Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) is a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which is a part of the immune system that helps fight infections. NHL occurs when white blood cells called lymphocytes, which are normally involved in fighting infections, grow and multiply uncontrollably.

There are many different types of NHL, each with its own unique characteristics and behavior. Some types of NHL grow slowly and may not require immediate treatment, while others are more aggressive and require prompt treatment.

The symptoms of NHL can vary depending on the type and stage of the disease, but may include swollen lymph nodes, fever, night sweats, fatigue, weight loss, and unexplained pain or swelling.

Treatment options for NHL depend on the type and stage of the disease, as well as other factors such as the patient's overall health. Treatment may include chemotherapy, radiation therapy, targeted therapy, immunotherapy, or stem cell transplantation. In some cases, a combination of treatments may be used.

Classification

The non Hodgkin lymphomas (NHLs) are diverse group of blood cancers that include any kind of lymphoma except Hodgkin lymphoma.

Diffuse large B cell lymphoma (DLBCL), is the most common subtype of non Hodgkin lymphoma.

Peripheral T-cell lymphoma

Primary central nervous system lymphoma

Secondary central nervous system lymphoma

Anaplastic large cell lymphoma

T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma

Sinonasal non Hodgkin lymphoma

Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is a distinct subtype of non Hodgkin lymphomas consisting of small or intermediate lymphatic B-cells.

Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia (WM) is a type of non Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL).

Primary orbital lymphoma

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