

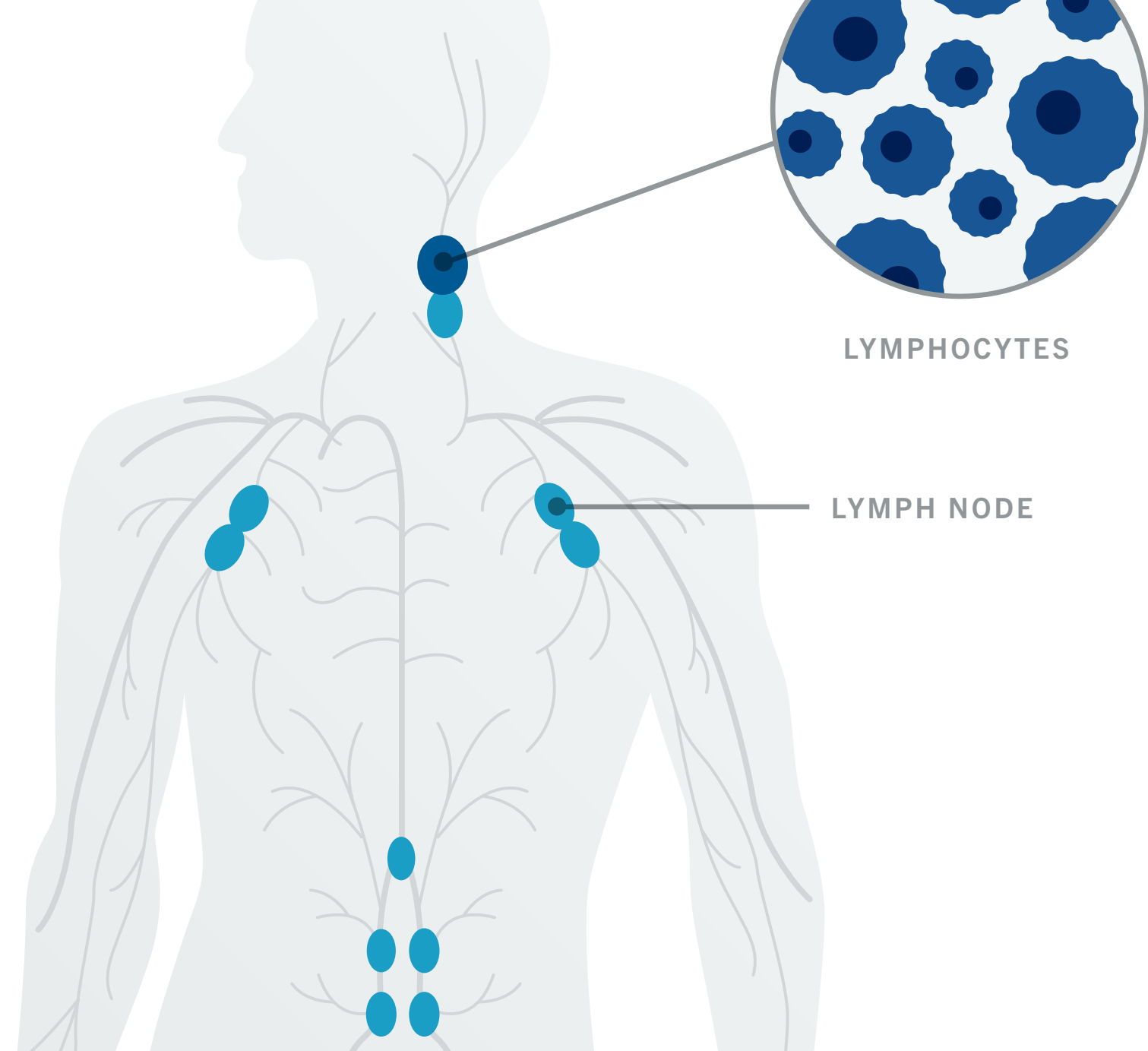
UNDERSTANDING NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, or NHL, is a disease in which malignant (cancerous) cells form in the lymph system, which is part of the immune system.¹ It is one of the most common blood cancers among adults in the U.S.²

