inguinal involvement.

Pediatric-type FL remains a clearly defined entity with recurrent genomic alterations and excellent prognosis with conservative management.[80-83] Distinguishing pediatric-type FL from FL grade 3B remains critical. Recent work has suggested that pediatric-type FL may be related to the pediatric variant of MZL, which had been listed as provisional in the classification.[84] Testicular FL, recognized as a new distinct entity of FL in young boys, shares pathological and clinical features with pediatric-type FL, because most patients can be managed conservatively, without systemic chemotherapy.[85,86]

Large B-cell lymphoma with *IRF4* rearrangement, upgraded now to a definite entity, is most common in children and young adults and usually has at least a partially follicular growth pattern.[69] However, the same disease is not commonly seen in adults. FISH for *IRF4*-R must be performed for diagnosis. Patients lacking demonstrable rearrangements should have evidence of either IGH or IGK/IGL breaks. Detection of *IRF4* mutation may support the diagnosis.[69] *IRF4*-R can occur in other aggressive B-cell lymphomas associated with *BCL2*-R or *MYC*-R, mainly in adults, and in this context, it is not specific for the entity.[69]

Mantle cell lymphoma

The *CCND1* translocation with IG genes is the genetic hallmark of MCL. Some patients with the same morphology, phenotype, and SOX11 expression as that found in conventional MCL lack *CCND1* rearrangements but have (sometimes cryptic) *CCND2* or *CCND3* translocations.[87-90] These patients must also be diagnosed as having MCL. *CCND2* and *CCND3* translocations by FISH or messenger RNA overexpression should be demonstrated in these patients, because immunohistochemistry for these cyclins is not discriminant.[91] The presence of t(11;14)(q13;q32) may also be a secondary event in the progression of some mature B-cell lymphomas. Patients with that abnormality should not be diagnosed as having MCL.[92-97] *CCND1* rearrangement has also been found in large B-cell lymphomas associated with *MYC* and *BCL2* or *BCL6* translocations. The negativity of CD5 and SOX11 and the presence of mutations uncommon in MCL favor the diagnosis of DLBCL over MCL.[96] Conversely, *MYC* may be rearranged in bona fide MCL, usually with blastoid or pleomorphic morphology and aggressive behavior.[98-101] Using the term "double-hit" (DH) MCL for these patients is not recommended and those patients should not be included in the high-grade B-cell lymphoma (HGBCL) category. Some of these patients may be SOX11 negative or express terminal deoxynucleotide transferase (TdT).[100] Genomic studies may help in the differential diagnosis with other lymphomas.

MCLs with more aggressive or indolent behavior need to be identified. The unfavorable outcome of blastoid or pleomorphic variants, high Ki-67 (≥30%), and *TP53* deletions or mutations have been extensively confirmed and should be evaluated, preferably at diagnosis, in all patients.[102-106] Determination of the Ki-67 proliferative index is currently based on visual inspection according to previously described criteria.[105] Whether the evaluation of proliferation or other quantitative parameters suggested in this ICC proposal will benefit from quantitative flow cytometry, RNA technologies, or computer-assisted image analysis in clinical practice will require standardization and validation studies. Genomic complexity is also associated with worse outcome, but further studies are needed before incorporation into clinical practice.[99,107,108] At the other end of the spectrum, most leukemic non-nodal MCLs (nnMCLs) are clinically indolent, although the acquisition of *TP53* alterations and genomic complexity confer an adverse prognosis. MCL in these patients is considered a subtype of MCL because t(11;14) is acquired in precursor B cells as in conventional MCL.[99,107,108] Recognition of nnMCL relies on a combination of clinical and pathological characteristics. Features that favor this diagnosis are non-nodal or limited nodal (≤3 cm) presentation, negative or low SOX11 expression (<10%), CD23 and CD200 positivity, and hypermutated IGHV (<98%).[108-112] Absence of *ATM* mutations or deletions and *CCND1* mutations are also features of nnMCL.[99] MCL with isolated gastrointestinal involvement usually has an indolent behavior and should be clinically recognized, although more data are needed to determine significance.[113-115]

Diffuse large B-cell lymphomas

DLBCL, NOS encompasses all patients with nodal and extranodal large B-cell lymphoma that do not belong to a specific diagnostic category (Table 1). It is not a single disease but a collection of morphologically, genetically, and clinically different diseases. Therefore, it can be subdivided into morphologic variants, phenotypic variants, and molecular or genetic categories. The role of morphologic variants (centroblastic, immunoblastic, and anaplastic) and phenotypic variants (DLBCL, $CD5^+$,[116-119] and DLBCL double expressor [MYC/BCL2])[120-122] should be deemphasized. These variants have (weak) adverse prognostic impact and do not reflect true biological subgroups but rather represent the end results of different biological pathways. The conference considered that at this time, the cell-of-origin designation in DLBCL, NOS[123,124] should be maintained. The cell-of-origin distinction is a basic biological division of DLBCL with prognostic impact that can be widely deployed using either IHC (germinal center B-cell–like [GCB] and non-GCB patients) or gene expression (GCB, activated B-cell–like [ABC], and unclassified patients) algorithms. However, the largely disappointing results of trials of first-line treatment of DLBCL, NOS that incorporated targeted agents and use cell-of-origin for patient selection underscore the lack of sufficient detail for this binary classification and highlight the importance of a more molecularly based approach.[125-130] Recently, molecular and cytogenetic profiling studies have independently identified 5 to 7 new functional genetic subgroups of DLBCL, which strongly emphasizes the validity of this concept but fails to classify all patients (Figure 2).[131-134] A combination of cell-of-origin and molecular subclassification may provide more precise patient stratification for developing future clinical trials.[135] Overall, cell-of-origin is retained for the present time with the expectation that transition to a molecular genetic classification will be feasible in the near future.

An intensely debated but ultimately unresolved issue is whether an umbrella term such as "extranodal lymphoma ABC (non-GCB) type" should be created for (some) extranodal DLBCLs. This would primarily (but not exclusively) include patients with DLBCL that arises in immune-privileged sites such as primary

