

LLS is the world's foremost source of current and accurate blood cancer information.

We are committed to providing you with information and support to improve access to care and quality of life.

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS) is the world's largest voluntary health organization dedicated to developing better outcomes for blood cancer patients.

LLS Programs and Services

Contact an Information Specialist for accurate, up-to-date disease, treatment and clinical trial information. Ask about LLS chapter programs and referrals for financial resources. (800) 955-4572, infocenter@LLS.org or www.LLS.org

The Co-Pay Assistance Program helps to pay insurance premiums and meet co-pay obligations for eligible patients. (877) 557-2672 or www.LLS.org/copay

For more information, please contact:

or:

National Office

1311 Mamaroneck Avenue, Suite 310, White Plains, NY 10605

Contact our Information Specialists **800.955.4572** (*Language interpreters available upon request*)

www.LLS.org

Our Mission:

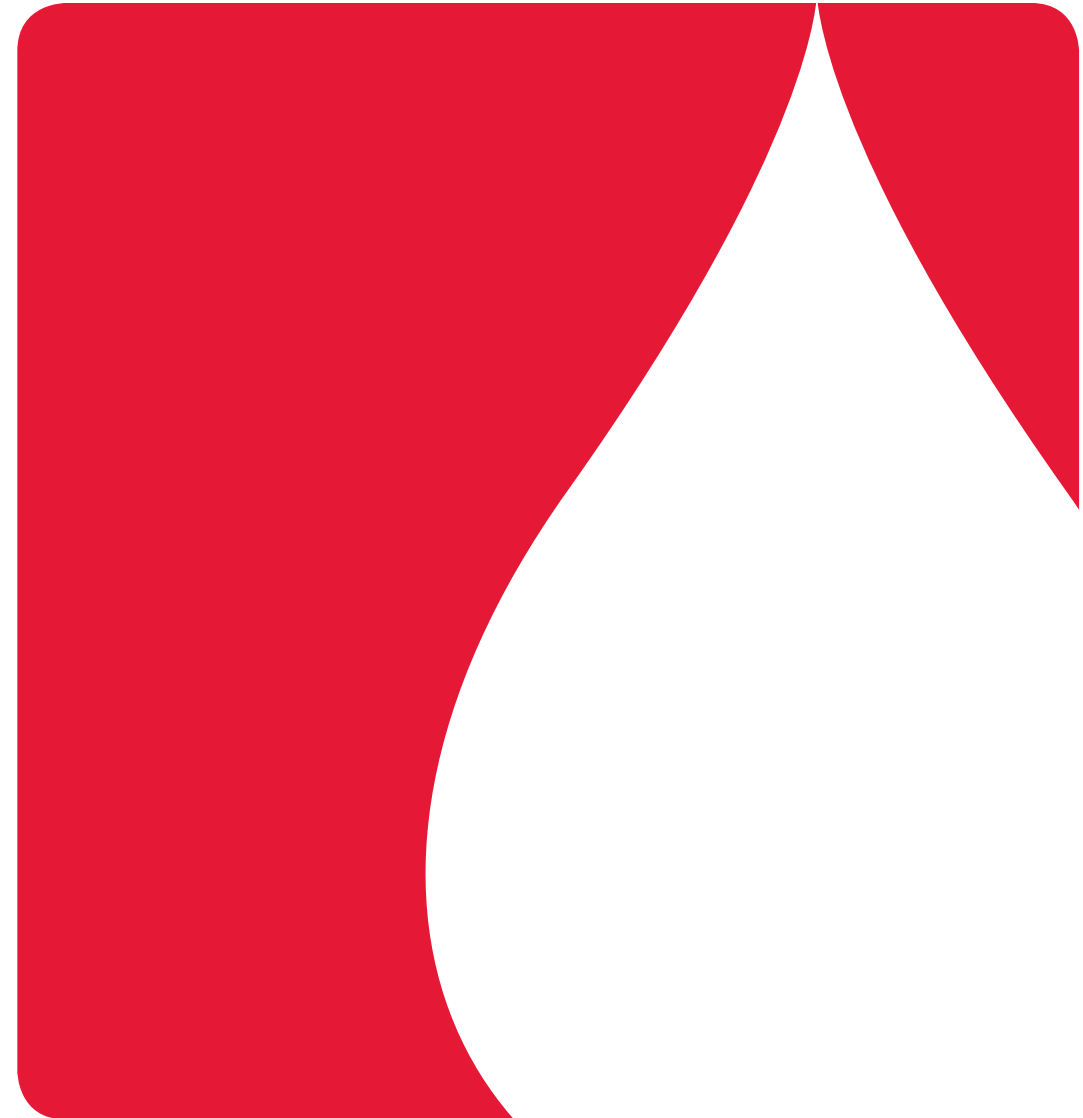
Cure leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease and myeloma, and improve the quality of life of patients and their families.