How NHL Starts

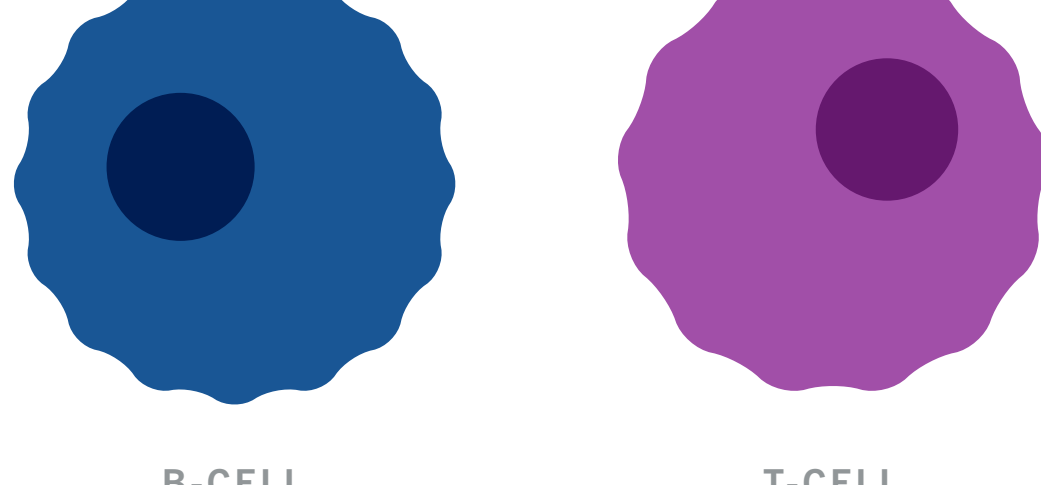
NHL occurs when too many **abnormal lymphocytes**, a type of white blood cell, are produced.³

Normally, old lymphocytes die, and the body creates new ones to replace them. In people with NHL these lymphocytes don't die, but **continue to grow and divide**. This oversupply of lymphocytes crowds into lymph nodes, causing them to swell.³



85% of NHL cases start in lymphocytes called **B-cells**.⁴

A small percentage of cases start in lymphocytes called **T-cells**.⁴



NHL by the Numbers



72,580

ESTIMATED NEW CASES IN THE U.S. IN 2016⁵

60+

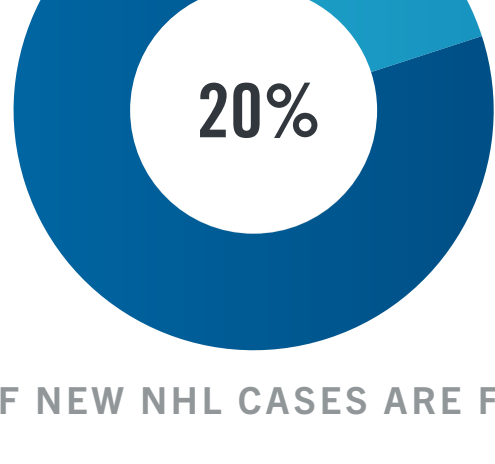
DIFFERENT TYPES⁵

66

MEDIAN AGE AT DIAGNOSIS⁵

Categories of NHL

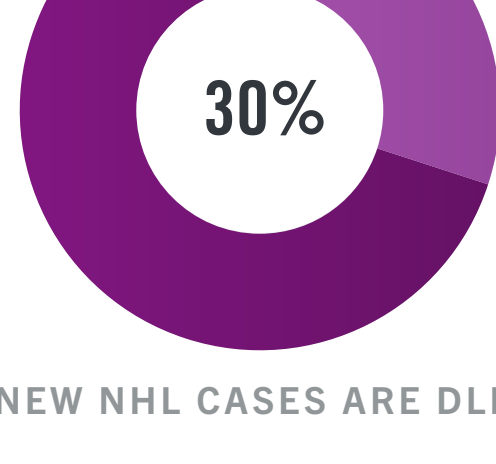
NHL is grouped into two categories based on growth rate: **indolent** (slow-growing) and **aggressive** (fast-growing).¹



