About cutaneous T-cell lymphoma

Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) is a rare, serious, and potentially life-threatening form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (nHL)[1,2] accounting for around 4% of all nHLs.[3]

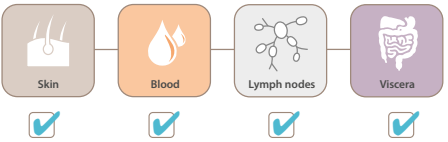
CTCL comprises a heterogenous group of lymphoproliferative disorders characterised by localisation of neoplastic T lymphocytes to the skin.[4]

CTCL affects around 240 people per million in Europe at any one time.[5]

Mycosis fungoides (MF) and Sézary syndrome (SS) are the most studied CTCL subtypes and together account for around two-thirds of all CTCLs.[6,7]

- MF: 60%
- SS: 5%

Prognostic factors in MF and SS include the type and extent of skin involvement, as well as the presence of extracutaneous disease in blood, lymph nodes, and viscera.[1,10]



Blood involvement characterises SS, but blood and lymph node involvement may also be seen in early- to late-stage MF.[11,12]

Presence of significant malignant T cells in the blood correlates with increased morbidity and an overall reduction in patient survival.[1,4,13]

Early assessment of blood tumour burden by flow cytometry is recommended to accurately ascertain overall disease stage – the most important prognostic factor.[14,15]

For full prescribing information refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics, available **here**

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.
Adverse events should also be reported to Kyowa Kirin Ltd. on +44 (0)1896 664000, or email medinfo@kyowakirin.com

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