

Marginal Zone Lymphoma (MZL)

Marginal zone lymphoma (MZL) is a slow-growing form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) that develops when white blood cells cluster together to form lumps in the lymphoid tissue.

MZL occurs when B cells in the marginal zone mutate and become abnormal cells that multiply excessively.

These abnormal cells continue to grow in a slow and uncontrolled manner and crowd in lymphoid tissue in the skin, lymph nodes and spleen.

Incidence



MZL is the **third most common form of NHL**, accounting for about 7% of all NHL cases.



Most patients with MZL are diagnosed at a **median age of 67**.

Symptoms



Weight loss



Fever



Night sweats



Fatigue

Diagnosis

Blood tests are needed to receive accurate diagnosis and additional tests may include:



Bone marrow tests



Lymph node biopsy



Imaging test such as a CT scan

Initial Treatment Options

For patients living with MZL, treatment is evaluated by your healthcare practitioner to extend remission and survival. There are **several options and combinations available including:**



Chemotherapy



Immunotherapy



Targeted therapies

If your disease progresses, it may transform into a more aggressive lymphoma.

Treating Relapsed/Refractory (R/R) MZL

Despite recent advances, those living with MZL can relapse or become refractory (R/R) to initial therapies. Several new treatment options including personalized therapies have shown promise in the treatment of certain types of blood cancer.



While remission is possible, relapses are common with advanced-stage MZL. The median survival for those with MZL that often experience multiple relapses is 3 to 5 years.

It is important for people with MZL to understand their disease, recognize signs and symptoms and **talk to a healthcare professional** as soon as they are in need of a treatment option.