

# Your journey with CTCL

Facts about cutaneous  
T-cell lymphoma (CTCL)

**Kyowa KIRIN**

What is CTCL?

Skin symptoms

Beyond skin

About MF

About SS

Disease stages

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Treatment goal

Tracking progress

# What is cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL)?

CTCL is a cancer that affects a type of white blood cell. Because CTCL appears on the skin, it is sometimes mistaken for a skin condition.



## Cutaneous

Related to or affecting the skin



## T-Cell

A white blood cell that is part of your immune system (your body's way of fighting germs)



## Lymphoma

A type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which is part of your immune system

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# Cancerous T-cells travel to the upper layers of the skin

Everyone with CTCL has some skin irritations, which may include:

- Dry skin
- Redness
- Scaling
- Patches
- Plaques
- Tumors
- Itching and/or burning



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# CTCL can affect more than skin

- Blood—you may not feel or even notice it
- Lymph nodes—where it can grow and affect the immune system
- Organs—in rare cases, CTCL can affect other organs, including the liver, spleen, and lungs



When or if your CTCL will progress is unpredictable.

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# About mycosis fungoides (MF)

The most common subtype of CTCL affects 50% to 70% of people with CTCL

- In early stages, many people only experience skin symptoms, which may get worse
- Can grow or worsen rapidly in about 1 in 8 people
- In some people, MF can spread to other parts of the body, such as the blood and lymph nodes

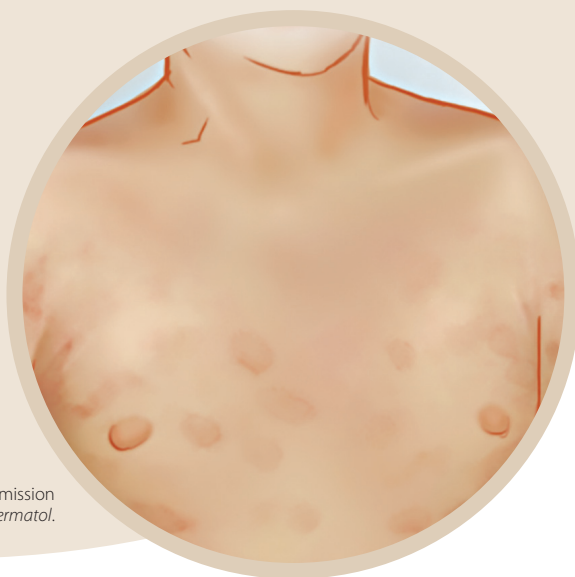


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# About Sézary syndrome (SS)

A rare, serious form of CTCL that affects about 2% of people with CTCL

- Affects the skin and blood
- Most noticeable symptom: a red, itchy rash covering large portions of the body
- Sometimes spreads to the lymph nodes and internal organs

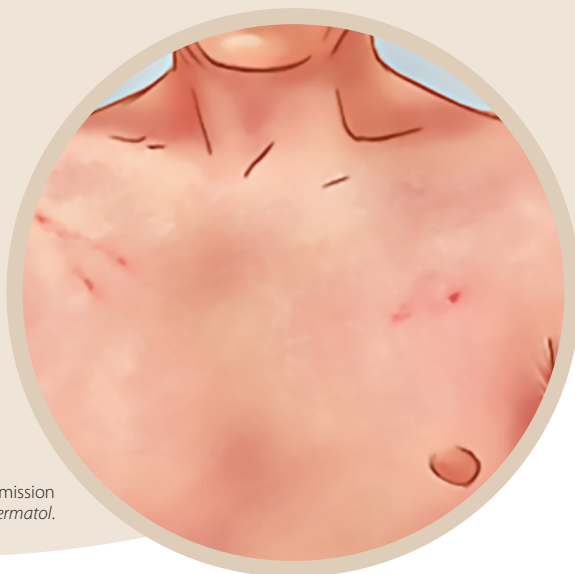


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# Stages of MF and SS

Determining the disease stage is important for developing a treatment plan. Below are key signs of each stage.

**Stage 1A** Patches or lesions covering less than 10% of skin

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**Stage 1B** Patches or lesions covering more than 10% of skin

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**Stage IIA** Skin symptoms (patches or lesions) and enlarged lymph nodes

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**Stage IIB** Skin tumors 1 cm or larger

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**Stage III** At least 80% of skin is covered with a severe rash

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**Stage IV** Skin has patches, plaques, tumors, or rash; may also involve blood and lymph nodes

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**Stage IVB** Cancer has spread to organs

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# How CTCL is treated

## 3 most common approaches

**1. Treatments applied directly to the skin**—the first line of treatment; may also include radiation; helps manage itching, lesions, and other skin-related symptoms



**2. Systemic treatment (treatment throughout the body)**—taken by mouth, injection, or IV infusion; may kill abnormal T-cells, help your body's immune system slow or stop disease progression, or target specific molecules



**3. Combination of therapies**



# Treatment is different for each patient

Depends on **(3 S's)**

Stage of disease

Symptoms

Side effects

The goal is to slow or stop the progress of the disease.

In MF, treatments applied directly to the skin are usually used first. Some people will also need a systemic treatment.

SS can be very serious, so it usually requires more aggressive systemic treatment approaches than MF.

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# Keeping track of CTCL

To help your care team monitor and manage your CTCL:

- Share details of your ongoing symptoms during and in between office visits with us
- Keep a journal to log how you feel and how your symptoms are changing
- Take pictures of your patches, plaques, and tumors with a camera or smartphone