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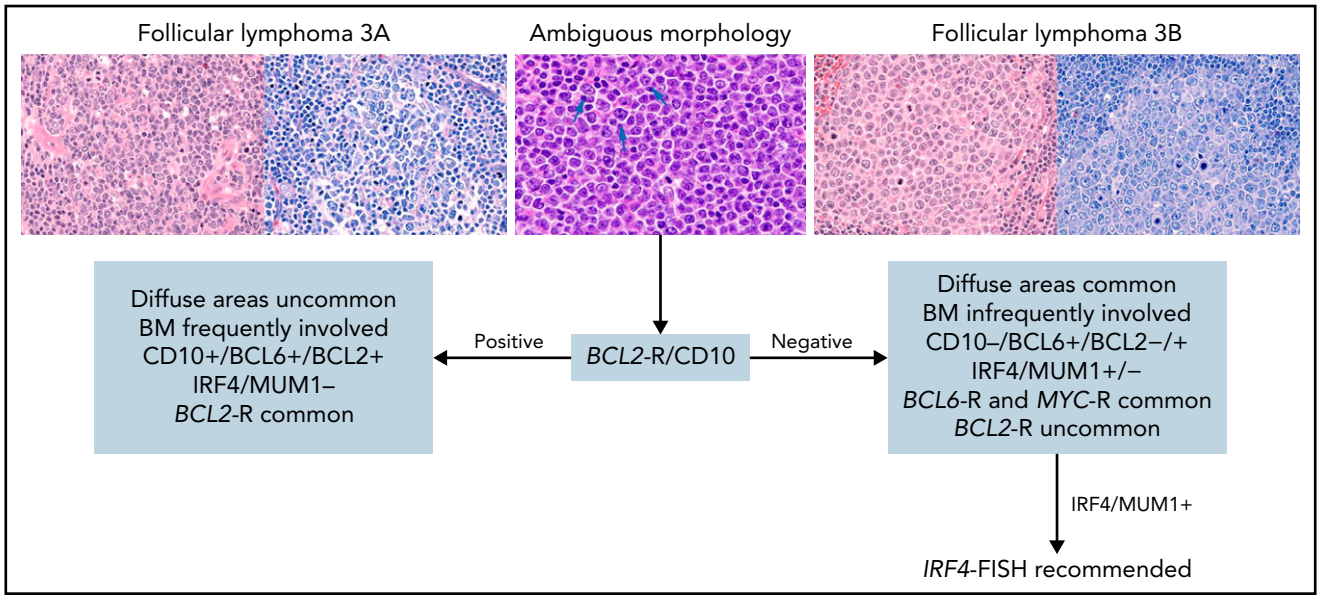

Figure 1. Suggested diagnostic studies in FL grade 3. Upper left: Cells from FL grade 3A are shown with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and Giemsa stains. Note the admixture of centrocytes and centroblasts (>15 per high power field) highlighted in the Giemsa stain. Upper right: Cells from FL grade 3B are shown with H&E and Giemsa stains. The follicles are composed of sheets of centroblasts with open chromatin, several nucleoli, and abundant basophilic cytoplasm highlighted with the Giemsa stain. Upper middle: Cells from FL with ambiguous morphology are shown. They are medium-size with open chromatin but inconspicuous nucleoli unlike centroblasts (arrows) and without the cytologic features of centrocytes. With ambiguous morphology (blue arrow), the presence of *BCL2* rearrangement and/or CD10 expression favors the diagnosis of FL grade 3A; if both are absent, a diagnosis of FL grade 3B is favored. In patients who have FL grade 3B with IRF4/MUM1 expression, *IRF4*-FISH analysis is recommended to exclude the diagnosis of large B-cell lymphoma with *IRF4* rearrangement. Original magnification ×400. BM, bone marrow.

central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) and primary DLBCL of the testis but possibly also primary cutaneous DLBCL, leg type, primary breast type, intravascular large B-cell lymphoma, and primary adrenal lymphomas. The rationale is that most of the lymphomas in these locations are non-GCB/non-ABC type, share biology, and seem to display common molecular features such as the high prevalence of *MYD88*^{L265P} and *CD79B* mutations that characterize the DLBCL MCD/C5 genetic subgroup (Figure 2).[135-140] In particular, PCNSL and primary DLBCL of the testis share both clinical and molecular features, and for this reason, primary DLBCL of the testis is now considered a distinct entity (Tables 1 and 2). Although grouping the extranodal lymphomas arising in immune-privileged sites certainly is a reasonable proposal, there are also many caveats, including the fact that particularly in some anatomic sites, these lymphomas are heterogeneous, and in many settings, the pathologist may have incomplete data regarding the presence of other sites of disease. In the end, although many participants were inclined to group several of the extranodal DLBCL entities and variants, the majority felt that such a subcategorization of DLBCL is premature, and recognition of specific entities will be better captured by upcoming molecular categorization integrated with more traditional criteria.

Provisional subtypes of large B-cell lymphoma

The 2016 WHO classification recognized the provisional entity, Burkitt-like lymphoma (BLL) with 11q aberration, identified originally as a lesion clinically and pathologically resembling Burkitt lymphoma (BL) but lacking *MYC*-R. The patients are more frequently children and young adults with a good prognosis. Subsequent studies have demonstrated the morphology and phenotype of these tumors to be more variable than originally described, including patients with mainly centroblastic-type large cells.[141-143] Importantly, genetic studies also suggest the disease is distinct from BL and is closer to conventional DLBCL with GCB derivation harboring more complex karyotypes and the absence of typical BL mutations.[141-145] This provisional entity has now been renamed "large B-cell lymphoma with 11q aberration" (Figure 3). Chromosome 11q gains and losses typical of patients with this abnormality can be identified by using FISH strategies. Although some studies suggest that only 11q loss may be acceptable, more information is needed before a strong recommendation can be made. Chromosomal microarray is required if FISH is equivocal for the typical pattern of gains and losses.[141]

"HHV-8 and EBV-negative primary effusion-based lymphoma" is a new provisional entity recognized on the basis of unifying features that include presentation in elderly HIV-negative patients with medical conditions that lead to fluid overload, which suggests chronic serosal stimulation in pathogenesis. About 60% of the patients have been reported in Japan, and they often have a history of hepatitis C infection.[146-148] These patients usually have a good prognosis with reported spontaneous regression or cure with drainage alone. Most tumors exibit centroblastic or immunoblastic morphology and express at least 1 B-cell marker. Other HHV-8–negative effusion-based lymphomas occur and are biologically and clinically heterogeneous. These should be classified as one of the well-defined lymphomas presenting as an effusion.

Large B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders and viral agents

EBV-positive polymorphic B-cell LPD, NOS is a term used for EBV-positive B-cell proliferations with or without known immunodeficiency that cannot be more precisely categorized. The term

