

Indomethacin is an effective treatment in adults and children with bone Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH)

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Abstract

Sixty-three patients with LCH (54 adults, 9 children), with unifocal or multifocal bone lesions were treated with indomethacin. All but one patient achieved a response, that was complete in 52% of them. Overall, 5-year reactivation-free survival was 72%, significantly higher in patients treated with indomethacin as first-line (81.7% vs 52.5%; $p=0.01$); in those who received indomethacin as single agent (80.5% vs 36.5%, $p=0.005$); and in those with unifocal disease (90.9% vs 48.1%, $p=0.003$). Our results confirmed the efficacy of indomethacin in bone LCH both as front-line treatment and after reactivations, in localized, or more extended disease, with minimal side effects.

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