MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA: What to Know

What is mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)?



Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is a rare type of lymphoma.



MCL is one of several types of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).



MCL is named for where the cancer originates, in a part of the lymph node called the "mantle zone."

Early symptoms of MCL typically include enlarged lymph nodes, such as in the throat, liver or gastrointestinal tract.²













loss of appetite fever

People with MCL may experience:

- Loss of appetite, fever, fatigue, night sweats, nausea or vomiting, stomach pain, bloating, or a feeling of "fullness" or discomfort as a result of these symptoms.
- As the disease progresses, complications can arise with blood cell production, leukocytosis (high white blood cell counts, similar to leukemia), and the gastrointestinal, pulmonary and/or central nervous systems.²
- MCL has a median survival of about 3 to 4 years.³

"My family convinced me to go to the doctor when I found a small lump on my arm. I got a sonogram and a biopsy and found out it was a rare cancer, MCL. We headed straight to the hospital."

– Male living with MCL



"I was active, and healthy – always biking and swimming, loved to be outdoors. A few months before my diagnosis, I started to get really tired. When I no longer had the energy to go for a walk outside, I knew it was time to see a doctor."

– Female living with MCL

Who does MCL affect?

In the United States, about

4,452 PEOPLE

will be diagnosed with MCL in 2019, representing about **6%** of all new cases of NHL.^{2,4}

MCL is **more common** in men than in women, and most often occurs in people older than 60.4



How is MCL diagnosed and treated?

A doctor will take a tissue sample, called a biopsy, and analyze the cells to diagnose MCL.

- MCL is frequently diagnosed at a later stage of disease, when it is widespread in the lymph nodes, bone marrow and spleen.⁴
- Most cases of MCL are diagnosed as an aggressive, or fast-growing, type of cancer. Because of this, most patients will begin treatment as soon as possible.²

Treatment for MCL depends on the stage of disease and the patient's age and overall health. Treatment options may include:⁵

- Chemotherapy: damages and kills cancer cells
- Corticosteroids: toxic to MCL cells
- Antibody treatment: helps immune system fight cancerous cells
- Targeted therapies, such as kinase inhibitors: impede the growth of cancer cells
- Immunomodulators: modify parts of the immune system
- Radiation therapies: damage DNA in cancer cells to prevent growth
- Stem cell transplant: replaces unhealthy stem cells to promote growth of healthy bone marrow and blood cells











More on lymphoma

Lymphoma is the most common type of blood cancer.¹ The term lymphoma refers to a diverse group of cancers that primarily affect lymphocytes, which are a type of white blood cell essential to a functioning immune system.²

There are **three types of lymphocyte**, each of which can be affected by lymphoma: B lymphocytes (B-cells), T lymphocytes (T-cells) and natural killer cells (NK-cells).²

There are two general types of lymphoma that behave and are treated differently: Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL) and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). MCL is one of many types of NHL.²







natural killer cells (NK-cells) T lymphocytes (T-cells)

Lymphoma Research Foundation. Getting the Facts: Mantle Cell Lymphoma. Accessed October 2019. Available at https://www.lymphoma.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/LRF1702-MantleCellLymphomaFS_D3V4.pdf>. Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. Mantle Cell Lymphoma Facts. Accessed October 2019. Available at https://www.lls.org/sites/default/files/file_assets/mantlecelllymphoma.pdf>. Philip J. Bierman, James O. Armitage, in Goldman's Cecil Medicine (Twenty Fourth Edition), 2012. American Cancer Society. Types of B-cell Lymphoma. Accessed October 2019. Available at https://www.cancer.org/cancer/non-hodgkin-lymphoma/about/b-cell-lymphoma.html>. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Guidelines for Patients: Mantle Cell Lymphoma, 2019. Accessed October 2019. Available at https://www.nccn.org/patients/guidelines/nhl-mantle/>.