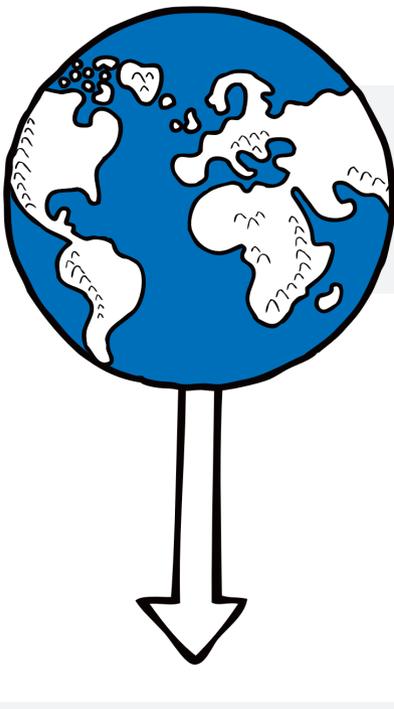
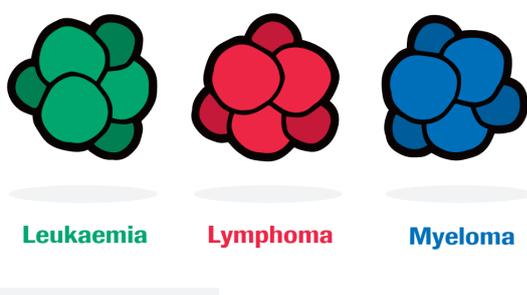


Understanding **lymphoma**



Blood cancers are the **fourth most common cause of cancer death** worldwide¹

There are **three main types** of blood cancer:



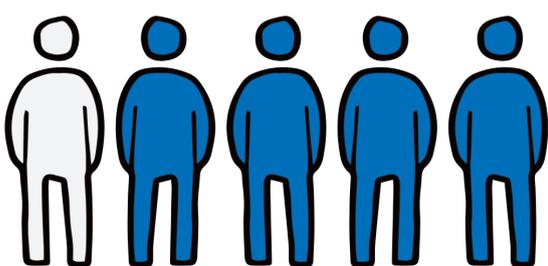
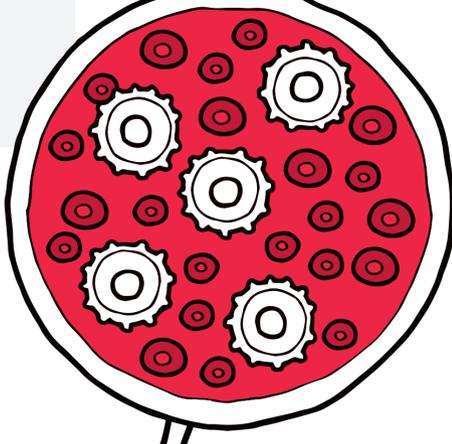
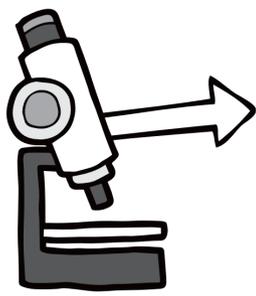
Leukaemia

Lymphoma

Myeloma

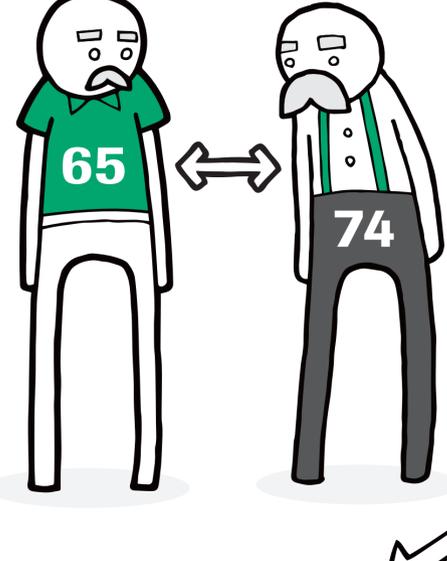
Lymphoma is a type of blood cancer that starts in **white blood cells**

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



Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) is the most common type of lymphoma, found in **4 out of 5 patients**¹

Every **62 seconds** worldwide someone is told that they have NHL. This means over **500,000 people** will be diagnosed with NHL per year¹

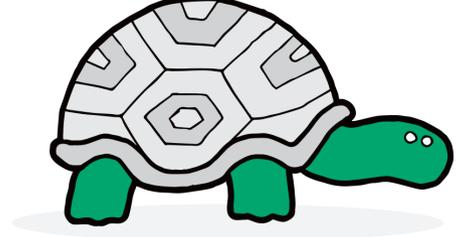
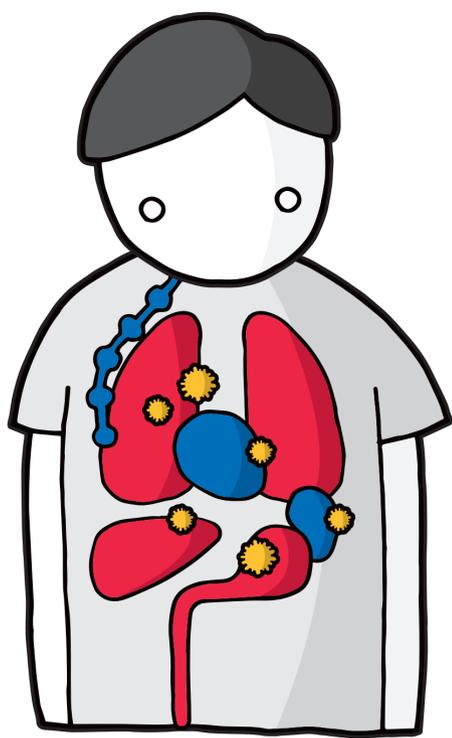


NHL can occur at any age and in both men and women, but is **most commonly diagnosed in men and in those aged 65-74 years**²

Lymphoma can be **fast** or **slow-growing**



The most common **fast-growing** lymphoma is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, diagnosed in **around one third** of people with NHL³



The most common **slow-growing** (also called **indolent**) type is follicular lymphoma, diagnosed in **around one quarter** of people with NHL⁴

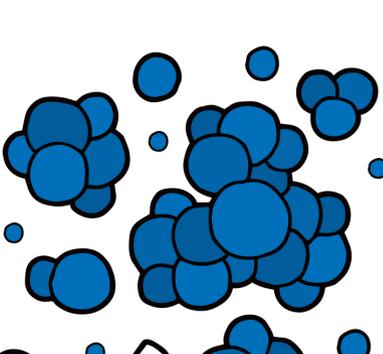
Slow-growing lymphoma has few symptoms and so **can spread unnoticed** in the body

No cure: patients with indolent lymphoma experience many relapses



Patients with indolent lymphoma can usually **survive for approximately ten years** after diagnosis, yet there is no cure⁵

Each time their lymphoma comes back it can be **harder to treat** and can become **more aggressive**⁶



Because of this, patients can **live in fear** of their disease **coming back**

More treatments are needed

For indolent lymphoma so that patients can have options



References

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