

Ten Best Readings Relating to T/NK-Cell Lymphomas/Leukemias

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Willemze R, Jaffe ES, Burg G, et al. WHO-EORTC classification for cutaneous lymphomas. *Blood*. 2005;105:3768-3785. Epub 2005 Feb 3.

This paper summarizes the most recent WHO-EORTC consensus classification of cutaneous lymphomas.

Bekkenk MW, Vermeer MH, Jansen PM, et al. Peripheral T-cell lymphomas unspecified-presenting in the skin: analysis of prognostic factors in a group of 82 patients. *Blood*. 2003;102:2213-2219. Epub 2003 May 15.

This study shows that the majority of morphologic and immunophenotypic variants of primary cutaneous peripheral T-cell lymphomas, unspecified have unfavorable prognosis regardless of the presence or absence of concurrent extracutaneous disease.

Trautinger F, Knobler R, Willemze R, et al. EORTC consensus recommendations for the treatment of mycosis fungoides/Sézary syndrome. *Eur J Cancer*. 2006;42:1014-1030. Epub 2006 Mar 30.

This article includes comprehensive guidelines suggested by EORTC for the diagnosis and management of the mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome.

Lee J, Suh C, Park YH, et al. Extranodal natural killer T-cell lymphoma, nasal-type: a prognostic model from a retrospective multicenter study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006;24:612-618. Epub 2005 Dec 27.

This retrospective multicenter study evaluated 262 patients with extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma. Authors proposed a new prognostic model superior to International prognostic index (IPI) based on the presence of B symptoms, stage, LDH level, and regional lymph node involvement.

Jacobsen E. Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma, T/null-cell type. *Oncologist*. 2006;11:831-840.

This paper provides an up-to-date review of pathophysiology and therapeutic approaches in CD30+ lymphoproliferative disorders.

Osuji N, Matutes E, Tjonnfjord G, et al. T-cell large granular lymphocyte leukemia: a report on the treatment of 29 patients and a review of the literature. *Cancer*. 2006;107:570-578.

This report analyzed a single institutional experience with immunosuppressive therapy in patients with indolent T-cell LGL leukemia over 20 years.

Oshiro A, Tagawa H, Ohshima K, et al. Identification of subtype-specific genomic alterations in aggressive adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma. *Blood*. 2006;107:4500-4507. Epub 2006 Feb 16.

The authors reported that aggressive subtypes of adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (acute and lymphoma) have distinct genetic alterations suggesting different pathobiology.

Corradini P, Doderio A, Zallio F, et al. Graft-versus-lymphoma effect in relapsed peripheral T-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas after reduced-intensity conditioning followed by allogeneic transplantation of hematopoietic cells. *J Clin Oncol*. 2004;22:2172-2176.

This phase II study demonstrated the presence of graft-versus-lymphoma effect and the feasibility of reduced-intensity conditioning followed by allogeneic stem cell transplantation in patients with relapsed peripheral T-cell lymphoma.

Dupuis J, Boye K, Martin N, et al. Expression of CXCL13 by neoplastic cells in angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma (AITL): a new diagnostic marker providing evidence that AITL derives from follicular helper T cells. *Am J Surg Pathol*. 2006;30:490-494.

This article suggested that neoplastic cells of angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma expressing CXCL13 might be derived from germinal center-based T cells, termed follicular T-helper cells (T_{FH}).

Ballester B, Ramuz O, Gisselbrecht C, et al. Gene expression profiling identifies molecular subgroups among nodal peripheral T-cell lymphomas. *Oncogene*. 2006;25:1560-1570.

This study identified three distinct molecular subgroups of nodal peripheral T-cell lymphoma, unspecified, using multiclass predictor.