

ABOUT FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA

JUST THE FACTS

Lymphoma is a cancer of the lymphatic system, which is a system of lymph nodes found throughout the body, including the neck, underarms, chest, abdomen and groin/pelvis.¹

The lymphatic system is part of the body's immune system, transporting white blood cells (T-cells and B-cells) to fight infection in the body.¹

One form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) is follicular lymphoma (FL),² which originates in B-cells (which make antibodies to fight infection).¹

In some instances, the B-cells can be locked in a proliferative state of replication, which can become malignant over time.³

Of the estimated 74,000 individuals diagnosed with NHL in the United States each year, FL accounts for approximately 20% of cases, or about 14,800 individuals.⁴



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WHO IS DIAGNOSED WITH FL?



According to the National Cancer Institute, FL is most common among white men and women, compared with other ethnic groups.⁵



While **26% of patients have Stage 1 disease** at diagnosis, meaning the disease is located in one area of the body,

27% of patients present with Stage 4 disease, meaning the disease has spread throughout the body.⁵

While FL can occur at any age, it is most frequently diagnosed among **people aged 55-64 with a median age of 63**.⁶

SYMPTOMS & DIAGNOSIS

Many patients are asymptomatic at diagnosis,⁶ but some common symptoms they may experience include⁷:

- Painless, swollen lymph nodes in the neck, armpit or groin
- Abdominal or chest pain
- Persistent fatigue
- Fever, night sweats or unexplained weight loss

A diagnosis of FL is made following a biopsy of a patient's lymph node tissue, and may also include additional tests, including a CT scan to determine if the disease has spread to other parts of the body.

LIVING WITH FL

- The median five-year survival rate is 88%.⁵ The highest five-year relative survival rate occurs in patients 55 years of age and those diagnosed with Stage 1 disease.⁵ The median overall survival is 13-14 years from diagnosis.^{8,9}
- While patients with FL may live for many years, FL remains an incurable disease; patients will often experience periods of remission before their disease returns (relapse).
- Patients may also become resistant to previous treatments they have received (refractory) as their disease becomes more aggressive and/or difficult to treat.
- Given many will undergo multiple rounds of therapy; patients should work closely with their HCP to develop long-term treatment plans that take into account severity of disease and lifestyle needs.

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