DLBCL TREATMENT APPROACHES: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Program Resource Guide

Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) Subtypes Include:	Common Symptoms of DLBCL Include:
GCB (germinal center B cell) ABC (activated B cell) MYC BCL2	Fatigue Night sweats Weight loss Swollen lymph nodes Fevers Body aches
 Key Treatment Considerations Include: A patient's age and overall health Existing medical conditions and comorbidities Potential treatment side effects A patient's preference 	 Stages of DLBCL Stages I and II typically involve one lymph node group on the same side of the breathing muscle (the diaphragm). Stage III involves two or more lymph nodes on both sides of the diaphragm, such as the neck and groin. Stage IV involves sites outside of the lymph nodes, such as the liver or the lungs.

Glossary Terms

Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation: Healthy blood stem cells from your own body are used.

B cells: Part of a person's immune system that develop from stem cells in the bone marrow.

Bispecific Antibodies: Antibodies that bind to two different antigens at the same time. These antibodies are being studied in the treatment of cancer.

CAR (Chimeric Antigen Receptor) T-Cell Therapy: Treatment in which the T cells (a type of immune system cell) of a patient are laboratory-altered to attack cancer cells in the body.

Double Hit Lymphoma (DHL): An aggressive type of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) characterized by re-arrangements of two genes, the MYC gene and either BCL-2 or BCL-6 gene.

Immunotherapy: Type of therapy that harnesses one's own immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases.

PET (Positron Emission Tomography) Scan: Imaging test that uses a special dye with radioactive tracers to allow your doctor to check for diseases in your body.

Refractory Disease: The disease is not responding to treatment.

Relapsed Disease: The disease or symptoms have returned following a period of remission.

Remission is a decrease in or disappearance of signs and symptoms of cancer. In **partial remission**, some, but not all, signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared. In **complete remission**, all signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared, although cancer still may be in the body.

Stem Cell Transplant: Also called a bone marrow transplant, is a procedure in which healthy blood stem cells are used to replace damaged or diseased bone marrow. This procedure can be used to treat certain types of blood cancers.

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Tools for Accessing the Latest Treatment Options

- Consider getting a second opinion with a specialist at an academic medical center.
- Ask if there is a clinical trial that is right for you.
- Educate yourself about DLBCL and stay informed about developing research by visiting credible websites and advocacy groups.

DLBCL Resources

Cancer Support Community:

cancersupportcommunity.org

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS):

LLS.org

Leukemia Research Foundation:

allbloodcancers.org

Lymphoma Research Foundation:

lymphoma.org

Clinical Trials:

clinicaltrials.gov

Combination DLBCL Treatment Approaches Include:

R-CHOP: A treatment regimen that includes rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin hydrochloride, vincristine sulfate, and prednisone.

R-EPOCH: A treatment regimen that includes rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin hydrochloride, vincristine sulfate, prednisone, and etoposide.

MORE TOOLS FOR EMPOWERMENT

- Digitally Empowered™
- PEN-Powered Activity Guide
- Empowered Blog
- Empowered! Podcast



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