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Fingolimod lifts the burden of lymphoma

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Introduction: Lymphomas are of the most common blood malignancies, that arise from lymphocytes and lymphadenopathy is the most common primary presentation of the disease. By the course of the disease, neoplastic cells may spread to and involve other lymph nodes and extra nodal regions. The disease is staged based on desperation of neoplastic cells and the prognosis highly depends on desperation of neoplastic cells at the time of diagnosis. Peroral fingolimod is an immunomodulating drug, approved for treating multiple sclerosis. Peroral fingolimod, after hepatic metabolization, impairs migration of lymphocytes from lymph nodes.

Hypothesis: Peroral fingolimod may also impair dissemination and metastasis of neoplastic cells from involved lymph node. Thereby it could sequester malignant cells within involved lymph nodes and decelerate progression of the disease, increase efficacy of other treatment options and it could exert synergistic effects with some other chemotherapeutic agents. Intravenous form of fingolimod, prior to hepatic metabolization, is an anti-metastatic, anti-inflammatory, cytostatic/cytotoxic agent and it boosts function of immune system in deterioration of neoplastic cells.

Conclusion: fingolimod, whether peroral or intravenous, could explore new horizons in treatment of lymphoma and it could also control and prevent relapse of the disease in those who have survived the disease.

Biography

Arsalan Azimi has completed his practices in general medicine in Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, School of Medicine. Currently he is working on some new hypotheses in diverse fields of medicine and since yet he has published some hypotheses in the fields of oncology, immunology, endocrinology, obstetrics and pulmonology.

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