
Matutes and colleagues describe the clinical and laboratory findings in the largest series of patients with T-prolymphocytic leukemia. The aggressive nature of this disease is highlighted.


This article describes exciting results in the treatment of T-PLL with humanized CD52 monoclonal antibody (CAMPATH-1H). Sixty percent of patients treated with CD52 MAb achieved complete remission compared to only 12% with deoxycoformycin. The possible role of autologous stem cell transplantation in first remission is discussed.


The pathogenesis of HTLV-I infection in causing human disease is reviewed. Molecular concepts are summarized, and the transactivating properties of the HTLV-I pX gene are emphasized.


The clinicopathologic features of cutaneous T-cell lymphomas are comprehensively reviewed. This is an excellent overview of the basic biology as well as treatment options in cutaneous T-cell lymphomas.


The current classification of clonal LGL diseases into T-cell and NK-cell LGL leukemias was initially proposed in this review. The clinical and immunologic characteristics of these diseases are discussed.


The clinicopathologic features of eight patients with hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma are described. An aggressive clinical course is typical. The authors conclude that this disease is a distinct entity involving clonal proliferation of gamma delta cytotoxic T-cells.


The authors describe establishment of an ELISA for detection of Fas ligand in human sera. A variety of hematologic malignancies were screened using this test. Elevated levels of Fas ligand were found only in sera from patients with LGL leukemias/lymphomas.


Twenty-five cases of true T-CLL were collected over a 15-year period at a single institution. The leukemic cells in these cases were distinct from T-PLL and LGL. Most cases were CD4+. These patients were characterized as having an aggressive disease that was refractory to treatment.


This paper reports the cloning of the TCL1 gene on chromosome 14q32.1. This gene is implicated in the development of chronic T-cell leukemias, particularly T-prolymphocytic leukemia and those occurring in patients with ataxia telangiectasia.


The authors explore the use of extracorporeal chemotherapy (photopheresis) in patients with cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. They conclude that photopheresis is an effective modality in combination with adjunctive therapy for erythroderma, for extensive patch/plaque disease, and for some patients with tumor-stage disease.