

# Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common and aggressive fast-growing form of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). It affects immune cells called B lymphocytes, which are a type of white blood cell.

## About Lymphoma

Lymphomas are cancers that start in lymphocytes. There are two main types of lymphoma:



**Hodgkin Lymphoma**  
Classified by the presence of abnormal cells called Reed-Sternberg cells



**Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma**  
Reed-Sternberg cells are not present

## Global Impact

DLBCL accounts for about one out of every three cases of NHL.

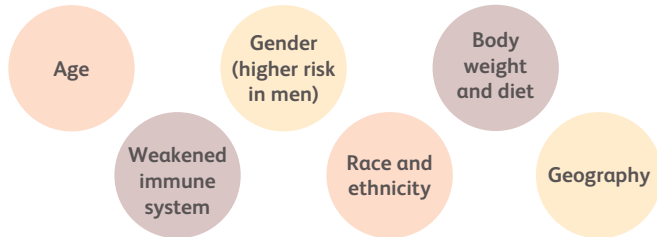
In 2018, the worldwide incidence of DLBCL was approximately

**150,000** people

DLBCL occurs most often in older people, with a **median age of 66 at diagnosis**

## Risk Factors

For many patients, the cause of DLBCL is unknown, but factors that may contribute to the risk of developing NHL include:



## Symptoms

DLBCL typically starts as a quickly growing mass in a lymph node. It can also start in other areas such as the **intestines, bones, brain or spinal chord**.

Signs and symptoms may include:



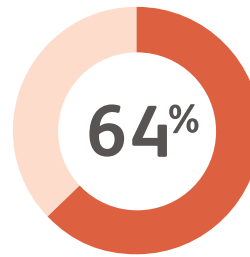
## Diagnosis

About **75%** of people have advanced-stage DLBCL at diagnosis. Certain tests can confirm a DLBCL diagnosis and disease stage, including:



## Prognosis

The **5-year** overall survival rate for patients with DLBCL (based on 2010-2016 US SEER data) is



Survival may vary depending on prognostic factors such as **age, general health and disease stage**

## Treatment

Treatment approaches for DLBCL may include:



Chemotherapy plus or minus monoclonal antibody



Chemotherapy and radiation



Stem cell transplant



Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy

**It is important** for people with DLBCL to talk to a healthcare professional about appropriate treatment options.