the 2 cohorts. The proportion of pSS NHLs patients with MALT lymphomas and \( \geq 1 \) involved sites was significantly higher in cohort (A) compared to (UP) cohort [25/51, (49%) vs 5/40 (12.5%), \( p=0.003 \)] while extranodal localization of DLBC lymphomas was less frequent in Greek compared to Italian patients [2/12 (16.7%) and 4/10 (40%) respectively]. No significant differences were observed regarding anti-Ro/SSA, anti-La/SSB, rheumatoid factors (RF) or history of parotid gland enlargement. Interestingly, no significant difference was also observed in the frequencies of serum cryoglobulinemia (without vasculitis) and C4 hypocomplementemia. Importantly, cryoglobulinemic skin vasculitis was significantly more frequent in cohort (A) than in cohort (UP) \( [33/77 \text{ (42.9%) vs 12/63 \text{ (19.0%)}, \ p=0.0027] \) as well as bone marrow involvement by lymphoma \( [21/77 \text{ (27.2%) vs 4/63 \text{ (6.3%)}} \) respectively, \( p=0.0015 \).

**Conclusion:** The similar lymphoma histologic subtypes, coupled with the differences in the frequency of cryoglobulinemic skin vasculitis and bone marrow involvement by lymphoma between Greek and Italian patients, suggest potential diversities in genetic background, environmental factors, disease progression and pathologic pathways in different cohorts, offering a novel perspective to study the biology of SS associated lymphomagenesis.

**Disclosure of Interests:** Andreas Goues: None declared, Chiara Baldini: None declared, Saviana Gandolfo: None declared, Aristea Papageorgiou: Disclosure of Interests: None declared, Voulgarelis: None declared, Athanasios Tzioufas: Grant/research support None declared, Saviana Gandolfo: None declared, Aristea Papageorgiou: Disclosure of Interests: None declared.