

Follicular Lymphoma

Overview:

- Follicular lymphoma is a blood cancer involving the B-cells (lymphocytes), where follicular-center B-cells transform and become malignant
- Also referred to as 'low-grade' or 'indolent', follicular lymphoma is usually slow-growing and typically has a favourable prognosis
- In more advanced cases, follicular lymphoma can involve the spleen or bone marrow
- Follicular lymphoma is classified using a grading system (I, II, III) based on cell type (centrocyte)
- In rare cases follicular lymphoma can transform into a more aggressive subtype (ex. DLBCL)



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- B-symptoms – fever, night sweats, unexplained weight loss
- Enlarged lymph nodes in the armpit, neck or groin which grow slowly
- Fatigue
- Abdominal pain, or feeling full even when you have not eaten
- Low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
- Frequent infections



PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- Anxiety related to diagnosis and treatment
- Depression due to emotional and physical burden
- Fear of recurrence of progression of follicular lymphoma
- Social isolation
- Loss of self-esteem



Key Stats

- Classified as an indolent lymphoma and currently considered 'incurable' although long-term remissions are possible
- Follicular is the most common indolent lymphoma, accounting for nearly 70% of all cases and 25% of all NHL cases

Treatment Challenges

- Based on symptoms immediate treatment may not be needed with patients being actively monitored by their healthcare team ('watch and wait')
- Treatment should be individualised based on patient symptoms, lymphoma site and clinical presentation
- When needed, first line treatment typically consists of chemoimmunotherapy
- Access to targeted and cellular therapies to treat relapsed/refractory DLBCL varies across countries and regions

Clinical Trials

- [Database link](#)

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