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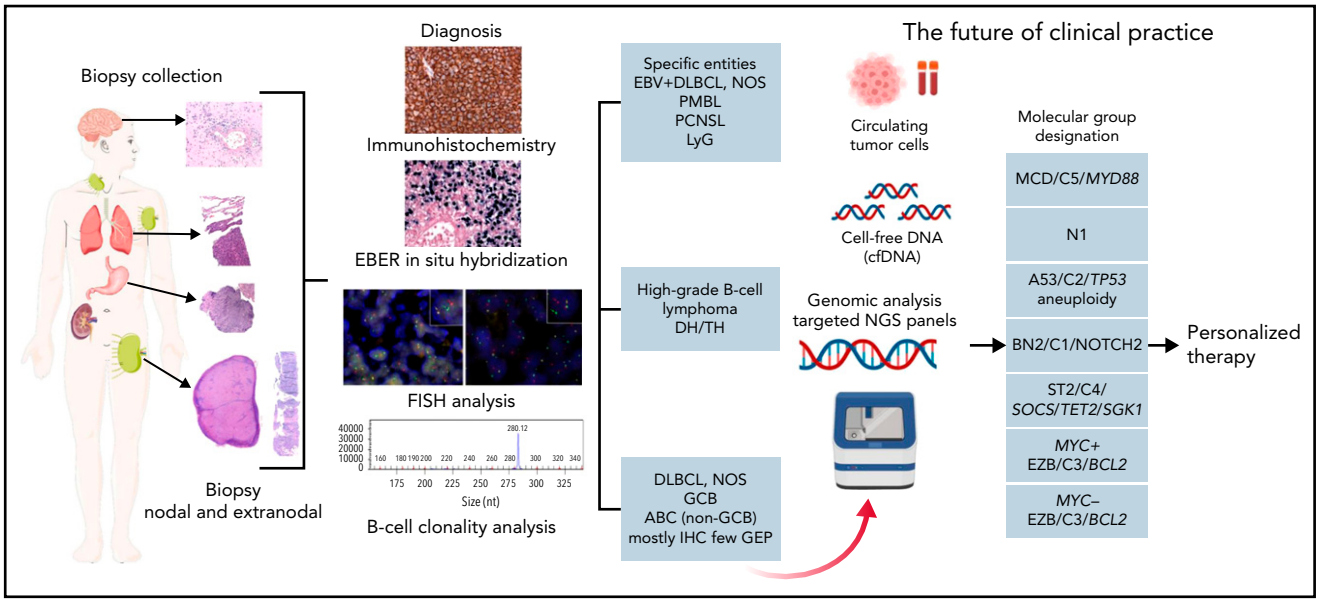

Figure 2. Algorithm for the diagnostic workup of aggressive B-cell lymphomas. The current algorithm for diagnosing aggressive large B-cell lymphomas starts with a biopsy collection from a lymph node (excision or needle biopsy) or a biopsy of an extranodal site. The diagnosis of the different lymphoma entities is based on a combination of morphology, immunophenotype, EBER in situ hybridization, FISH analysis, and B-cell clonality analysis. Advances in the understanding of DLBCL herald a transition to a molecular genetic classification (red arrow). This genetic classification is based on mutational profile, somatic copy number alterations, and structural variants. The depicted molecular subtypes were identified in 3 different studies indicating that these subgroups reflect true biological differences.[131,132,134] On the basis of these molecular studies, a predictor model was developed that dissects the cell-of-origin and stratifies further the molecular classification into 7 genetic subtypes with apparently clinical relevance.[133] The acronyms indicate the names given in the different studies to the same identified biological group.

should be reserved for patients with altered lymph node architecture and a polymorphic infiltrate that do not fulfill criteria for the diagnosis of lymphoma or there is uncertainty because of a small size or low-quality biopsy.[149,150] EBV-positive B-cell proliferations should be classified as lymphoma if the criteria of a well-defined EBV-associated lymphoma are fulfilled (eg, EBV-positive DLBCL, NOS, and plasmablastic lymphoma). In tissues with low to modest numbers of EBV-positive B cells without distortion of the nodal architecture, the term "EBV reactivation" is preferred. EBNA2 immunostaining is recommended in this or other clinical settings because it supports EBV latency pattern III, which suggests an underlying immunodeficiency. It is negative in most EBV-positive tumors in otherwise healthy people.

EBV-positive DLBCL, NOS, is an aggressive lymphoma that can present over a wide age range; however, patients younger than age 45 years have a better prognosis.[151-153] By definition, >80% of the malignant cells should express EBER.[152,154,155] The morphology is variable. A T-cell/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma-like pattern is frequently seen in younger patients and is associated with a better prognosis. In adults, the pattern may be monomorphic or polymorphic, but these patterns do not have prognostic impact.[152,154-156] The differential diagnosis with EBV-positive classic Hodgkin lymphoma (CHL) can be challenging; however, expression of B-cell markers in >50% of the tumor cells, extranodal presentation, and/or EBV latency III favors the diagnosis of EBV-positive DLBCL, NOS. Extended B-cell antibody panels are critical in this setting.[157] DLBCL associated with chronic inflammation and fibrin-associated DLBCL remain discrete entities, separate from EBV-positive DLBCL, NOS.

"EBV-positive mucocutaneous ulcer" was introduced in the 2016 WHO classification as a provisional entity,[5] but it is now considered a definite entity.[149,156,158-160] These are solitary lesions, usually in the oropharyngeal mucosa. Cutaneous and gastrointestinal presentations are usually associated with iatrogenic immunosuppression. In patients with ≥2 skin lesions, the term "EBV-positive B-cell polymorphic LPD," or when appropriate, "EBV-positive DLBCL, NOS," or other specific type of EBV-positive lymphoma or LPD is preferred.[160,161]

Lymphomatoid granulomatosis (LyG) is a rare angiocentric and angiodestructive LPD composed of a variable number of EBV-positive B cells admixed with numerous reactive T cells. Pulmonary involvement is required for the diagnosis.[162] Although the disease is well defined, there are significant overlapping features with other immunodeficiency-related EBV-positive B-cell LPDs.[162,163] Isolated central nervous system (CNS) or gastrointestinal tract involvement by an EBV-positive lesion resembling LyG is observed usually in the context of known causes of defective immune surveillance (EBV latency III).[164,165] In this scenario, the diagnosis of EBV-positive polymorphic B-cell LPD or EBV-positive DLBCL, NOS should be rendered.

HHV-8–associated lymphoproliferations include multicentric Castleman disease, HHV-8 germinotropic LPD, HHV-8–positive DLBCL, NOS, primary effusion lymphoma (PEL), and extracavitary PEL.[166] There are significant overlapping features among these disorders.[166,167] PEL and extracavitary PEL in HIV-positive patients are usually HHV-8 positive and EBV positive; however, in elderly HIV-negative individuals, EBV is usually negative.[166,168-170] In extracavitary presentations, the diagnosis of HHV-8–positive DLBCL, NOS should be favored in EBV-negative patients with cytoplasmic IgM lambda and/or associated with multicentric Castleman disease.[171]

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Table 4. Highlights of changes in the International Consensus Classification of mature T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms and histiocytic tumors

