Chapter 26: Lymphoid Malignancies

Learning Objectives

At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. List general features of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).

2. State the laboratory requirement for a diagnosis of CLL.

3. State clinical features for CLL.

4. Describe therapy for CLL.

5. Describe characteristics for the following lymphoproliferative disorders:
   a. Prolymphocytic leukemia
   b. Hairy cell leukemia
   c. Sezary syndrome

6. Describe the "hairy cell" and state the special stain used to diagnose hairy cell leukemia.

7. Describe the Sezary cell and state the name of the cutaneous form of Sezary cell syndrome.

8. Define multiple myeloma.

9. Name the WBC that is associated with multiple myeloma and describe it.

10. List laboratory tests that are useful in diagnosing multiple myeloma.

11. Name the specific protein associated with multiple myeloma.

12. Name the specific RBC formation associated with multiple myeloma.


14. Name the syndrome that occurs with WM.

15. State the reason for cryoglobulinemic purpura.

16. List the two major categories of lymphoma.

17. Name the characteristic cell found in the bone marrow of patients with Hodgkin's disease.

10/27/2009