

FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA: DISEASE OVERVIEW

WHAT IS LYMPHOMA?

- Lymphoma is the most common type of blood cancer and causes lymphocytes, a type 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 was estimated to be the
8th
leading cause of
US cancer deaths in 2020³

NHL can be classified into >80 different subtypes, which are further characterized as^{4,5}:



~60%
Aggressive

~40%
Indolent

PREVALENCE OF FL



FL is one of the most common forms of indolent NHL and accounts for ~17.1% of all NHL cases^{2,6}



Approximately 13,200 new cases of FL were expected in the US in 2020, with ~12,500 patients with relapsed/refractory FL on therapy each year⁶⁻⁸

DIAGNOSIS OF FL

63 The median age at diagnosis of FL⁹

- While the etiology of FL is poorly understood, age, sex, and ethnicity may be related to disease development—the incidence of FL increases with age, and in the US, the incidence of FL is higher in Caucasians compared with African Americans¹⁰
- Patients generally present with asymptomatic lymph node enlargement, with waxing and waning sometimes present for years; 20% of patients with FL experience B symptoms (fever, night sweats, loss of >10% body weight)¹¹
- Diagnosis of FL is usually confirmed through a combination of a physical exam, laboratory tests, tissue biopsy, genetic testing, and imaging; a patient is also staged based on how much the disease has spread¹²



OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS WITH FL

- FL is generally considered to be a chronic and often incurable disease characterized by multiple recurrences and relapses¹³
- 89.0% of patients with FL are alive 5 years after diagnosis¹⁴
- Despite high overall survival rates in FL, the leading cause of death among patients with FL remains lymphoma, with treatment-related mortality an ongoing concern in these patients¹⁵

1. Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. Facts 2019-2020. https://www.lls.org/sites/default/files/file_assets/PS80%20Facts_Book_2019-20_FINAL.pdf. Accessed January 19, 2021.
2. Lymphoma Research Foundation. Getting the Facts: Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. https://lymphoma.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/LRF_FACTSHEET_NON_HODGKIN_LYM_PHOMA.pdf. Accessed January 19, 2021.
3. National Cancer Institute. SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Common Cancer Sites. <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/common.html>. Accessed January 19, 2021.
4. Swerdlow, SH. *Blood*. 2016;127(20):2375-2390.
5. Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. NHL Subtypes. <http://www.lls.org/lymphoma/non-hodgkin-lymphoma/diagnosis/nhl-subtypes>. Accessed January 19, 2021.
6. National Cancer Institute. SEER Cancer Statistics Review 2008-2017: Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. Table 19.26. https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2017/results_single/sect_19_table.26_2pgs.pdf. Accessed January 19, 2021.

7. National Cancer Institute. SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/nhl.html>. Accessed January 19, 2021.
8. TG Therapeutics. Data on file.
9. National Cancer Institute. SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Follicular Lymphoma. <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/follicular.html>. Accessed January 19, 2021.
10. Ma S. *Expert Opin Med Diagn*. 2012;6(4):323-333.
11. Freedman A. *Am J Hematol*. 2018;93(2):296-305.
12. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Clinical Guidelines in Oncology: B-Cell Lymphomas. V4.2020. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/b-cell.pdf. Accessed January 19, 2021.
13. Rivas-Delgado A, et al. *Brit J Haematol*. 2019;184(5):753-759.
14. National Cancer Institute. SEER Cancer Statistics Review 2008-2017: Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. Table 19.29. https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2017/results_single/sect_19_table.29_2pgs.pdf. Accessed January 19, 2021.
15. Sarkozy C, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2019;37(2):144-152.



TG Therapeutics