

## WHAT IS FL?

FL is an indolent, slow-growing form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

FL affects approximately 15,000 people in the U.S. It is a type of B-cell lymphoma that appears in the lymph nodes, bone marrow or other organs. The five-year survival rate for FL is greater than 90%.<sup>1</sup>

### Environmental, immunologic and genetic factors may each play a role in FL

The exact cause of FL is not known, but environmental causes, such as exposure to toxic chemicals, or use of immunosuppressive medications may be associated with the condition.



**65+**

the typical age of people diagnosed with FL.

**30%**

of all lymphomas are FL.

Researchers are learning about genetic changes associated with FL, including chromosomal changes that “turn on” a cancer gene. Once activated, this gene prevents cancer cells from dying.<sup>2</sup>

## HOW IS IT DIAGNOSED?

The diagnosis of FL and survival rates are improving.

FL often has no or vague symptoms, so it may not be diagnosed until it has spread outside of the lymph nodes to other parts of the body.<sup>3</sup>

### Many people living with FL experience:

- Enlarged lymph nodes
- Night sweats
- Fever
- Weight loss
- Debilitating fatigue

As earlier diagnosis has become more frequent and new treatment options have been introduced, survival rates have improved.

## LIVING WITH FL

FL can be treated, but it may return.

A diagnosis of FL comes with worry and uncertainty about how the cancer may progress. Since FL progresses slowly, in some instances doctors suggest “watchful waiting”—a period of no treatment and increased monitoring.

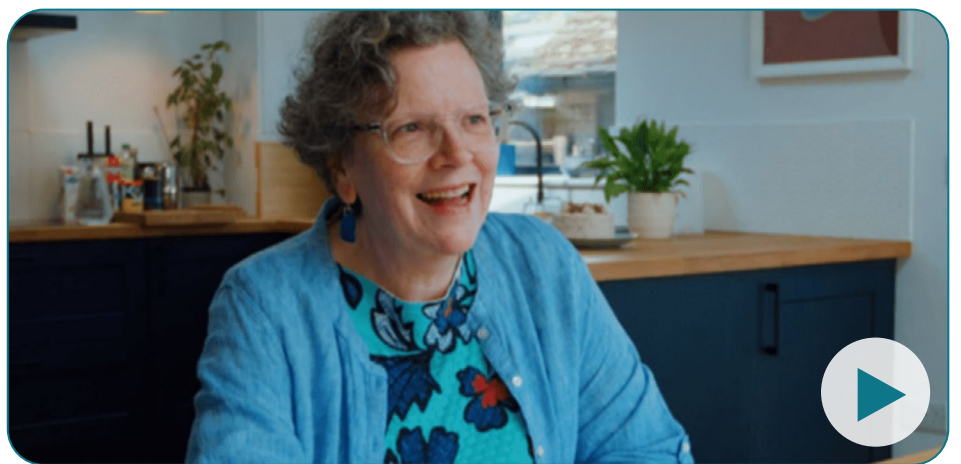
APPROXIMATELY  
**20%**

of FL patients are expected to experience a disease relapse within two years of treatment.<sup>4</sup>

For more support information and resources, visit:

[The Lymphoma and Leukemia Society](#) or [Lymphoma Research Foundation](#)

These are independent patient advocacy organizations. Their inclusion does not imply endorsement.



Hear from Debbie about her experience with follicular lymphoma.

## References

1. <https://www.lls.org/research/follicular-lymphoma-fl>
2. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/non-hodgkin-lymphoma/causes-risks-prevention/what-causes.html>
3. <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/22606-follicular-lymphoma>
4. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9869623>