OF NEW NHL CASES ARE FL⁷

FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA (FL)

is the most common type of indolent NHL.⁷



OF NEW NHL CASES ARE DLBCL⁷

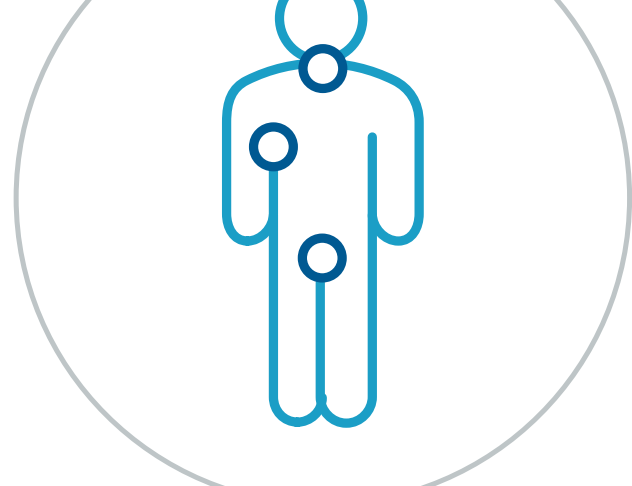
DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA (DLBCL)

is the most common type of aggressive NHL.⁷

Signs and Symptoms of NHL^{3,8}

The most common symptom is **swollen lymph nodes**, which can often be felt as lumps under the skin.

Symptoms of NHL may be seen in other conditions as well. Only a doctor will be able to tell if the symptoms are related to NHL.