Hydroa vacciniforme lymphoproliferative disorder	This term replaces the previous hydroa vacciniforme-like lymphoproliferative disorder; 2 forms are recognized: classic and systemic. The classic form is indolent, self-limited, and more common in whites. The systemic form is severe and includes fever, lymphadenopathy, and often liver involvement, and it is more common in Asians and Latin Americans. Treatment is similar to that for chronic active Epstein-Barr virus disease.
Chronic active Epstein-Barr virus disease	This term replaces chronic active Epstein-Barr virus infection and is restricted to patients who have the T-cell and NK-cell phenotype; B-cell patients are excluded. Mutations in *DDX3X* and *KMT2D* indicate the neoplastic nature of the disease.
Primary nodal Epstein-Barr virus–positive T-cell/NK-cell lymphoma	Introduced in the 2017 WHO classification as a variant of peripheral T-cell lymphoma, NOS; it is now considered a provisional entity.
Type II refractory celiac disease*	Accepted as a precursor of enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma and has therefore been added to the classification.
Indolent clonal T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder of the gastrointestinal tract	Considered a definite entity. The name was changed to acknowledge its monoclonal nature. It may have neoplastic-type gene mutations and rearrangements and may progress to more aggressive disease.
Indolent NK-cell lymphoproliferative disorder of the gastrointestinal tract	Mutational studies provide evidence for the neoplastic origin. The term replaces both NK-cell enteropathy and lymphomatoid gastropathy.
Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphomas	Molecular studies have recognized germline *HAVCR2* mutations in a subset of patients.
Primary cutaneous acral $CD8^+$ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder	Now considered a lymphoproliferative disorder rather than an overt lymphoma.
Follicular helper T-cell lymphoma (TFH lymphoma)	Considered a single entity that encompasses 3 subtypes: angioimmunoblastic-type (angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma), follicular-type, and NOS.
ALK-negative anaplastic large cell lymphoma	*DUSP22*-R ALK anaplastic large cell lymphoma is now defined as a genetic subtype of systemic ALK-negative anaplastic large cell lymphoma. *JAK2* rearrangements or coexisting *TP63* and *DUSP22* rearrangements are rarely seen; understanding their significance requires further study.
Breast implant–associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma	Upgraded from a provisional to a definite entity. Use of tumor-node-metastasis staging criteria is recommended to facilitate clinical management.
Histiocytic and dendritic cell neoplasms	ALK-positive histiocytosis is accepted as an entity in the classification. A subset of Rosai-Dorfman-Destombes disease is identified as neoplastic based on clonal genetic alterations.
Epstein-Barr virus–positive inflammatory follicular dendritic cell/fibroblastic reticular cell tumor	The name of this entity has been changed. "Tumor" is preferred over "sarcoma" because of the indolent nature of these lesions. Heterogeneity in lineage is recognized.

Italic font indicates provisional tumor entity.

High-grade B-cell lymphomas

The 2016 WHO classification included 2 categories of HGBCL: HGBCL, NOS, and HGBCL with *MYC* and *BCL2* and/or *BCL6* rearrangements (DH or triple-hit [TH]).[5] HGBCL-DH now comprises 2 groups: HGBCL with *MYC* and *BCL2* rearrangements (with or without *BCL6* rearrangement) (HGBCL-DH-*BCL2*) and a new provisional entity, HBGBL with *MYC* and *BCL6* rearrangements (HGBCL-DH-*BCL6*). HGBCL-DH-*BCL2* and HGBCL-DH-*BCL6* entities continue to exclude FL, and the morphology (large-cell or high-grade cytology) should be reported (Figure 4).

Studies performed since the 2016 WHO classification support HGBCL-DH-*BCL2* as an aggressive lymphoma of GCB origin with distinct biology from other GCB-DLBCL, NOS and HGBCL-DH-*BCL6*.[172-177] It can occur in patients with or without previous FL. Data to support distinct biology in patients with HGBCL-DH-*BCL6* are less compelling[172,173]; however, it has been retained as a provisional entity to allow for continued study based on the poor outcomes seen in some studies.[175,178-181] Although pseudo-DH lymphomas (*MYC*-R with *BCL6* partner) account for up to 30% of patients with HGBCL-DH-*BCL6*,[182] strategies to identify this are not essential at this time. Neither copy number increase nor amplification of these genes is sufficient to substitute for rearrangement in these categories.[183-186] Furthermore, the significance of the *MYC* partner gene remains controversial; *MYC*-R with both IG and non-IG partners is included at present.[180,187,188]

Although HGBCL, NOS is acknowledged as a heterogeneous category, it remains in this classification as a diagnosis of exclusion for tumors which are not HGBCL-DH but which have intermediate-size cells, often with blastoid or Burkitt-like

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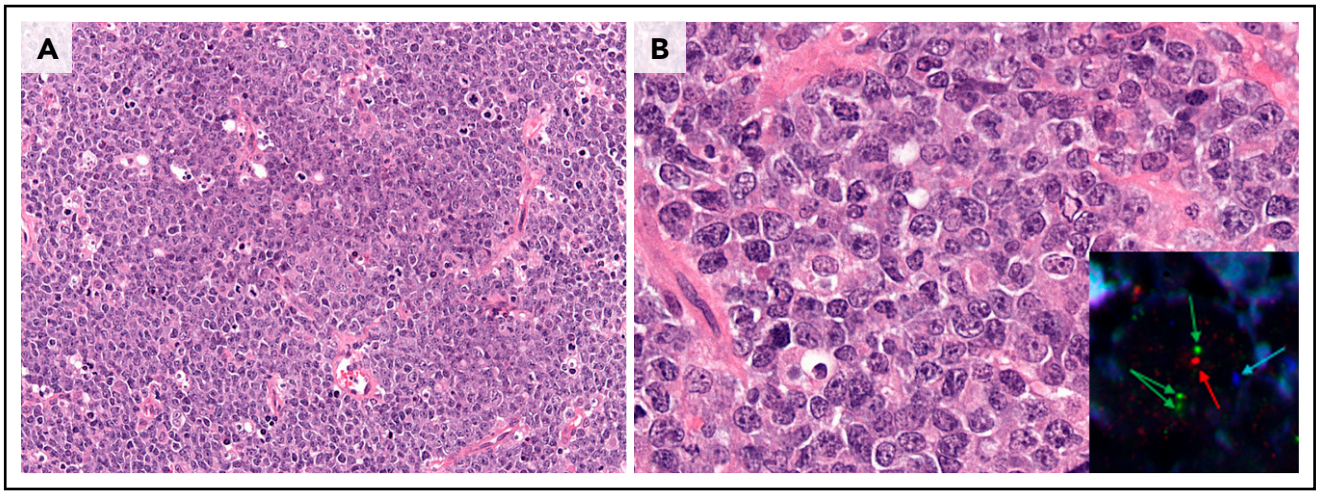

Figure 3. Large B-cell lymphoma with 11q aberration. (A) Low power view of large-cell morphology, abundant mitoses, and the characteristic starry-sky pattern with abundant macrophages with coarse apoptotic bodies (original magnification ×200; H&E stain). (B) Higher magnification reveals the large centroblastic morphology of the tumor cells (original magnification ×400; H&E stain). Inset: FISH analysis demonstrated the typical 11q alterations (blue, centromere; red, 11q24 loss; green, 11q23 gain; ×1000). The cytology of the cells might be medium-size to large-size cells. The morphology and mutational profile justify the change in the name of this entity (previously, Burkitt-like lymphoma with 11q aberration).

cytology (Figure 3) but cannot be classified as DLBCL or BL.[189,190] These patients are rare, and the diagnosis can be made only on well-fixed and preserved specimens because large-cell cytology must be excluded. DLBCL with starry-sky morphology and/or a high proliferation index does not merit recategorization as HGBCL, NOS.

