

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

About Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) is a cancer that starts in cells called lymphocytes, which are part of the body's immune system. Lymphocytes are found in the lymph nodes and other lymphoid tissues such as the spleen and bone marrow¹

U.S. Incidence

NHL is the 7th most common cancer in the U.S.²

1 in 47

The average American's risk of developing NHL during their lifetime³

661,996

The estimated number of people who were living with NHL in the U.S. in 2014⁴

About 19,910

Americans will die from NHL in 2018⁵

More than 74,600

Americans are expected to be diagnosed with NHL in 2018⁶

Risk Factors⁴



Chemical Exposure



Radiation Exposure



Immune System Deficiency & Autoimmune Diseases



Certain Infections



Density or a High Fat Diet

Demographics⁴

60+

Most cases occur in people in their 60s or older



Men are more likely to develop NHL than women, however, certain types of NHL are more common in women



In the U.S., Caucasians are more likely than African Americans and Asian Americans to develop NHL

Symptoms Include⁵



Swollen Lymph Nodes



Lumps Under the Skin



Loss of Appetite



Intermittent Fever



Night Sweats



Fatigue



Chest Pain/Swelling of Breast

Diagnosis⁶

Tests and procedures used to diagnose NHL include

- // Physical examination
- // Blood tests
- // Imaging tests
- // Biopsy

Survival⁷

70%

5-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL

60%

10-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL

About

Follicular Lymphoma

Follicular lymphoma (FL) is the most common type of indolent (slow-growing) lymphoma and the 2nd most common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma⁸

U.S. Incidence

About

20%

of all lymphomas in the U.S. are FL⁹

Median age at diagnosis

55 - 60

years old¹⁰



Women are more likely to be diagnosed with FL than men¹¹



of FL cases have bone marrow involvement¹²

Risk Factors¹⁰



Certain Autoimmune Conditions



Cigarette Smoking



Environmental Exposures, such as Benzene or Solvents

Symptoms Include



Painless swelling in one or more lymph nodes, particularly in the cervical, axillary, inguinal and femoral regions¹³



Some patients' initial symptoms are caused by the slow growth of lymph nodes in deep areas, usually intradiaphragmatic territories¹⁴

Progression and Survival

Out of approximately **23,000** patients diagnosed with follicular lymphoma in 2017, about **5,400** progressed to 3rd line or greater¹⁵

Early progression of FL is associated with poorer survival outcomes^{16,17}

About

20%

of patients with FL will progress within 7 years after diagnosis¹⁸

Many FL patients may eventually become unresponsive or refractory to prior treatments¹⁹

Transformation severely worsens outcomes and 10-year survival drops from

75% to 36%

for patients with transformed FL²⁰

Due to the high unmet need for relapsed follicular lymphoma patients, more options are needed²¹

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