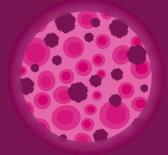
Understanding Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)



What is CLL?



Leukemia is a type of cancer found in the blood and bone marrow and is caused by the rapid production of abnormal white blood cells.¹



In CLL, **cancerous cells crowd the blood and bone marrow** leaving less room for healthy white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets. This can lead to infection, anemia and bleeding.²



Compared to CLL, where most cancer cells are found in the blood and bone marrow, **small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) cancer cells are mostly concentrated in the lymph nodes**.³



The majority of CLL patients have multiple concurrent health conditions

(eg, hypertension, heart disease, diabetes), though disease progression and CLL-related complications including infections and second cancers are the primary causes of death.⁴



There are two different types of CLL. The **slower-growing type** can remain stable for years and may not require immediate treatment. The **faster-growing type** is more aggressive and may need to be treated quickly.⁵

CLL Fast Facts



CLL is the **most common type of leukemia** in adults, with an estimated 21,250 new cases in the US in 2021.^{6,7}

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Men are nearly twice as likely to have CLL than women.⁸



The average age at time of diagnosis is **approximately 70 years**.⁹



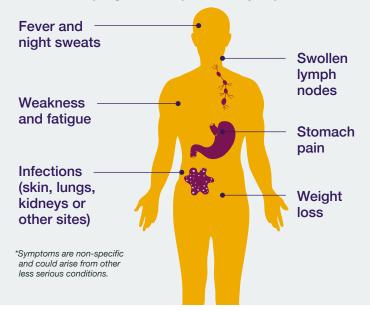
Many patients do not have any symptoms upon diagnosis. CLL is often found in blood tests for unrelated health problems or during a routine check-up.¹⁰



Though the survival rate for patients varies based on the stage of the disease at diagnosis, the 5-year survival rate for CLL patients is 87%.^{9,11}

Common Symptoms*

Generally, CLL symptoms develop over time. As the disease progresses, a person may experience^{10,12}:



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