

# Blood Cancer Types

(most common as listed by Leukemia and Lymphoma Society)

Resource: <https://www.lls.org/disease-information> last accessed May 12, 2019)

## Leukemia:

1. Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)
2. Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL)
3. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML)
4. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
5. Hairy Cell Leukemia (HCL)
6. Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML)
7. Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia (JMML)
8. Large Granular Lymphocytic Leukemia (LGL)
  - a. Chronic T-cell
  - b. NK-cell LGL
9. Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm (previously NK cell Leukemia/Lymphoma) (BMPDCN)
10. B-Cell Prolymphocytic Leukemia (B-PLL)
11. T-cell Prolymphocytic Leukemia (T-PLL)

## Lymphoma:

1. Hodgkin Lymphoma  
(source: [https://www.lls.org/sites/default/files/file\\_assets/PS57\\_Hodgkin\\_Lymphoma2018.pdf](https://www.lls.org/sites/default/files/file_assets/PS57_Hodgkin_Lymphoma2018.pdf) last accessed May 12, 2019)
  - a. Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL)
    - i. Nodular sclerosis classical Hodgkin lymphoma
    - ii. Lymphocyte-rich classical Hodgkin lymphoma
    - iii. Mixed cellularity classical Hodgkin lymphoma
    - iv. Lymphocyte-depleted classical Hodgkin lymphoma
  - b. Nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL)
2. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma  
(source: [https://www.lls.org/sites/default/files/file\\_assets/PS58\\_NHL\\_5.18FINAL.pdf](https://www.lls.org/sites/default/files/file_assets/PS58_NHL_5.18FINAL.pdf), last accessed May 12, 2019)
  - a. Aggressive Subtypes - Rapidly progressing or high-grade NHL subtypes represent about 60% of all NHL cases. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is the most common aggressive subtype.
    - i. Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma
    - ii. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)-associated lymphoma
    - iii. Burkitt lymphoma
    - iv. Central nervous system lymphoma
    - v. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
    - vi. Lymphoblastic lymphoma
    - vii. Mantle cell lymphoma
    - viii. Peripheral T-cell lymphoma
    - ix. Transformed follicular and transformed mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphomas
  - b. Indolent Subtypes - Slow-growing or indolent subtypes represent about 40% of all NHL cases. Follicular lymphoma is the most common subtype of indolent NHL.
    - i. Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome)
    - ii. Follicular lymphoma
    - iii. Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma/Waldenström macroglobulinemia
    - iv. Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma
    - v. Gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma
    - vi. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small-cell lymphocytic lymphoma

- c. Mature B-cell lymphomas
  - i. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small-cell lymphocytic lymphoma
  - ii. Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma
    - 1. Waldenström macroglobulinemi
  - iii. Marginal zone lymphoma
    - 1. Nodal marginal zone lymphoma
    - 2. Gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma
    - 3. Extragastric MALT lymphoma
    - 4. Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
  - iv. Follicular lymphoma
  - v. Mantle cell lymphoma
  - vi. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)
    - 1. High-grade B-cell lymphoma with double or triple hits
    - 2. Primary cutaneous DLBCL, leg type
    - 3. Primary DLBCL of the central nervous system
  - vii. Primary mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma
  - viii. Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma
  - ix. Primary effusion lymphoma
  - x. Burkitt lymphoma
  - xi. B-cell lymphoma unclassifiable
- d. Mature T-cell and natural killer (NK)-cell lymphomas
  - i. Peripheral T-cell lymphoma
    - 1. Hepatosplenic gamma/delta T-cell lymphoma
    - 2. Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma
    - 3. Enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma
  - ii. Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma
    - 1. Mycosis fungoides
    - 2. Sézary syndrome
  - iii. Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma
  - iv. Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma
  - v. Extranodal T-/NK-cell lymphoma, nasal type
    - 1. Primary cutaneous anaplastic large-cell lymphoma
    - 2. Systemic anaplastic large-cell lymphoma
  - vi. Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma
    - Primary cutaneous anaplastic large-cell lymphoma
    - Systemic anaplastic large-cell lymphoma

### Myeloma:

1. Multiple Myeloma
2. Plasmacytoma
3. Localized Myeloma
4. Extramedullary Myeloma

### Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS)

### Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPN):

1. Essential Thrombocythemia (ET)
2. Myelofibrosis (MF)
3. Polycythemia Vera (PV)