Previously, TdT expression in HGBCL or DLBCL was sufficient to reclassify the disease in these patients as lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma.[7] However, the mutational landscape of TdT-positive HGBCL now supports the inclusion of this disease as a mature lymphoma with "expression of TdT" noted in the diagnostic line.[191-193] Distinction between patients with this disease and those with acute leukemia requires thorough phenotypic and genetic evaluation.[191-194]

Diagnostic criteria for BL remain largely unchanged. However, data have emerged to segregate TdT-positive patients from those with BL. These rare patients have an immature B-cell phenotype and molecular features of precursor B cells, including evidence of IG::*MYC* translocation arising from aberrant variability, diversity, and joining (VDJ) recombination, frequent lack of a productive IGH rearrangement, DNA methylation patterns similar to those in other pre–B-cell acute leukemias, and recurrent *NRAS* and *KRAS* mutations.[195] On the basis of these data, designating these patients as having B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with *MYC*-R is appropriate to recognize their biology and allow clinicians to consider appropriate treatment options (see Arber et al in this series).[196,197]

Hodgkin lymphomas

The CAC conference discussed key issues related to the classification of Hodgkin lymphomas and patients with borderline diagnostic criteria. The conference concluded that new terminology is warranted for nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL), based on major biological and clinical differences with CHL and with close relationship to T-cell/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma.[198] The term "nodular lymphocyte predominant B-cell lymphoma" (NLPBL) was accepted by consensus. The value of identifying variant histology in NLPBL was recognized, with the suggestion that typical patients with Fan patterns A, B, and C or grade 1 be distinguished from Fan patterns D, E, and F or grade 2.[199] Patients falling within grade 2 generally show loss of a well-formed nodular pattern and increased infiltration by T cells with a reduction of background small B cells. Patients with grade 2 histology may warrant treatment for DLBCL, but clinical features should play a role in treatment decisions.[200] Rare examples of NLPBL are EBV-positive with uncertain clinical implications.[201]

The major subtypes of CHL remain unchanged. A standard immunohistochemical panel using CD30, CD15, IRF4/MUM1, PAX5, CD20, CD3, and LMP1 or EBER in situ hybridization is advised. Additional immunohistochemical or clonality studies may be warranted in the setting of atypical histological or clinical features.

A major topic of discussion related to the criteria for mediastinal gray zone lymphoma (MGZL). This term is preferred over what was previously designated "B-cell lymphoma, unclassifiable," with features intermediate between DLBCL and CHL. A diagnosis of MGZL requires both morphologic (high density of tumor cells) and immunophenotypic criteria (at least 2 B-cell markers with strong expression).[202,203] Patients with otherwise typical nodular sclerosis CHL with variable expression of CD20 are still designated as having CHL, although a close biological relationship to primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma remains.[204] Sequential primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma and nodular sclerosis CHL reinforce the concept of MGZL, because these diseases have been demonstrated to be of common clonal origin. However, clinical and genomic data indicate that most patients with non-mediastinal GZL are distinct from those with MGZL, and they should be diagnosed as having DLBCL, NOS. Finally, nearly all patients with EBV-positive DLBCL, while they may harbor admixed Hodgkin/Reed-Sternberg-like cells, differ at the genomic level from patients with MGZL and should be retained within the category of EBV-positive DLBCL.[152,205]

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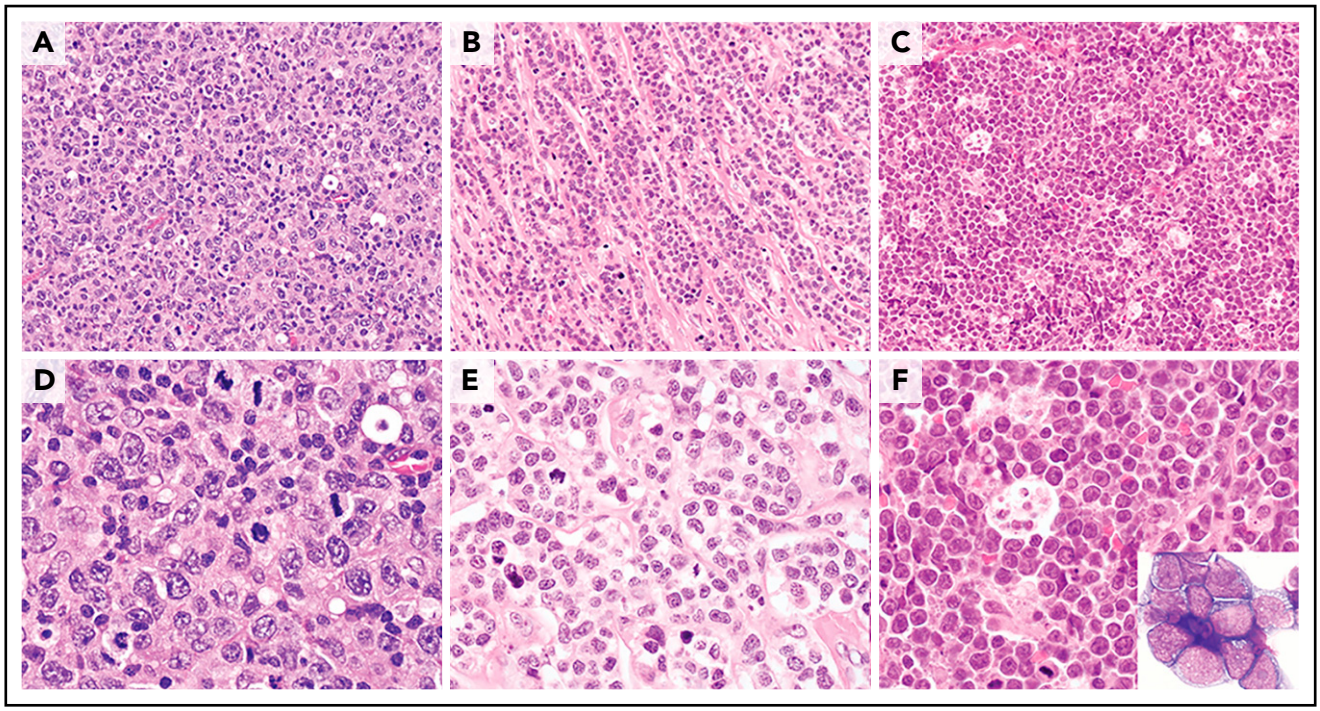

Figure 4. Morphologic characterization of highly proliferative B-cell lymphomas. (A-B) This DLBCL, NOS has many mitotic figures, but many of the neoplastic cells are typical large transformed cells that do not resemble either BL cells or B lymphoblasts. Chromosomal analysis showed a complex karyotype, but there was no evidence of *MYC* or *BCL2* rearrangement. (C-D) This HGBCL, NOS is composed of relatively small blastoid-appearing cells with many mitotic figures, reminiscent of a B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma. TdT was negative. It had a complex karyotype that included t(14;18)(q32;q21) and i(17)(q10). (E-F) This HGBCL with *MYC* and *BCL6* rearrangements (without evidence of IGH::*BCL2*) resembles BL with intermediate-size transformed cells and a starry-sky appearance with scattered tingible body macrophages. The cytospin (inset) demonstrated cytoplasmic vacuoles. Unlike classic BL, it was BCL2 protein positive and had only equivocal CD10 positivity. All panels were stained with H&E except for the inset stained with Wright-Giemsa stain. Original magnification ×400 for panels A, C, and E; original magnification ×1000 for panels B, D, and F and inset.

