Because of this, patients can live in fear of their disease coming back. Leukaemia, Lymphoma, Myeloma

Lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell, are essential to the body’s ability to fight infection. The most common type of fast-growing lymphoma is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), diagnosed in around one third of people with NHL.

The most common type of slow-growing (also called indolent) lymphoma is follicular lymphoma (FL), diagnosed in around one quarter of people with NHL.

Each time their lymphoma comes back it can be harder to treat and can become more aggressive. More treatments are needed for patients with indolent lymphoma so that patients can have options. There are three main types of blood cancer:

- B-cell lymphoma
- T-cell lymphoma
- NK-cell lymphoma

Blood cancers are the fifth most common cause of cancer death worldwide! Nhl can occur at any age and in both men and women, but is most commonly diagnosed in men aged 65-74 years.

Patients with indolent lymphoma experience many relapses. Each time their lymphoma comes back it can be harder to treat and can become more aggressive. More treatments are needed for patients with indolent lymphoma so that patients can have options.

Understanding lymphoma

Lymphoma is a type of blood cancer that starts in white blood cells.

Lymphocytes
A type of white blood cell, are essential to the body’s ability to fight infection.

Non-hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) is the most common type of lymphoma, found in 4 out of 5 patients.

Every 90 seconds worldwide someone is told that they have NHL. This means almost 400,000 people will be diagnosed with NHL per year.

NHL can occur at any age and in both men and women, but is most commonly diagnosed in men aged 65-74 years.

Lymphoma can be fast or slow-growing.

Slow-growing lymphoma has few symptoms and so can spread unnoticed in the body.

No cure: patients with indolent lymphoma experience many relapses.

References