Engage in Your DLBCL Care

- Educate yourself about DLBCL. Ask your team for recommendations for credible sources of information.
- Consider a second opinion or a consult with a DLBCL specialist immediately following your diagnosis.
- Make a list of questions prior to your appointments and bring a friend or family member along to visits.
- Understand and articulate the goals of your DLBCL treatment plan and ask if a clinical trial may be right for you.
- Learn about your options and discuss the pros and cons of each approach with your doctor.
- Speak up and share your questions and concerns. YOU are your own best advocate.

DLBCL Treatment Considerations Include:

- Age and overall health.
- The location and stage of the DLBCL at the time of treatment.
- Lab test results, including biomarker test results.
- The potential side effects of each option.

DLBCL Resources

- CancerGRACE: cancergrace.org
- Cancer Support Community: cancersupportcommunity.org
- The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS): LLS.org
- Lymphoma Research Foundation: lymphoma.org
- Clinical Trials: clinicaltrials.gov

Glossary Terms

- **B Cells**: Part of a person’s immune system that develops 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.
- **Relapsed Disease**: The disease or symptoms have returned following a period of remission.
- **Targeted Therapy**: A type of personalized medicine that works by blocking specific mutations and by preventing cancer cells from growing and dividing, without affecting normal cells.