Mature T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms

At the CAC meeting, discussion of the T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms focused on those areas in which new insights into the pathogenesis and clinical behavior have occurred. Thus, only a subset of this large and diverse group of tumors will be covered.

EBV-related mature T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms

EBV-positive T-cell and NK-cell LPDs in children are now separated into 4 major groups: hydroa vacciniforme (HV) LPD, severe mosquito bite allergy, chronic active EBV (CAEBV) disease, and systemic EBV-positive T-cell lymphoma of childhood (Table 4). All occur with increased frequency in Asia and Latin America. HV LPD presents with skin lesions on sun-exposed areas with EBV-infected T or NK cells and very high levels of EBV DNA in blood.[7,206,207] This disease was previously referred to as hydroa vacciniforme-like LPD; however, it is now known that all HV lesions have EBV. Some patients, especially white patients, have stable disease involving only the skin (classic HV LPD)[208] whereas others, especially Asians[209] and Hispanics have concomitant systemic EBV-positive T cells or NK cells involving internal organs (systemic HV LPD).[206,210,211] This latter group eventually requires treatment similar to that for CAEBV disease.[212] CAEBV disease is a progressive disorder that lasts 3 or more months during which patients have markedly increased levels of EBV DNA in the blood and infiltration of organs by EBV-infected lymphocytes in the absence of a known immunodeficiency.[213-215] This illness was previously referred to as CAEBV infection; however, because most adults are chronically infected with EBV, the term "CAEBV disease" is preferred. Previously, CAEBV disease included EBV-infected T, NK, or B cells. Many patients with B-cell CAEBV have been diagnosed with underlying primary immunodeficiency; therefore, CAEBV should include only T- or NK-cell disease.[216] Some patients in South America present with facial edema, high levels of EBV DNA in T or NK cells in the blood, and EBV in internal organs; these patients should be classified as having CAEBV disease and not HV LPD.[217] New genetic studies have shown that CAEBV disease shares somatic mutations (eg, *DDX3X* and *KMT2D*) similar to those in T- and NK-cell lymphomas, indicating that it is a premalignant condition. Furthermore, the EBV genome harbors intragenic deletions common in various EBV-associated neoplastic disorders but not detected in reactive conditions such as infectious mononucleosis, which suggests an important role of these mutations in EBV-associated neoplasia.[218]

"Primary nodal EBV-positive T- or NK-cell lymphoma" is a rare disease introduced in the 2017 WHO classification as a variant of peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL), NOS.[7] New findings have led to the designation of this lymphoma as a provisional entity.[219] It presents more commonly in elderly and/or immunodeficient patients, lacks nasal involvement, and is more often of T-cell rather than NK-cell lineage.[220,221] This lymphoma is characterized by a dismal outcome, low genomic instability, upregulation of immune pathways (checkpoint protein programmed death-ligand 1 [PD-L1]) that promote immune evasion, and downregulation of EBV micro RNAs.[222,223]

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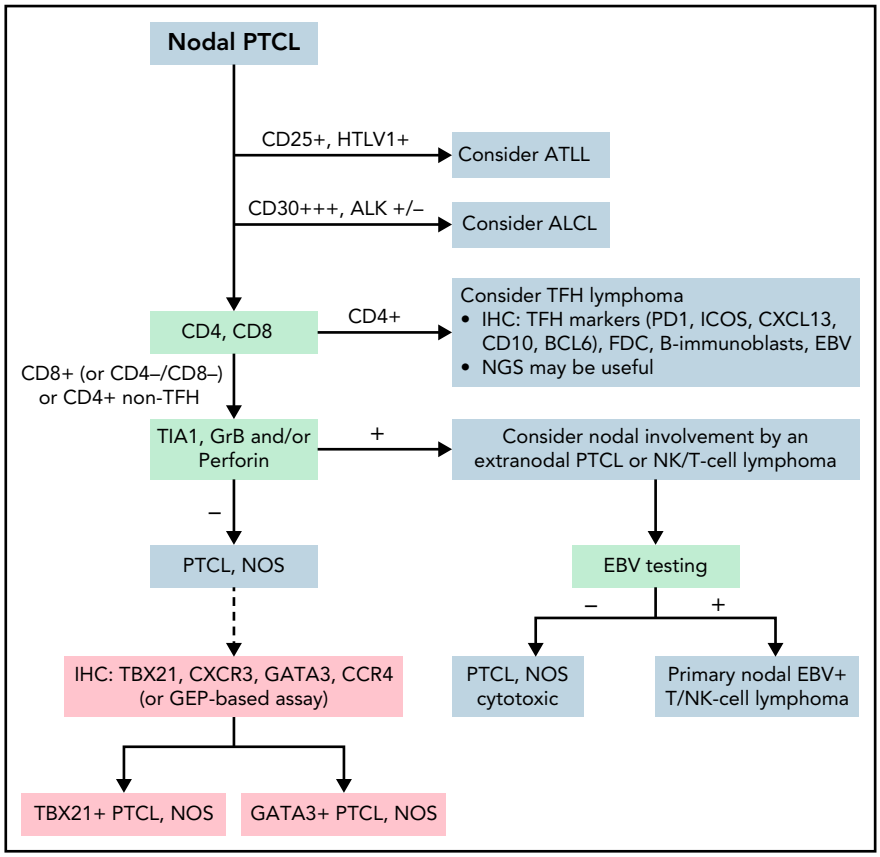

Figure 5. Algorithm for the classification workup of nodal PTCLs. The current algorithm for diagnosing PTCL requires immunophenotypic study with a panel of markers that, together with viral analysis (HTLV1, EBV), will orient the pathologist to consider and diagnose specific entities. In ambiguous cases, sequencing studies may help diagnose some entities, particularly follicular helper T-cell lymphoma. PTCL, NOS is established when other specific entities are excluded. Phenotypic analysis or analysis by GEP may subdivide patients with PTCL, NOS, but this subclassification is not routinely incorporated into clinical diagnosis and requires further studies for clinical validation. ATLL, adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma; GrB, granzyme B; Per, perforine.

