# 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.<sup>1</sup>



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.<sup>2</sup>



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**.<sup>3</sup>



## 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.<sup>4</sup>



**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.<sup>5</sup>

#### **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.<sup>6,7</sup>

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Men are nearly twice as likely to have CLL than women.<sup>8</sup>



The average age at time of diagnosis is **approximately 70 years**.<sup>9</sup>



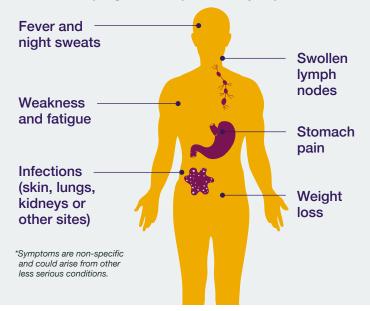
Many patients do not have any symptoms upon diagnosis. CLL is often found in blood tests for unrelated health problems or during a routine check-up.<sup>10</sup>



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%.<sup>9,11</sup>

#### Common Symptoms\*

Generally, CLL symptoms develop over time. As the disease progresses, a person may experience<sup>10,12</sup>:



#### References

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