

MARGINAL ZONE LYMPHOMA: DISEASE OVERVIEW

WHAT IS LYMPHOMA?

- Lymphoma is the most common type of blood cancer and causes lymphocytes, a kind of white blood cell, to grow and multiply uncontrollably^{1,2}
- Around 90% of lymphomas are categorized as non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)¹

NHL can be classified into more than 80 different subtypes, which are further classified as^{3,4}:



~60%
Aggressive

~40%

Indolent (slow growing)

PREVALENCE OF MZL



MZL is one of the most common forms of indolent NHL and accounts for about 11% of all NHL cases^{2,5}



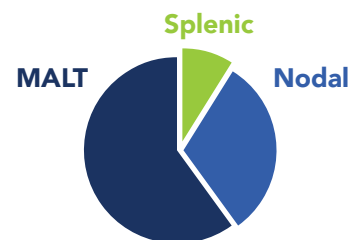
Approximately 8,200 new cases of MZL were expected in the US in 2020, with about 6,000 patients with relapsed/refractory MZL on therapy each year⁵⁻⁷

DIAGNOSIS OF MZL

67

The median age at diagnosis of FL⁸

- Diagnosis of MZL is usually confirmed through a combination of a physical exam, laboratory tests, tissue sampling, genetic testing, and imaging; a patient is also staged based on how much the disease has spread⁹
- The origin of MZL is closely linked to an overstimulated immune system, brought on by autoimmune diseases and infections¹⁰
- MZL can be further broken down into 3 subtypes⁵:
 - **Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) MZL** makes up about 60% of patients and is further classified as either gastric (developing in the stomach) or non-gastric; common symptoms may include abdominal pain, indigestion, heartburn, weight loss, and nausea^{5,11,12}
 - **Nodal MZL** makes up about 31% of patients⁵
 - **Splenic MZL** makes up about 9% of patients⁵



OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS WITH MZL

- MZL is generally considered to be a chronic and often incurable disease characterized by multiple recurrences and relapses¹³
- More than 90% of patients with MZL experience positive disease-related outcomes at 5 years follow up¹⁴

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