

Table 2.8. Studies of HTLV-1 and gastric lymphoma

Reference, study location, year(s) of study	Cases and testing methodology	Results			Comments
Nakamura & Tsuneyoshi (1998) (Japan)**	233 cases of primary gastric lymphoma	T-cell lymphomas B-cell lymphomas	14 219		T-cell phenotype was rare in gastric lymphoma but was associated with worse prognosis; HTLV testing not done
Shimada-Hiratsuka et al. (1997) (Japan)	67 cases of surgically resected primary gastric lymphomas evaluated for HTLV-1 by in situ hybridization (ISH), serum antibody by PA assay, Southern blot and gag PCR	Phenotype	T-cell origin	B-cell origin	Gastric T-cell lymphomas found to be both HTLV-1-related (one from an endemic area and another from a nonendemic area) and HTLV-1-unrelated Important to evaluate viral status in nonendemic areas
		ISH	0/5	1/48	
		Ab Southern blot PCR	2/3 2/3 2/4	0/11 0/27 0/2	
Sakata et al. (2001) (Japan)	114 patients diagnosed as having Adult T-cell leukaemia/lymphoma (ATLL) by the presence of anti-HTLV-1 antibodies, lymphoid neoplasia proven histologically and/or haematologically, T-cell nature of tumour, and monoclonal integration of HTLV-1 provirus in chromosomal DNA	All ATLL cases Lymphoma-type Gastric involvement of ATLL cells Primary gastric lymphoma	114 58 18 3		Primary gastric lymphoma is a rare presentation of ATLL