Understanding mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)

What is MCL?

Lymphoma is a type of blood cancer that affects lymphocytes, which are a type of white blood cell that defends the body against infections. In lymphomas, a mutation in lymphocytes causes the abnormal cell to replicate faster than, or live longer than, a normal lymphocyte.¹

The two main types of lymphoma are Hodgkin lymphoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL).¹ NHL can occur in either B cells or T cells and is usually classified as either indolent (slow-growing) or aggressive (fast-growing).²

MCL is a rare, aggressive or indolent type of NHL, typically resulting when B-lymphocytes mutate into malignant cells within a region of the lymph node known as the mantle zone.³,⁴

There are multiple factors which impact MCL treatment, including stage of disease, age and overall health. Those who have a relatively small amount of slow-growing disease may not require immediate treatment, while those with the more aggressive form may need to be treated quickly.⁵

MCL fast facts

- MCL represents approximately 6% of all NHL cases in the US.⁶
- Men are more likely to have MCL than women.⁶
- The average age of diagnosis is the mid-60s.⁶
- MCL is often diagnosed as a late-stage disease that has spread to the gastrointestinal tract and bone marrow.³

Common symptoms*

MCL may not appear to have symptoms during the early stages of disease. As the disease progresses, a person may experience²,⁴:

- Fever and night sweats
- Painless (often but not always), swollen lymph nodes
- Weakness and fatigue
- Unexplained weight loss
- Abdominal swelling or pain

*Symptoms are non-specific and could arise from other less serious conditions.

References