Extranodal T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms involving the gastrointestinal tract

The two main types of primary intestinal T-cell lymphomas are enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma (EATL), which may be preceded by refractory celiac disease, and monomorphic epitheliotropic intestinal T-cell lymphoma (MEITL).[7] Novel immunophenotypic and genomic data reinforce their distinction.[224] Expression of SYK is absent in EATL.[225] Most patients with EATL are T-cell receptor (TCR)–silent, whereas most patients with MEITL express the TCR and derive more frequently from gamma-delta T cells than from alpha-beta T cells.[225-229] MEITL has highly recurrent alterations in *SETD2*, resulting in defective trimethylation of H3K36 and frequent mutations in *STAT5B*, *JAK3*, *TP53*, and *GNAI2*.[228-232] Type II refractory celiac disease is a precursor of EATL and has therefore been added to the classification. EATL and type II refractory celiac disease have frequent gain-of-function mutations in *STAT3* and *JAK1*.[229,233-235] Intestinal T-cell lymphoma, NOS remains an entity for overtly malignant primary intestinal EBV-negative T-cell lymphomas, after EATL, MEITL, and other PTCL entities, notably adult T-cell lymphoma/leukemia, have been excluded.

Two groups of indolent LPDs of the gastrointestinal tract are recognized, according to their T-cell or NK-cell derivation.[236-239] The clonal nature of the T-cell disease (indolent clonal T-cell LPD of the gastrointestinal tract), which variably express CD4 and/or CD8, is further supported by the finding of gene alterations in a subset of the patients.[240-242] The intestinal NK-cell proliferation formerly referred to as NK-cell enteropathy[237] or lymphomatoid gastropathy,[243] is now recognized as a neoplasm designated as indolent NK-cell LPD of the gastrointestinal tract.[236] These 2 entities are EBV negative and have a limited propensity to infiltrate the gastrointestinal tract with a superficial distribution.

Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, NOS

PTCL, NOS is mainly a nodal lymphoma that remains a diagnosis of exclusion (Figure 5). Two molecular subgroups—PTCL-TBX21 and PTCL-GATA3—have been identified based on their GEP resembling T helper type 1 (Th1) and Th2 cells, respectively. The PTCL-GATA3 subgroup has been associated with a worse outcome in some studies and has greater genomic complexity.[244] The PTCL-TBX21 subgroup has better prognosis, fewer copy number alterations, and more frequent mutations in genes that regulate DNA methylation.[244] These subgroups may be recognized by using an immunohistochemistry-based algorithm with 4 markers (TBX21, CXCR3, GATA3, and CCR4).[245-247] In addition, the expression of cytotoxic molecules delineates a subgroup of aggressive PTCLs, NOS which tend to occur in patients with impaired immunity and mostly cluster to PTCL-TBX21.[244,248] Designation of PTCL, NOS according to the

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molecular subgroups is not routinely incorporated into clinical diagnosis and requires further studies for clinical validation.

Follicular helper T-cell lymphoma

Since the discovery that T follicular helper (TFH) cells represent the normal cell counterpart of the neoplastic cells in angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma (AITL),[249,250] a larger subset of nodal PTCLs not diagnostic of AITL have been found to express markers of normal TFH cells and/or are more GEP-enriched than normal TFH cells.[251] The 2016 WHO classification created an umbrella category of "nodal lymphomas of TFH origin," covering 3 entities, namely AITL, follicular helper T-cell lymphoma, and PTCL with TFH phenotype showing a diffuse or T-zone pattern without follicular dendritic cell (FDC) expansion.[5] A TFH phenotype was defined by the expression of 2 or preferably 3 phenotypic markers of normal TFH cells, among which those most widely used are CD10, BCL6, CXCL13, PD1, and ICOS.[251-253] Multiple studies have reinforced the notion that these 3 entities are unified by a common genetic landscape in addition to a TFH immunophenotype.[251,252,254] Loss-of-function mutations in genes that regulate DNA and histone methylation, specifically *TET2* (present in about 80%), and/or *DNMT3A* (present in 30%-40%) of the patients, and several lines of evidence, indicate that AITL in many instances develops on a background of clonal hematopoiesis. Other alterations include a highly recurrent *RHOA*^{G17V} hotspot mutation, mutations in *IDH2*^{R172}, and mutations in genes involved in TCR signaling.[251,255] *IDH2* mutations seem to be restricted to AITL with characteristic large clear-cell cytomorphology.[253] Several pathogenic fusions involving *CD28*, *ICOS*, and *VAV1* have been reported.[256] Overall, the combinatory pattern of mutations in genes related to epigenetics and TCR signaling is a feature common to all nodal lymphomas of TFH origin. These lymphomas show a better response to histone deacetylase inhibitors compared with other PTCLs, which suggests the clinical relevance of the TFH phenotype.[257-259] For these reasons, the ICC unifies systemic lymphomas of TFH origin as a single entity—TFH lymphoma—with 3 subtypes: angioimmunoblastic-type (AITL), follicular-type, and NOS. By definition, this entity is restricted to patients with primary nodal or systemic disease and excludes primary cutaneous small or medium CD4$^+$ T-cell LPDs or other specified subtypes of cutaneous lymphomas with a TFH phenotype.[260] The criteria for distinguishing the 3 TFH lymphoma subtypes remain essentially unchanged and rely mainly on morphology and immunoarchitecture, especially the tumor microenvironment and distribution of FDCs. For establishing the TFH immunophenotype, which is critical for the diagnosis of TFH lymphomas of follicular type and NOS, we recommend the use of a 5-marker panel. Because *RHOA*^{G17V} or *IDH2*^{R172} are so characteristic of TFH lymphomas, especially of the AITL type, NGS studies are valuable in supporting a diagnosis of TFH lymphoma.[261]

Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma

ALK-negative anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL) remains a distinct systemic entity. Primary cutaneous ALCL and breast implant–associated ALCL must be excluded from this category. Criteria for the diagnosis remain unchanged. The disease should resemble ALK-positive ALCL with a common pattern, have strong uniform CD30 expression, and lack ALK expression. *DUSP22*-R ALK-negative ALCL is now defined as a genetic subtype of systemic ALK-negative ALCL based on distinct morphologic, phenotypic, genomic, and epigenetic features.[192,262-266] *DUSP22*-R is present in 19% to 30% of ALK-negative ALCLs, and FISH testing is recommended in all ALK-negative ALCLs. *DUSP22*-R ALCL tends to have a favorable prognosis, but in some patients, it may behave aggressively, probably related to high International Prognostic Index (IPI) score and other high-risk clinical features.[262,265-267] *TP63* rearrangements are associated with poor prognosis. Patients with the rare co-existing *TP63*-R and *DUSP22*-R require further study.[268] Patients with *JAK2*-R may have a disease that resembles CHL, which presents a potential diagnostic challenge.[269]

Breast implant–associated ALCL was upgraded to a definite entity based on its unique clinical, genomic, and molecular features distinct from other ALCLs.[270-275] Pathologic and clinical staging is important to determine prognosis and assess the need for chemotherapy. Formation of a mass lesion, capsular invasion, and lymph node involvement are adverse prognostic features.[276,277] Comprehensive capsulectomy sampling,[278] margin evaluation, and use of tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) staging criteria (T1: in situ, tumor cells in seroma and/or on capsular luminal surface; T2: early capsule infiltration; T3: aggregates or sheets infiltrating capsule; T4: infiltration beyond capsule) are recommended.[277]

