

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 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 MZL



MZL is one of the most common forms of indolent NHL and accounts for ~10.6% of all NHL cases^{2,6}



Approximately 8,200 new cases of MZL were expected in the US in 2020, with ~6,000 patients with relapsed/refractory MZL on therapy each year⁶⁻⁸

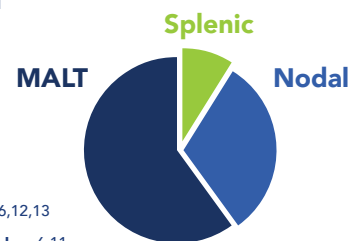
DIAGNOSIS OF MZL

67 The median age at diagnosis of MZL⁹

- The origin of MZL is closely linked to an overstimulated immune system, brought on by autoimmune diseases and infections such as *Helicobacter pylori* and hepatitis C¹⁰
- Diagnosis of MZL 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 spread¹¹

- MZL can be further broken down into 3 subtypes⁶:

- **Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) MZL** makes up ~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^{6,12,13}
- **Nodal MZL** makes up ~31% of patients; most patients present with enlarged lymph nodes^{6,11}
- **Splenic MZL** makes up ~9% of patients; nearly 75% of patients present with an enlarged spleen^{6,14}



OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS WITH MZL

- MZL is generally considered to be a chronic and often incurable disease characterized by multiple recurrences and relapses¹⁵
- 91.1% of patients with MZL are alive 5 years after diagnosis¹⁶

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