

Factors associated with poorer outcomes from PTLD

- Poor performance status
- Multisite disease
- Central nervous system disease
- T- or NK-cell PTLD
- EBV-negative PTLD
- Recipient origin disease relative to donor origin
- Co-infection with hepatitis B or C
- Monoclonal disease
- Presence of mutation of proto-oncogenes or tumor suppressor genes

References

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3. Mourad WA, Tulabeh Z, Al Sayed A, et al. The impact of the World Health Organization classification and causality assessment of post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorders on disease management. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2006; 130: 1649–53.