Cutaneous lymphomas

Several significant changes are being introduced in the ICC regarding primary cutaneous lymphomas. Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoproliferations will now be recognized as distinct from other MALT lymphomas. They will now be called "primary cutaneous marginal zone LPD" rather than "lymphoma" because of their extremely indolent behavior; disease-specific survivals approach 100% without requiring aggressive therapies. However, cutaneous recurrences are common. Primary cutaneous marginal zone LPDs show significant differences compared with MALT lymphomas at other sites.[7,279-285] Two subtypes of this disorder are recognized, largely but not exclusively identified on the basis of whether they are heavy chain, class-switched, or IgM positive.[7,283,285-287] Approximately three-quarters of primary cutaneous marginal zone LPDs are class-switched and predominantly IgG$^+$ with up to ~40% expressing IgG4.[285,288] These patients often have other unique features, including abundant reactive T cells and peripherally located plasma cells. Caution must be taken with IgM$^+$ tumors to exclude non-cutaneous primary disease.[280,283,287] Rare patients with class-switched disease are similar to those with IgM$^+$ primary cutaneous marginal zone LPDs and have features more like those in patients with typical MALT lymphomas.[287] Molecular and genetic studies of both primary cutaneous marginal zone and primary cutaneous follicle center lymphomas have further supported their recognition as distinct entities and have potential diagnostic utility.[289-291]

Primary cutaneous DLBCL, leg type remains a distinct entity. Many patients share the molecular and cytogenetic features seen in DLBCL of MCD/C5 type, a finding also shared with PCNSL, primary DLBCL of the testis, and intravascular large B-cell lymphoma.[133,135,138,292,293] About 25% of the latter are restricted to the skin and reported to have a better prognosis than the systemic variant.[138,294,295] Primary cutaneous DLBCL, leg type, is considered to be of the non-GCB/ABC type, but one study reported that these patients may be more

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heterogeneous in terms of their cell-of-origin with frequent *MYD88* and *CD79B* mutations.[296] However, this study includes a large number of unclassified patients by GEP and triple-positive patients by Hans algorithm (CD10, BCL6, and IRF4/MUM1). Consistent with the recognition that some high-grade B-cell lymphomas can be TdT positive, some patients have been reported with TdT positivity, which should not prompt reclassification of their disease as a B-cell lymphoblastic neoplasm.[297,298]

There are new molecular and cytogenetic data regarding a variety of cutaneous T-cell lymphomas of biologic and, to some extent, clinical and potential therapeutic interest. This includes specific findings such as the germline *HAVCR2* mutations in many patients with subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphomas[299-301] and also the more extensive genetic and epigenetic findings in other cutaneous T-cell lymphomas, including mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome.[302] However, there is only one significant change in the classification of the primary cutaneous T-cell lymphomas. Consistent with a general trend to greater conservatism, primary cutaneous acral $CD8^+$ T-cell lymphoma, in spite of its very monotonous and atypical morphologic appearance, is now classified as a primary cutaneous acral $CD8^+$ T-cell LPD, largely because of its very indolent course and general need for only local type therapies or even just observation.[303-305] Although ~20% of patients do have a local or more extensive recurrence, only 1 patient with extracutaneous spread is described, and a 100% survival rate is reported independent of treatment modality.[281,305] Some do still advise clinical caution.[306] Aiding in their distinction from other $CD8^+$ cutaneous T-cell lymphomas is their characteristic dot-like CD68 positivity in the neoplastic cells.[307] A rare $CD4^+CD8^+$ patient has been reported.[308]

Immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorders

The iatrogenic immunodeficiency-associated LPDs include post-transplant LPD (PTLD), and the separately designated LPD arising in patients receiving methotrexate or other immunosuppressive agents.[7] Although there are some common histologic features shared by EBV-positive B-cell LPDs in diverse clinical settings,[150] the consensus was to retain PTLD as a separate subgroup based in part on major differences in clinical management. Subclassification of PTLDs, not all of which are EBV-positive, remains unaltered from the 2017 WHO classification.[7] Although studies of other iatrogenic immunodeficiency-associated LPDs are much more limited, it is recommended that they be classified in a fashion analogous to PTLD. This was a topic not discussed in great detail at the CAC and requires further study.

Histiocytic and dendritic cell neoplasms

The classification of histiocytic and dendritic cell neoplasms has matured in recent years.[309] Delineation of B-cell and T-cell lymphomas developed from a concerted effort to relate the tumors to developmental and functional subsets of the normal immune system,[310] while many of the histiocytoses were initially thought to be reactive or inflammatory conditions. The list includes Erdheim-Chester disease, Rosai-Dorfman-Destombes disease, and Langerhans cell histiocytosis.

Study of the molecular pathogenesis of these neoplasms indicates convergence along a common pathway, with frequent mutations in the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway.[311,312] A smaller subset of patients shows evidence of activation of the PI3K signaling pathway.[313] These insights have led to advances in therapy, with the introduction of targeted therapy through inhibition of *RAS*, *RAF*, *MEK*, and *MTOR*.[309,313] Nevertheless, many of the observed mutations are not specific to any individual entity. For example, $BRAF^{V600E}$ mutations can be encountered in all members of the disease family, including isolated Langerhans cell histiocytosis, systemic Erdheim-Chester disease, and histiocytic and dendritic cell sarcomas. ALK-positive histiocytosis is a relatively new addition to the list of histiocytic neoplasms,[314,315] and involves rearrangements of *ALK*, leading to activation of signaling pathways. First described by Chan et al,[316] the cells have a mature histiocytic phenotype and often have foamy cytoplasm. Patients who present in infancy usually have systemic disease, whereas patients who present as adults usually have more localized disease.

EBV-positive inflammatory FDC/fibroblastic reticular cell (FRC) tumor is an indolent proliferation of stromal cells of mesenchymal origin not derived from hematopoietic stem cells. Neoplastic cells are EBV positive and are associated with a rich inflammatory background. Spleen and liver are the most common sites, but the tumors also arise in other extranodal locations.[317-319]

Conclusion

The clinicopathological, molecular, and genomic information generated on lymphoid neoplasms in the last 5 years provides solid grounds for refining the diagnostic criteria of several entities, consolidating the status of categories previously defined as provisional, and identifying some new entities. The explosion of genomic data is having an impact on our understanding of these diseases and is starting to be introduced into routine clinical practice for diagnosis and management strategies. However, in many areas, incorporation of these data into general practice requires further validation and standardization.

Acknowledgments

We dedicate this report to the memory of Paul Kleihues (21 May 1936–17 March 2022), former director of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (1994-2003), a visionary leader who created the modern WHO Blue Book series for the classification of tumors.

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