

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.

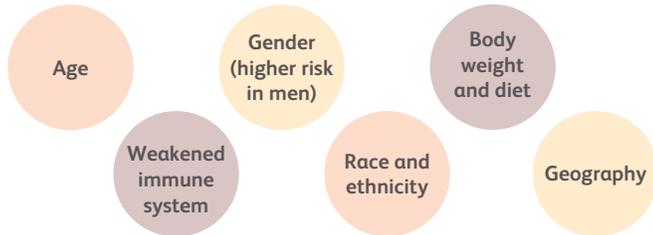
In 2018, the worldwide incidence of DLBCL was approximately

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:



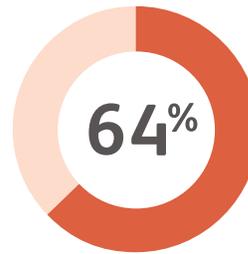
Diagnosis

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.