What is peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL)?

- Lymphoma is a cancer of white blood cells called lymphocytes that are within the lymphatic system. This system transports fluids to the bloodstream and fights germs. Peripheral T-cell lymphoma is a cancer of T-cells that have matured and left the thymus.

Do I have PTCL?

- Tissue from the tumor will be likely removed with an incisional or excisional biopsy. A doctor will test the tissue to look for a pattern of proteins on the cells’ surface that is common to peripheral T-cell lymphoma.

What health care do I need before treatment?

- A medical history that includes questions about symptoms of peripheral T-cell lymphoma
- An exam of your body to look for signs of disease and to rate your ability to do activities
- Blood tests to count blood cells, assess levels of chemicals, and check for viruses
- Diagnostic CT, PET/CT, or both to look inside your body for cancer sites
- Removal of bone, marrow, and skin samples, if needed, to test for cancer
- Ratings of the outlook (prognosis) of the cancer to plan treatment
- A heart test if you will be taking certain cancer treatments
- Talk to a fertility specialist if you may want to have babies after treatment
- A pregnancy test if you are a woman who can have babies since some treatments can harm unborn babies

This NCCN QUICK GUIDE™ sheet summarizes key points from the complete NCCN Guidelines for Patients®: Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma. These guidelines explain which tests and treatments are recommended by experts in cancer. To view and download the guidelines, visit NCCN.org/patients or, to order printed copies, visit Amazon.com.
### Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma, NOS
- An option is 6 cycles of chemotherapy (CHOEP, CHOP-14, CHOP-21, dose-adjusted EPOCH, or HyperCVAD/R-MTX-Ara-C). If chemotherapy works, you may have a stem cell transplant.
- If chemotherapy doesn’t work, there are cancer drug options with or without a plan to have a stem cell transplant.

### Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- ALK-positive disease is often treated with 6 cycles of CHOP-21 or CHOEP. Stage I and II may also be treated with involved-site radiation therapy.
- If chemotherapy doesn’t work, there are cancer drug options with or without a plan to have a stem cell transplant.
- ALK-negative disease is treated with 6 cycles of chemotherapy (CHOEP, CHOP-14, CHOP-21, dose-adjusted EPOCH, or HyperCVAD/R-MTX-Ara-C). If chemotherapy works, you may have a stem cell transplant.
- If chemotherapy doesn’t work, there are cancer drug options with or without a plan to have a stem cell transplant.

### Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma
- An option is 6 cycles of chemotherapy (CHOEP, CHOP-14, CHOP-21, dose-adjusted EPOCH, or HyperCVAD/R-MTX-Ara-C). If chemotherapy works, you may have a stem cell transplant.
- If chemotherapy doesn’t work, there are cancer drug options with or without a plan to have a stem cell transplant.

### Enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma
- An option is 6 cycles of chemotherapy (CHOEP, CHOP-14, CHOP-21, dose-adjusted EPOCH, CHOP/IVE/MTX, or HyperCVAD/R-MTX-Ara-C). If chemotherapy works, you may have a stem cell transplant.
- If chemotherapy doesn’t work, there are cancer drug options with or without a plan to have a stem cell transplant.

**How do I decide between options?**
- Ask your doctors many questions. Also, you could get a second opinion, attend support groups, and compare pros and cons.