Our Mission:

LLS is a nonprofit organization that relies on the generosity of individual, foundation and corporate contributions to advance its mission.

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS) is the world’s largest voluntary health organization dedicated to developing better outcomes for blood cancer patients.

LLS Programs and Services
Contact an Information Specialist for accurate, up-to-date disease, treatment and clinical trial information. Ask about LLS chapter programs and referrals for financial resources. (800) 955-4572, infocenter@LLS.org or www.LLS.org

The Co-Pay Assistance Program helps to pay insurance premiums and meet co-pay obligations for eligible patients. (877) 557-2672 or www.LLS.org/copay

For more information, please contact:

or:
National Office
3 International Drive, Suite 200
Rye Brook, NY 10573

Our Mission:

LLS is the world’s foremost source of current and accurate blood cancer information. We are committed to providing you with information and support to improve access to care and quality of life.

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Lymphoma is the name for a group of cancers that develop in the lymphatic system.

Hodgkin (HL) and non-Hodgkin (NHL) are the two main subtypes of lymphoma.

There are more than 60 subtypes of NHL. These subtypes are either “aggressive” (fast-growing) or “indolent” (slow-growing).

NHL can affect B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes or NK cells.

A lymphocyte is a type of white blood cell that is an important part of the body’s immune system.

### Some NHL Subtypes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slow-growing subtypes of NHL</th>
<th>Fast-growing subtypes of NHL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Follicular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Diffuse Large B-Cell (DLBC)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second most frequent subtype; abnormal lymphoma cells are grouped together throughout the lymph node.</td>
<td>The most common NHL subtype; disease can be in lymph nodes and outside the lymph nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue (MALT)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mantle Cell</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affects sites outside of the lymph nodes; patients may have been infected with <em>H. pylori</em>.</td>
<td>Usually starts in a lymphocyte in the mantle zone of a lymph node; is often widespread at diagnosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Small Lymphocytic (SLL)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Burkitt</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involves lymph nodes or lymphatic tissue; may also involve blood and marrow.</td>
<td>Usually appears as abdominal masses of lymphoma cells; can also involve marrow, blood and other organs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waldenström Macroglobulinemia</strong></td>
<td><strong>Anaplastic Large Cell</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually diagnosed by a marrow examination; most commonly involves blood and marrow but can affect the lymph nodes, liver or spleen as well as other organs.</td>
<td>Can start in lymph nodes and spread to the skin; can also begin in the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cutaneous T-Cell (CTCL)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Peripheral T-Cell (PTCL)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainly involves the skin and lymph nodes; starts in a T cell.</td>
<td>Has many subtypes; usually involves lymph nodes in different areas of the body.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NHL generally develops in the lymph nodes or in lymphatic tissue (for example in the stomach or intestines). In some cases, NHL involves the marrow and the blood.

Some types of lymphoma are curable. Other types can be kept under control with treatment.

The two most common NHL subtypes affect B lymphocytes: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and follicular lymphoma.

There are more than 500,000 NHL survivors in the U.S. (all subtypes combined). It is the 7th most common type of cancer.

Know Your NHL Subtype

Did you know that being informed about lymphoma gives you some control and may help you cope? Do you know what type of lymphoma you have (your subtype)? Start becoming informed today.

Getting an accurate diagnosis is important — your NHL subtype determines your treatment options.

The names of the subtypes can be confusing, so ask your doctor to write down your exact subtype.

Knowing your NHL subtype will help you talk to your doctor about your lab and imaging tests and your treatment.

Want more information?

To get more information about your diagnosis and treatment, and to find an expanded list of NHL subtypes, please see the free LLS publication *Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma* or go online at www.lls.org/resourcecenter.