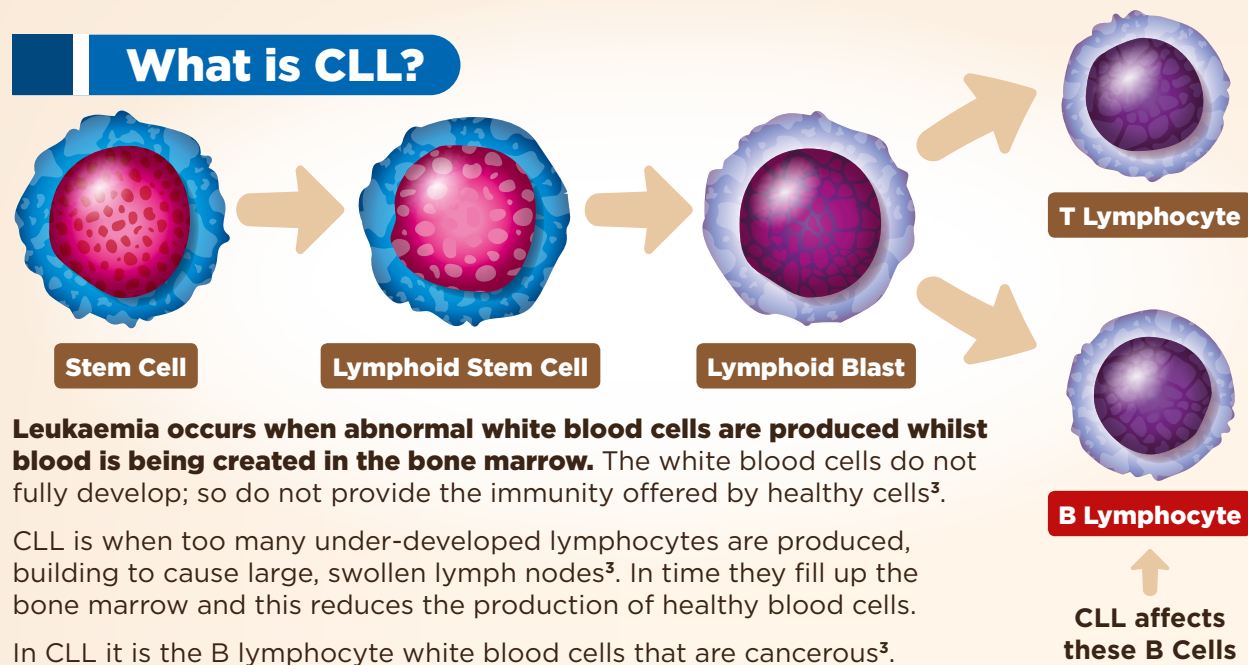


UNDERSTANDING CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA (CLL)

What is CLL?



Prevalence of CLL

The most common type of leukaemia, accounting for about

1/3 of all cases⁴

CLL IS TWICE AS COMMON IN MEN AS IT IS IN WOMEN³

AN AVERAGE PERSON'S LIFETIME RISK OF GETTING CLL IS ABOUT **1 IN 200**⁶

THE MEDIAN AGE AT DIAGNOSIS IS **> 72** AND NEARLY 70% OF PATIENTS ARE DIAGNOSED AT AGE 65 OR OLDER^{7,8}

THE MOST PREVALENT LYMPHOID MALIGNANCY IN WESTERN COUNTRIES⁵



The Lymphatic System

The lymphatic system is part of the immune system. It has two main roles:

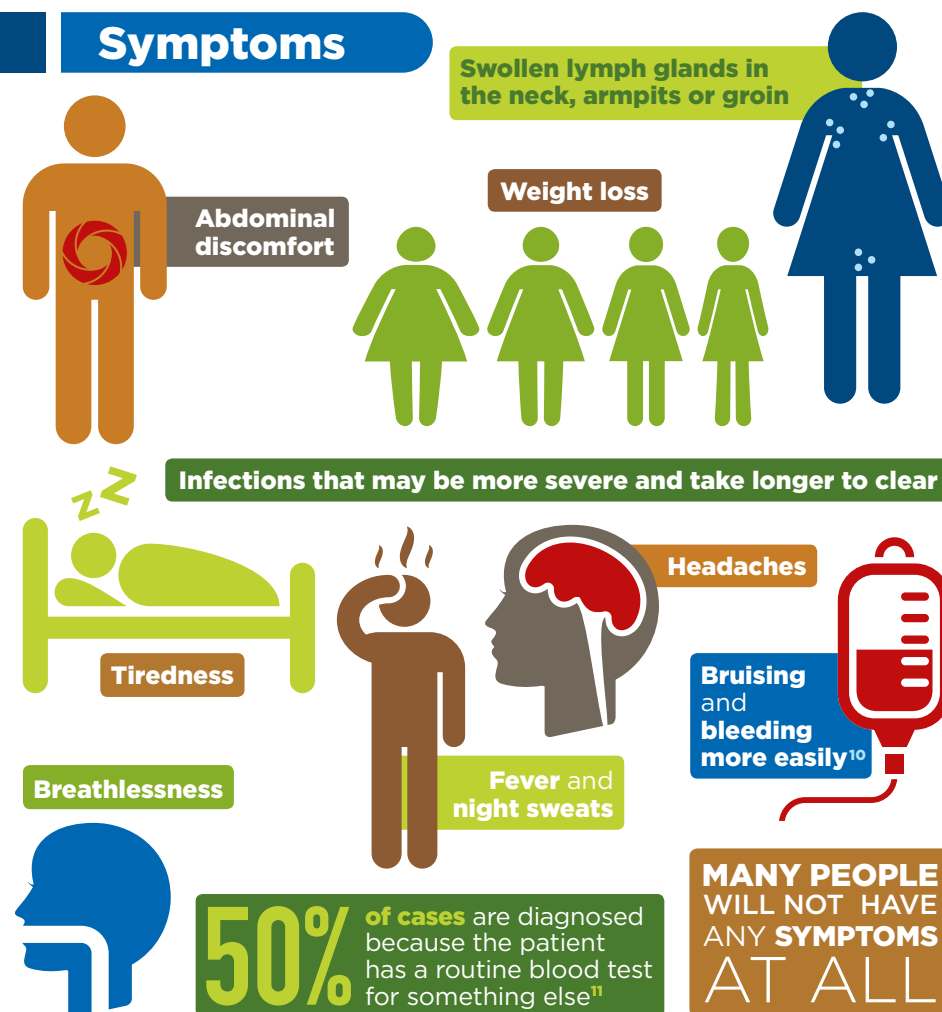
- Protecting the body from infection
- Draining fluid from the body's tissues¹

It is made up of organs such as the **bone marrow, thymus, spleen** and **lymph nodes**

A network of lymphatic vessels connects lymph nodes around the body. Circulating around these vessels is a liquid called 'lymph' which contains lymphocytes (white blood cells essential to the body's defence against infection and disease).

There are **two trillion** lymphocytes in the body²

Symptoms



Causes

The main causes of CLL are unknown, but research is going on to find out more.

Factors that have been shown to increase the risk include:

Family History



Low immunity due to HIV/AIDS or medicines following an organ transplant

Other possible risk factors:

- Having suffered from **pneumonia, sinusitis, shingles, auto immune haemolytic anaemia, inflamed prostate**
- Being overweight
- Radiation exposure
- Certain hair dyes⁹

Treatments

Treatment decisions will be made taking the following factors into account:

- How far the leukaemia has developed
- The patient's age
- The patient's general health and fitness¹²

Chemotherapy and chemoimmunotherapy (i.e. chemotherapy in combination with a monoclonal antibody) is the main treatment for CLL

Other treatment options include:

