Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma
Optimizing care in patients receiving anti-CCR4 monoclonal antibody mogamulizumab

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BACKGROUND: Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL), including subtypes mycosis fungoides (MF) and Sézary syndrome (SS), represents a rare group of non-Hodgkin lymphomas. Mogamulizumab is a first-in-class monoclonal antibody that selectively binds to C-C Chemokine receptor 4, which is over-expressed on the surface of tumor cells in T-cell malignancies, including MF/SS-type CTCL.

OBJECTIVES: This review identifies common diagnostic features of MF/SS, the efficacy and side effect profile of mogamulizumab, and practical management strategies for optimizing the nursing care of patients with MF/SS-type CTCL.

METHODS: Case studies are used to describe the role of mogamulizumab in CTCL and to review practical considerations when administering mogamulizumab to patients.

FINDINGS: Mogamulizumab is an effective treatment for adult patients with relapsed or refractory MF/SS-type CTCL who have received at least one prior systemic therapy. Infusion reactions and drug eruptions require prompt diagnosis and treatment.

KEYWORDS mogamulizumab; mycosis fungoides; Sézary syndrome; adverse events

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