

Peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL)

Overview:

- Type: Group of rare aggressive lymphomas that develop from mature T-cells (lymphocytes) and natural killer cells.
- Affects: lymph nodes, liver, bone marrow, stomach, other organs and tissues.
- Commonly found in middle age/older adults, more common in Asia and the Caribbean. Variable based on subtype.
- Major subtypes: Peripheral T-cell lymphoma - not otherwise specified, Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, breast implant associated anaplastic large cell, angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma, extranodal natural killer T-cell, and adult T-cell lymphoma.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Painless swollen lymph nodes usually in the neck, armpit, or groin
- Unexplained weight loss
- Abdominal pain or swelling
- Fatigue
- Fever and night sweats
- Skin rashes
- Anemia



PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- Fear of recurrence or progression of the lymphoma
- Anxiety related to diagnosis and treatment
- Depression due to the emotional and physical burden of the disease
- Social isolation
- Loss of self-esteem



Key Stats

- It is important to know your subtype and have the correct diagnosis as symptoms, treatments, and prognosis vary.
- Depending on the subtype in some situations PTCLs can be cured, however most PTCLs relapse meaning further treatment is needed.
- Prevalence: PTCLs affect 2 in 100,000 people worldwide.

Treatment Challenges

- Therapies: Chemotherapy either alone or in combination, radiation therapy, targeted therapy, and stem cell transplant (for relapse or refractory PTCL).
- PTCLs can be difficult to treat and may require several different lines of treatment.
- Treatment should be individualised based on subtype, stage, and clinical presentation.

Clinical Trials

- [Database link](#)

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