

**Table 2.7. Studies of HTLV-1 and B-NHL and T-cell lymphomas**

| Reference, study location, year(s) of study | Cases and testing methodology   | Results  | Comments  |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Gentile et al. (1998) (USA)                 | 3 cases of post-transplant T-cell large granular lymphoma (LGL) were studied with serology (EIA and Western blot) and HTLV-1 PCR            | T-cell LGL   | 0/3   | LGL leukaemia may occur post-transplant but is not associated with HTLV-1 in the USA            |
| Kumagawa et al. (2001) (Japan)              | 27 cases with splenic lymphoproliferative disorders tested for HTLV-1 antibody by unspecified method  | HTLV-1 seropositivity  | 0/22  | Splenic lymphoproliferative disorders not associated with HTLV-1                                |
| Cabrera et al. (2003) (Chile)               | 132 patients with haematological malignancy phenotyped with panel of monoclonal antibodies; all ATLL cases were HTLV-1 seropositive         | B-cell neoplasms<br>T-cell neoplasms<br>Adult T-cell lymphoma<br>Peripheral T-cell lymphoma<br>T-cell granular lymphocytic leukaemia<br>Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma<br>Prolymphocytic T-cell leukaemia | 109<br>23<br>11<br>6<br>3<br>2<br>1   | High proportion of ATLL among hematologic malignancy in Chile; however no HTLV testing was done |
| Adedayo and Shehu (2004) (West Indies)      | 98 cases of hematological malignancies; records of HTLV-1 testing reviewed and patients screened by ELISA followed by Western blot analysis | Hodgkin lymphoma<br>Non-Hodgkin lymphoma<br>Lymphomas (unclassified)<br>Acute ATLL<br>Acute leukaemia (AML, ALL)<br>Chronic leukaemia (CML, CLL)<br>Others (multiple myeloma, hairy cell leukaemia)  | <b># tested</b><br>6<br>36<br>8<br>6<br>6<br>11<br>4<br><b>HTLV-1 positive (%)</b><br>3 (50)<br>16 (44)<br>3 (38)<br>6 (100)<br>0 -<br>2 (18)<br>1 (25) | High prevalence of HTLV-1 in ATLL and lymphoid malignancies in Dominica                         |