RTMS.e19 T-Cell Receptor Gene Rearrangement Detection in Suspected Cases of Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma

QUESTIONS

1. In what way does the TCR gene rearrangement study aid in CTCL?
   A. A TCR gene is lost in CTCL and thus serves as an indicator for diagnosis of CTCL.
   B. A TCR gene serves as a marker for the monoclonal T cell, thus aiding in diagnosis.
   C. A TCR gene rearrangement study, if positive, is diagnostic of CTCL.
   D. A TCR gene rearrangement test is not useful because it is nearly always negative in patients with CTCL.

2. A major advantage of using PCR compared with Southern blotting is:
   A. Low sensitivity.
   B. Low specificity.
   C. High specificity.
   D. High sensitivity.

3. A positive TCR gene rearrangement test is interpreted positive when there is a:
   A. Polyclonal band detection on DGGE.
   B. Smear detected on DGGE.
   C. Monoclonal band detected on DGGE.
   D. Blank space on DGGE.

4. TCR gene rearrangement studies should be used:
   A. To help confirm a clinical suspicion of CTCL.
   B. As a screening tool for all pruritic patients with no histologically confirmed diagnosis.
   C. To help confirm a histological and clinical suspicion of CTCL.
   D. To rule out CTCL in a pruritic patient.

5. All of the following are limitations of PCR in TCR gene rearrangement studies, except:
   A. Loss of gene as the cell undergoes malignant transformation.
   B. Poor tissue sampling.
   C. Inadequate number of primers.
   D. Inability to use paraffinized tissue for the test.

ANSWERS

1. B.
2. D.
3. C.
4. C.
5. D.