

Lymphoma Facts



MOST COMMON BLOOD CANCER¹

Lymphoma is the most common type of blood cancer and affects a type of white blood cell called lymphocytes.²



AFFECTS ALL AGES

The causes of lymphoma are largely unknown. Hodgkin lymphoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma can occur in children, teens and adults.³



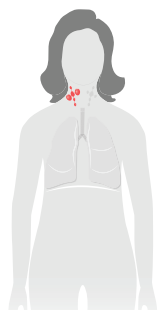
MAIN TYPES

There are two main types—Hodgkin lymphoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.³

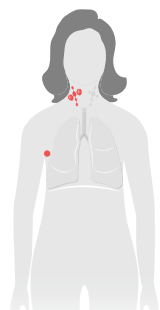
Hodgkin Lymphoma

The most common symptom of Hodgkin lymphoma is swollen lymph nodes in the neck, chest or underarm area. Hodgkin lymphoma often travels from one group of lymph nodes to the next in a predictable path.⁴

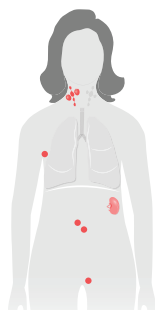
The diagnosis process includes a series of tests to decipher the disease stage which can range from Stage I to Stage IV.



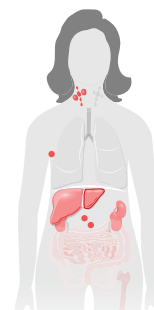
STAGE I:
Only one lymph node region or single organ is affected



STAGE II:
Two or more lymph node regions above the diaphragm are affected



STAGE III:
Two or more lymph node regions above and below the diaphragm are affected



STAGE IV:
Multiple organs and lymph node regions above and below the diaphragm are affected



TREATMENT OPTIONS

Treatment generally consists of combination chemotherapy. After initial treatment the majority of Hodgkin lymphoma patients will be considered cured, as many will achieve not only complete remission, but a long-term remission.⁵

While Hodgkin lymphoma has benefitted from a number of treatment advancements in recent years, there is no single approach to treating Hodgkin lymphoma, and combination therapies often yield the best results.^{5,6}

References

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- 3 Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Lymphoma. <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lymphoma/index.htm>. Accessed January 2021.
- 4 Moffitt Cancer Center. Hodgkin & Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas. <https://moffitt.org/cancers/lymphomas-hodgkin-and-non-hodgkin/>. Accessed January 2021.
- 5 American Cancer Society. Survival Rates for Hodgkin Lymphoma. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/hodgkin-lymphoma/detection-diagnosis-staging/survival-rates.html>. Accessed January 2021.
- 6 National Health Service (NHS) Hodgkin lymphoma treatment. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/hodgkin-lymphoma/treatment/>. Accessed January 2021.



Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

More than 60 non-Hodgkin lymphoma subtypes have been identified and assigned names by the World Health Organization (WHO), characterized by appearance and cell composition.

These subtypes of non-Hodgkin lymphomas are divided into two major groups:



T-cell Lymphomas Develops from abnormal T-lymphocytes

There are many different forms of T-cell lymphomas, some of which are extremely rare. T-cell lymphomas can be aggressive (fast-growing) or indolent (slow-growing).



B-cell Lymphomas Develops from abnormal B-lymphocytes

Common symptoms of non-Hodgkin lymphoma include:

- swollen lymph nodes
- fever
- night sweats
- persistent fatigue
- loss of appetite
- unexplained weight loss
- cough or chest pain
- abdominal pain
- sensation of bloating or fullness (due to an enlarged spleen)
- itchy skin
- enlargement of the spleen or liver
- rashes or skin lumps⁷



TREATMENT OPTIONS

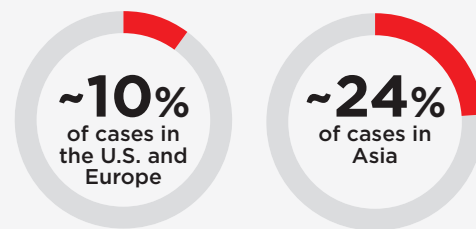
There is no one-size-fits-all approach to treating non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Subtypes can vary so much that they present as a practically different disease altogether, so treatment options also vary greatly.⁷

Peripheral T-cell Lymphomas (PTCL)

PTCLs comprise a group of more than 25 subtypes of non-Hodgkin lymphoma.⁸⁻¹⁰

The most commonly used treatment options are combination chemotherapy regimens or other multidrug regimens. After the use of combination therapies, some patients may benefit from autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT), however, many patients are unable to receive transplants because they are not fit enough.¹²

PTCL makes up 10-24% of non-Hodgkin lymphoma cases in various regions.^{7,11}



Systemic Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (sALCL)

Patients with sALCL are divided into two groups: ALK-positive and ALK-negative ALCL. ALK-positive ALCL responds well to standard chemotherapy treatments, putting most patients into long-term remission. Most people with ALK-negative ALCL initially respond to treatment as well, the disease is more likely to relapse within five years.¹³

Initial treatment for sALCL is a combination chemotherapy regimen.¹³ However, relapse may occur and outcomes are poor among patients. In many cases, prescribers turn to combination therapies as a treatment option.¹⁴

~40-65%

of patients relapse after frontline therapy.¹⁴

Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma (CTCL)

CTCL most commonly affects the skin, but can impact each patient differently.¹⁵ Most CTCL types are generally treatable, but not curable. Patients with CTCL can receive either skin-directed or systemic therapies, depending upon the stage of their disease.¹⁵

In the Western world, the estimated annual incidence of CTCL is

1 in every 100,000.¹⁵

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