LLS is a nonprofit organization that relies on the generosity of individual, foundation and corporate contributions to advance its mission.



Know Your **NHL** Subtype

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma



Know Your NHL Subtype

Did you know that being informed about lymphoma gives you some control and may help you cope? Do you know what type of lymphoma you have (your subtype)? Start becoming informed today.

Lymphoma is the name for a group of cancers that develop in the lymphatic system.

Hodgkin (HL) and non-Hodgkin (NHL) are the two main subtypes of lymphoma.

There are more than 60 subtypes of NHL. These subtypes are either “aggressive” (fast-growing) or “indolent” (slow-growing).

NHL can affect B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes or NK cells.

A lymphocyte is a type of white blood cell that is an important part of the body’s immune system.

Getting an accurate diagnosis is important — your NHL subtype determines your treatment options.

The names of the subtypes can be confusing, so ask your doctor to write down your exact subtype.

Knowing your NHL subtype will help you talk to your doctor about your lab and imaging tests and your treatment.

NHL generally develops in the lymph nodes or in lymphatic tissue (for example in the stomach or intestines). In some cases, NHL involves the marrow and the blood.

Some types of lymphoma are curable. Other types can be kept under control with treatment.

The two most common NHL subtypes affect B lymphocytes: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and follicular lymphoma.

There are more than 500,000 NHL survivors in the U.S. (all subtypes combined). It is the 7th most common type of cancer.

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society appreciates the review of this material by

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▶ Ask your doctor to write down your exact subtype. Then, detach the card below and keep it in a handy place.

Some NHL Subtypes

Want more information?



To get more information about your diagnosis and treatment, and to find an expanded list of NHL subtypes, please see the free LLS publication *Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma* or go online at www.lls.org/resourcecenter.

Slow-growing subtypes of NHL	
Follicular	Second most frequent subtype; abnormal lymphoma cells are grouped together throughout the lymph node.
Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue (MALT)	Affects sites outside of the lymph nodes; patients may have been infected with <i>H. pylori</i> .
Small Lymphocytic (SLL)	Involves lymph nodes or lymphatic tissue; may also involve blood and marrow.
Waldenström Macroglobulinemia	Usually diagnosed by a marrow examination; most commonly involves blood and marrow but can affect the lymph nodes, liver or spleen as well as other organs.
Cutaneous T-Cell (CTCL)	Mainly involves the skin and lymph nodes; starts in a T cell.

Fast-growing subtypes of NHL	
Diffuse Large B-Cell (DLBC)	The most common NHL subtype; disease can be in lymph nodes and outside the lymph nodes.
Mantle Cell	Usually starts in a lymphocyte in the mantle zone of a lymph node; is often widespread at diagnosis.
Burkitt	Usually appears as abdominal masses of lymphoma cells; can also involve marrow, blood and other organs.
Anaplastic Large Cell	Can start in lymph nodes and spread to the skin; can also begin in the skin.
Peripheral T-Cell (PTCL)	Has many subtypes; usually involves lymph nodes in different areas of the body.

Doctor's Phone Number:
 Doctor's Name:
 NHL Subtype:
 Name:
