

A Brief Note on Lymphoma Cancer

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DESCRIPTION

Lymphoma refers to a group of blood cancers that arise from lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell). The term is frequently used to refer to only the malignant variants of these tumours, rather than all of them. Enlarged lymph nodes, fever, drenching sweats, unintentional weight loss, itching, and a continual feeling of exhaustion are some of the signs and symptoms. In most cases, swollen lymph nodes are painless. Sweats are particularly prevalent at night.

Infection with the Epstein-Barr virus and a family history of the disease are both risk factors for Hodgkin lymphoma. Autoimmune illnesses, HIV/AIDS, infection with the human T-lymphotropic virus, immunosuppressive drugs, and certain pesticides are all risk factors for non-Hodgkin lymphomas. Eating a lot of red meat and smoking cigarettes can both raise your risk. If enlarged lymph nodes are observed, a lymph node biopsy is usually used to make the diagnosis. Testing of blood, urine, and bone marrow may also be helpful in determining the diagnosis. The cancer may next be imaged to see if it has spread and where it has spread. The most common sites of lymphoma spread are the lungs, liver, and brain.

Chemotherapy, radiation therapy, proton therapy, targeted therapy, and surgery may all be used in the course of treatment. In some non-Hodgkin lymphomas, an excess of protein produced by lymphoma cells causes the blood to thicken to the point that plasmapheresis is required to remove the protein. For some people, watching and waiting is a good idea. The prognosis varies by subtype, with some being curable and most receiving

treatment to extend their lives. All Hodgkin lymphoma subtypes have an 85 percent five-year survival rate in the United States, while non-Hodgkin lymphomas have a 69 percent survival rate. In 2012, 566,000 persons worldwide were diagnosed with lymphoma, which resulted in 305,000 deaths. They account for 3-4% of all cancers, making them the seventh most prevalent type of cancer.

Hodgkin lymphoma is the most common type of lymphoma, accounting for around 15% of all lymphomas. It has a different prognosis and pathological characteristics than other types of lymphomas. Several previous classification systems use a distinction between Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas. The presence of a type of cell known as a Reed-Sternberg cell is a sign of Hodgkin lymphoma.

In the industrialised world, lymphoma is the most frequent type of haematological malignancy, or blood cancer. Lymphomas account for 5.3 percent of all malignancies in the United States (excluding simple basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers) and 55.6 percent of all blood cancers.

The prognosis and treatments for HL and all of the many types of NHL are diverse, and they also depend on the tumour grade, which refers to how quickly a cancer replicates. High-grade lymphomas, on the other hand, are more easily treated and have a better prognosis: Burkitt lymphoma, for example, is a high-grade tumour that can double in size in a matter of days and responds well to treatment. Lymphomas can be cured if caught early enough and treated properly.

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