

Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)

Overview:

- DLBCL is a blood cancer involving the B-cells (lymphocytes), where cells stop responding to signals that usually limit their growth and reproduction, and undergo a malignant transformation
- Also referred to as 'high-grade', DLBCL is typically aggressive requiring immediate medical attention and treatment
- Approximately 30% of DLBCL are diagnosed as 'extranodal' meaning the lymphoma occurs outside of the lymph nodes (ex. Gastrointestinal tract, skin)
- DLBCL can present as a new lymphoma (de novo) or as a transformation from another lymphoma subtype
- There are multiple subtypes of DLBCL including Activated B-cell, Germinal Center and Primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Enlarged lymph nodes in the armpit, neck or groin which grow rapidly
- B-symptoms – fever, night sweats, unexplained weight loss
- Fatigue
- Abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting
- Shortness of breath
- Itchy skin



PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- Anxiety related to diagnosis and treatment
- Depression due to emotional and physical burden
- Social isolation
- Loss of self-esteem
- Concerns about body image



Key Stats

- Approximately two-thirds of patients with DLBCL achieve a long remission or cure following first line treatment
- DLBCL is the most common adult non-Hodgkin lymphoma NHL, accounting for nearly 30% of all cases

Treatment Challenges

- Most common first line treatment is high-dose chemoimmunotherapy
- Currently, there is no standard of care for the treatment of relapsed/refractory DLBCL
- Access to targeted and cellular therapies to treat relapsed/refractory DLBCL varies across countries and regions

Clinical Trials

- [Database link](#)

Last update

- December 2024