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Hypothesis: Fingolimod could lift the burden of lymphoma

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Lymphomas (Hodgkin's (10%) and non-Hodgkin's (90%) lymphomas) are a group of blood cell tumors arising from lymphocytes and lymphadenopathy is the most common primary presentation of the disease. As the disease initiates, 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 the stage of the disease at the time of diagnosis. Fingolimod is an immunomodulating drug, approved for treating relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis. Fingolimod impairs migration of lymphocytes from lymph nodes and it is hypothesized that Fingolimod could also impair dissemination and metastasis of neoplastic cells as it could sequester malignant cells within involved lymph nodes and it decelerates progression of the disease, increases efficacy of other treatment options and it is synergistic with anti-VEGF medications, it is an anti-metastatic, anti-inflammatory, cytostatic/cytotoxic agent and it boosts function of immune system in deterioration of neoplastic cells. Therefore, hypothetically the agent could be used to improve current treatment of lymphoma and to control and prevent relapse of the disease in those who are remitted.

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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