

BLOOD CANCERS AT-A-GLANCE

BLOOD CANCERS, OR HEMATOLOGIC CANCERS, AFFECT THE PRODUCTION AND FUNCTION OF BLOOD CELLS. MOST OF THESE CANCERS START IN THE BONE MARROW WHERE BLOOD IS PRODUCED.

WHAT ARE BLOOD CANCERS?

Blood cancers, like all cancers, are **characterized by the overproduction of an abnormal type of cell.**

Blood cancer cells do not form solid tumors, but their out-of-control growth crowds out normal cells in the blood, bone marrow or plasma, **preventing normal cells from developing and performing important functions.**

THERE ARE 3 MAIN TYPES OF BLOOD CANCERS:



LEUKEMIA, cancers found in the blood and bone marrow caused by the overproduction of abnormal white blood cells

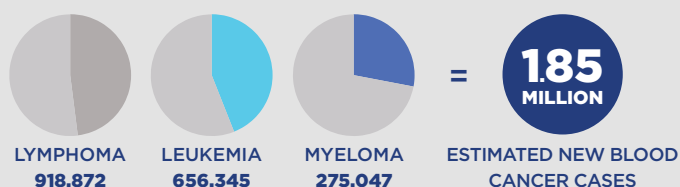
LYMPHOMA, a group of blood cancers that develop in the lymphatic system

MYELOMA, cancer formed by malignant cancer cells, typically originating in the bone marrow

GLOBAL INCIDENCE

MORE THAN **1.85 MILLION** NEW BLOOD CANCER CASES ARE EXPECTED TO BE DIAGNOSED GLOBALLY IN 2040, ACCOUNTING FOR APPROXIMATELY **6% OF ALL NEW CANCER CASES.**

NEW BLOOD CANCER CASES IN 2040



GLOBAL MORTALITY

WORLDWIDE, APPROXIMATELY **1,100,000** people will die from blood cancer in 2040, accounting for nearly 7% of expected cancer deaths.

SOURCE: GLOBOCAN 2018

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

Symptoms of different blood cancers vary. Some cancers elicit pronounced symptoms, while the symptoms of others can go unnoticed or be mistaken for symptoms of something less severe, like loss of appetite or persistent fatigue.



LOSS OF APPETITE



PERSISTENT FATIGUE



GENDER



AGE



RACE

Refer to our [disease-specific infographics](#) to learn more about potential signs, symptoms and risk factors of chronic myeloid leukemia, Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma and multiple myeloma.

RISK FACTORS

Different types of blood cancers have different risk factors. While risk factors for some cancers can be controlled or prevented, most identified risk factors for blood cancers cannot, like age, race or gender.

TREATMENT OPTIONS

Survival rates for most hematologic malignancies have improved over time, likely due to the introduction of new and more effective treatments, which can include:



DRUG THERAPIES



CHEMOTHERAPY



RADIATION THERAPY



TARGETED THERAPY



STEM CELL TRANSPLANT



IMMUNOTHERAPY



GENE THERAPY