

## An Overview of Lymphoma

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### Introduction

Lymphoma is a cancer that affects the lymph nodes, which is component of the brain's germ-fighting system. The lymphatic system consists of lymph glands (lymph glands), the spleen, the thymus gland, as well as marrow. All of these areas, and other body organs, can be affected by lymphoma. There are numerous types of lymphoma. The following are the main subtypes: Hodgkin's lymphoma (previously known as Hodgkin's disease) is a type of cancer. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma. There are different types of lymphoma CLL (chronic lymphocytic leukemia) B-cell lymphoma of the skin, T-cell lymphoma of the skin, Hodgkin lymphoma (Hodgkin's disease), Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia. Lymphoma clinical signs may include: The swelling of lymph nodes in your neck, armpits, or groin is painless. Persistent tiredness, Fever, Sweating at night, Breathing difficulty, Unknown cause of weight loss, Skin itch. Lymphoma is a type of cancer that starts in the immunologic system's infection-fighting cells, called lymphocytes. Such cells can be found in the lymph glands, spleen, thymus, bone marrow, and other organs. Once you have lymphoma, your lymphocytes change and grow uncontrollably. Lymphoma is highly treatable, as well as the prognosis varies according to the type of lymphoma and its stage. One's doctor can help determine the best treatment for one's illness's type and stage. Lymphoma is not the same as leukemia. Each of these cancers begins in a unique type of cell. Lymphoma develops from infection-fighting lymphocytes. Leukemia begins in the bone marrow's blood-forming cells. Lymphoma also isn't the same like lymphedema, which would be an accumulation of liquid that constructs in body cells when the lymph system breaks down or blocked. For

non-Hodgkin lymphoma, individuals must be in their 60s or older. For Hodgkin lymphoma, you should be between the ages of 15 and 40, or older than 55. Males, although a few subgroups are more common among females. Have a weak immune system as an example of HIV/AIDS, an organ transplant, or being born with an immune disease, Have such an immune response disorder, such as rheumatoid arthritis, Sjögren's syndrome, lupus, or celiac disease? Have a viral replication, such as Epstein-Barr, hepatitis C, or human T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (HTLV-1) Have a close relative who was diagnosed with lymphoma? Were they revealed to benzene or other chemicals that kill bugs and weeds? Were treated successfully for Hodgkin or non-Hodgkin lymphoma Were previously diagnosed with lung cancer with radiation. The treatment you receive is determined by the type of lymphoma you have that is stage. The following are the primary therapies for non-Hodgkin lymphoma: Chemotherapy is a treatment uses anti - cancer drugs. Radiation therapy, which involves the use of elevated rays to kill cancer cells. Immunotherapy is a treatment that employs your body's immune system to attack cancer cells. Targeted therapeutic that inhibits the growth of lymphoma cells by targeting specific aspects of the cells. The following are the primary treatments for Hodgkin lymphoma Cancer treatment Radioactivity treatment Immunotherapy. The following are the primary treatments for Hodgkin lymphoma: Chemo, Radioactivity treatment, Immunotherapy.

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