SWOLLEN, PAINLESS LYMPH NODES

in neck, armpits or groin



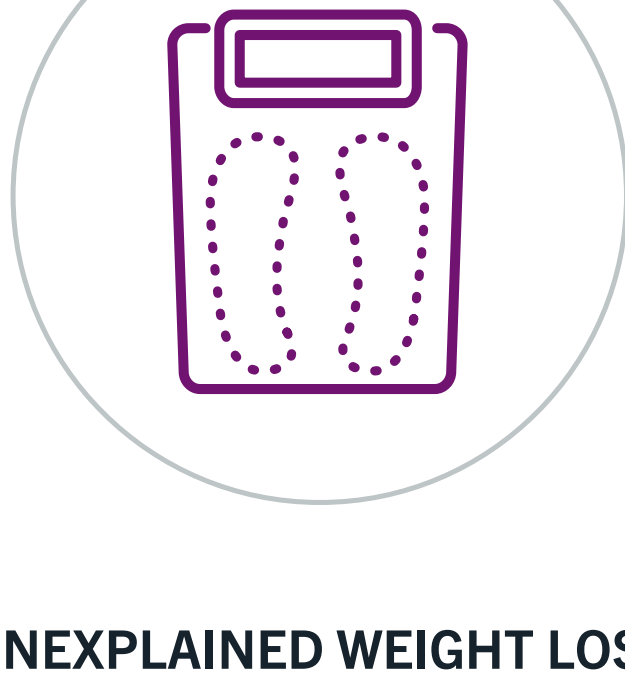
COUGHING

trouble breathing or chest pain

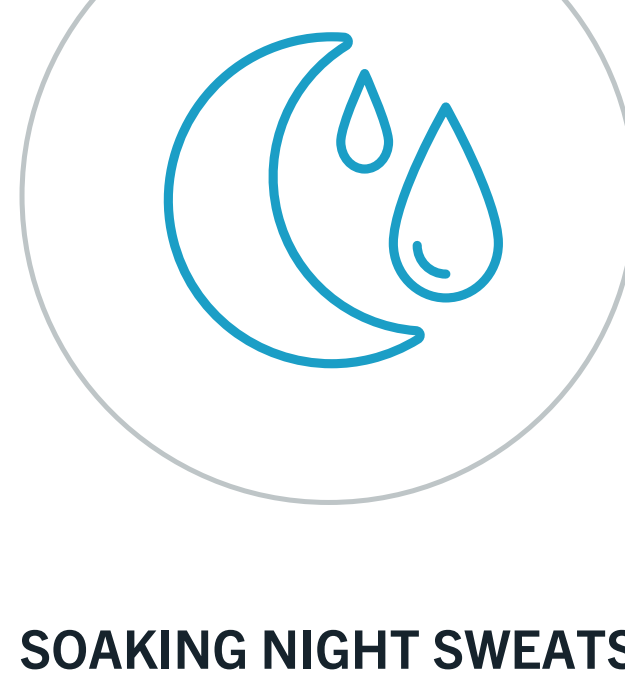


ABDOMINAL PAIN

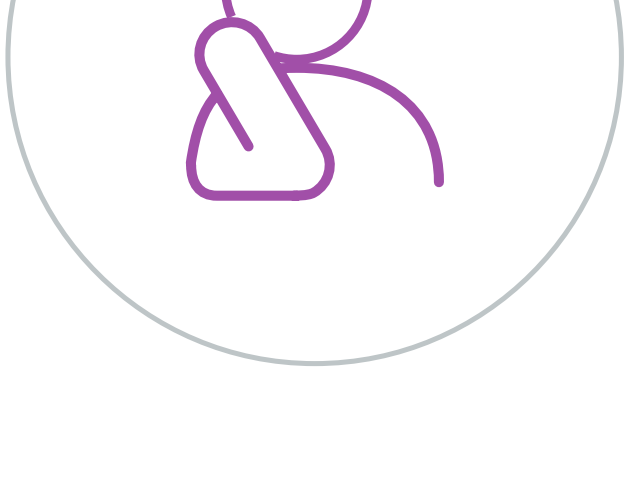
or feeling of fullness in abdomen



UNEXPLAINED WEIGHT LOSS



SOAKING NIGHT SWEATS



**PERSISTENT WEAKNESS
AND TIREDNESS**

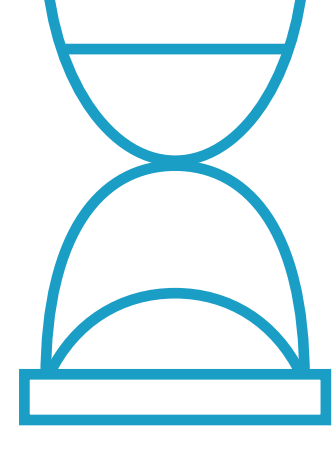


FEVER

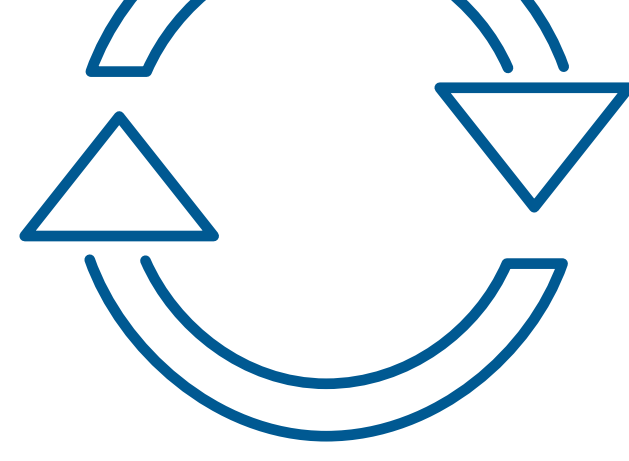
Treatment of NHL^{1,7}

Treatment approach is dependent on a variety of factors, including the type of NHL, growth rate and stage.

For Indolent NHL:

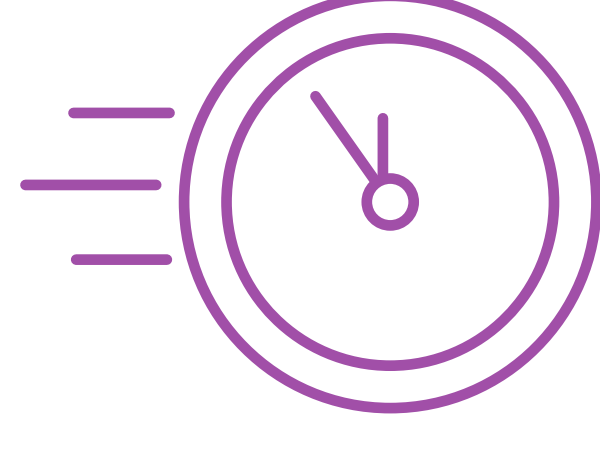


Doctors may recommend a “**watch and wait**” or observational approach until disease progression for some people who do not show any symptoms.⁷



This form of NHL is **incurable** and relapse is common. A goal of treatment is controlling the disease.⁹

For Aggressive NHL:



Doctors typically **begin treatment immediately** without an observational period.⁷



For most patients a goal is to achieve **remission** or control the disease if it does return.^{10,11}

Treatment Options Include:



RADIATION



CHEMOTHERAPY



**BONE MARROW OR STEM CELL
TRANSPLANT**



MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES



OTHER TARGETED AGENTS

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