



## Identification Sezary Cells; Mycosis Fungoides/Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphomas

H.D. Solomons\*

*Department of Biochemistry, University of the Witwatersrand, Witwatersrand, South Africa*

### EDITORIAL

Sezary cells have a cerebriform nucleus that is said to resemble the nucleus of a monocyte. The sezary syndrome may progress to result in multi organ involvement. Mycosis fungoides are a cutaneous T cell lymphoma. Sezary disease is a cutaneous lymphoma that was first described by Albert Sezary. The affected cells are T cells that have quantities of mucopolysaccharides. Sezary cells are found in sezary syndrome and the leukemic variant of mycosis fungoides. They are Th1 (IL and IFN gamma cells that have the potential to revert to Th2 (IL 4) cell lines. The sezary cell is capable of cell death and apoptosis and may also be of T cell lineage. They express CD94<sup>+</sup>, CD7 (-), CD155 (+), CD26 (-) and CD (49)(d)! They can also express CD7 heterogenic lineage. CD158 is a potential marker of sezary cells. Subpopulations of cells are primary cells, established cell lines, primary cells, mature cells and de-epithelialized cells [1]. There is a variant of the sezary cell described by Lutzner known as the Lutzner cell. It also has a convoluted or cerebriform nucleus. mycosis fungoides is a cutaneous T cell lymphoma that contains sezary cells within micro abscesses [2]. Sezary syndrome is a leukaemic form of a T cell lymphoma. The skin equivalent is mycosis fungoides. Sezary cells are found in Pautrier abscesses. Smaller forms referred to as Lutzner cells. Cells are cerebriform or created and are characteristic of sezary syndrome or mycosis fungoides. Mycosis fungoides is a cutaneous T cell lymphoma with a relatively poor prognosis. Radiation therapy and pulse wave melphalan and CHOP are suggested. If the lesions are

mutilating then ablative surgery is suggested. Immune electrophoresis on sezary cells has shown a paraprotein peak that is similar to the para protein peak seen in multiple myeloma. Now there is thought to be immunologic similarities between the plasma cell disorder and sezary syndrome and mycosis fungoides. Lutzner cells are bigger than normal lymphocyte and contain extensive folding of their membrane. They are described as being cerebriform shape and be diploma or tetraploid. Lutzner cells are more prominent in mycosis fungoides, but are also found in sezary syndrome. Sezary syndrome is an aggressive form of a type of blood cancers called cutaneous T-cell lymphomas which contain certain white blood, called T cells, become cancerous; these cancers characteristically affect the skin, causing different types of skin lesions. In sezary syndrome, the cancerous T cells, called sezary cells, are present in the blood, skin and lymph nodes. A characteristic of sezary cells is an abnormally shaped nucleus that is convoluted or cerebriform. People with sezary syndrome develop a red, severely itchy rash (erythroderma) that covers large portions of the skin. They get lymphadenopathy, alopecia, palmoplantar keratoderma and ectropion. Body temperature is often low. They are at increased risk of developing a lymphoma and other cancers. Mycosis Fungoides is a cutaneous T cell variant of sezary syndrome/cells. sezary cells are larger than normal Lymphocytes. They involve skin, lymph nodes and the spleen. The nucleus is convoluted or cerebriform. Sezary disease is sometimes considered a late stage of mycosis fungoides with lymphadenopathy. Lutzner cells may also be found.

**Correspondence to:** H.D. Solomons, Department of Biochemistry, University of the Witwatersrand, Witwatersrand, South Africa; E-mail: soljer@netactive.co.za

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