



## Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Lymphoma is the most common form of blood cancer, with Hodgkin lymphoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) being the two main forms. NHL is a type of blood cancer that includes multiple different subtypes, all originating in the lymphatic system.<sup>1,2</sup>

Subtypes of NHL are either indolent (slow growing) or aggressive (fast growing).<sup>1</sup>

NHL is among the top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancers in the US.<sup>2</sup>

Median age at diagnosis is 67.<sup>3</sup>

By the numbers:

The most common subtype of NHL is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), which comprises around 30% of NHL cases.<sup>4</sup>

MCL makes up 3-6% of lymphomas and is generally considered an aggressive and fast-growing type of NHL.<sup>4-7</sup>

In 2020, there will be an estimated 77,240 new cases of NHL and an estimated 19,940 deaths.<sup>2</sup>

### TREATMENT OPTIONS<sup>1,8</sup>

Treatment depends on the subtype of NHL, the stage of the cancer, and the person's health at the time. Approaches include:

- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- Immunotherapy
  - Monoclonal antibodies
  - Immune checkpoint inhibitors
  - CAR T therapy
  - Antibody drug-conjugates
- Targeted therapy
- Surgery
- Stem cell transplantation

### NHL GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)** A type of blood cancer that includes multiple different subtypes, all originating in the lymphatic system.<sup>1</sup>

**Aggressive** A classification of NHL that indicates the disease is fast-growing.<sup>1</sup>

**Relapsed NHL** Disease that initially responded to treatment but then returns.<sup>9</sup>

**Refractory NHL** Disease that does not respond to treatment.<sup>9</sup>

### Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)

The most common form of NHL. It is an aggressive lymphoma that typically involves rapidly growing tumors in the lymph nodes, spleen, liver, bone marrow, or other organs.<sup>1</sup>

### Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL)

A rare form of NHL. It is generally considered an aggressive type of B-cell lymphoma marked by the growth of cancerous cells in the "mantle zone" region of the lymph nodes.<sup>10,11</sup>

## REFERENCES

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