Epidemiologic Trends and Survival Outcomes in Patients with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma in The United States

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INTRODUCTION

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common subtype of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, characterized by its aggressive nature and heterogeneity.

In this study, we aimed to leverage publicly available databases to report on epidemiology of DLBCL.

OBJECTIVES

To determine the incidence and survival trends based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER).

METHODS

This was a retrospective study of cases diagnosed with DLBCL in the SEER database.

The epidemiology analysis set included cases diagnosed between 2000 and 2022 in the SEER 17 database (Nov 2024 submission).

Coverage: The SEER 17 database covers approximately 26.5% of the U.S. cancer population (based on 2020 census).

Incidence and survival rates were calculated using SEER*Stat software.

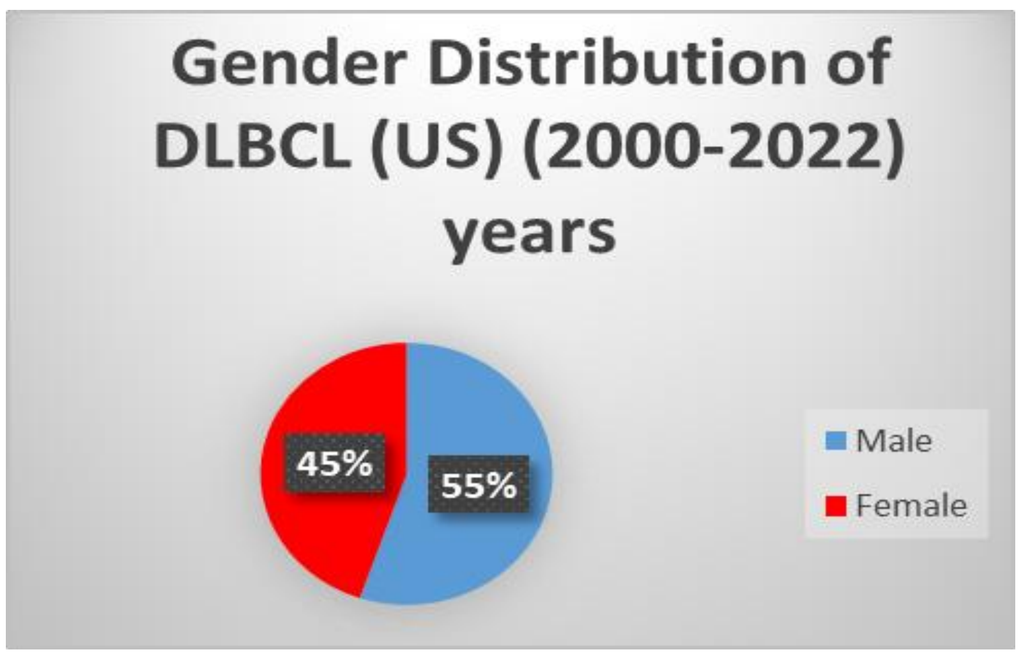
RESULTS

Total patients: 139,281 (2000–2022).

Gender:

Males: 55.2% (n=76,897).

Females: 44.8% (n=62,384).

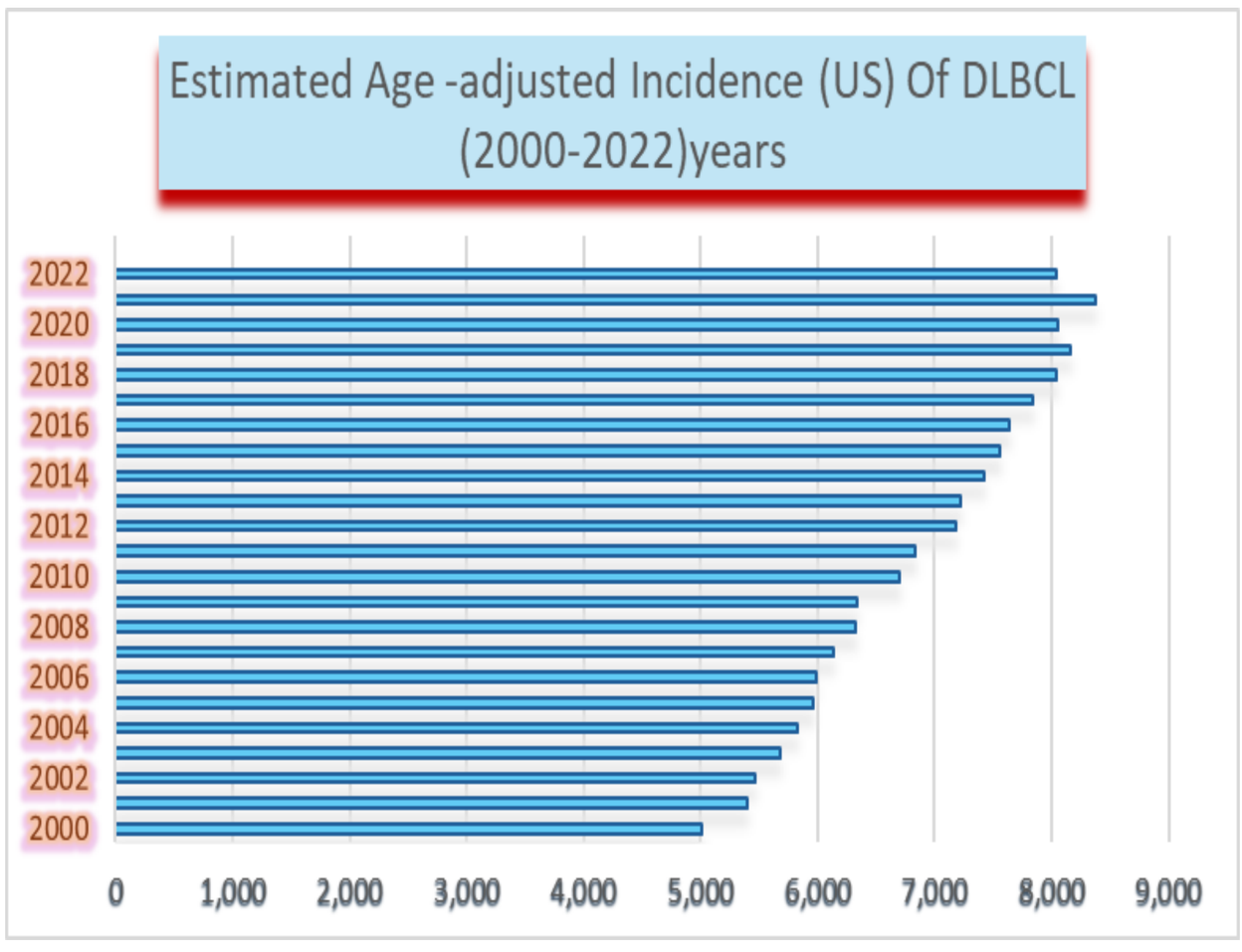


Race:

Non-Hispanic White: 69.1% (n=96,201).

Incidence Trends:

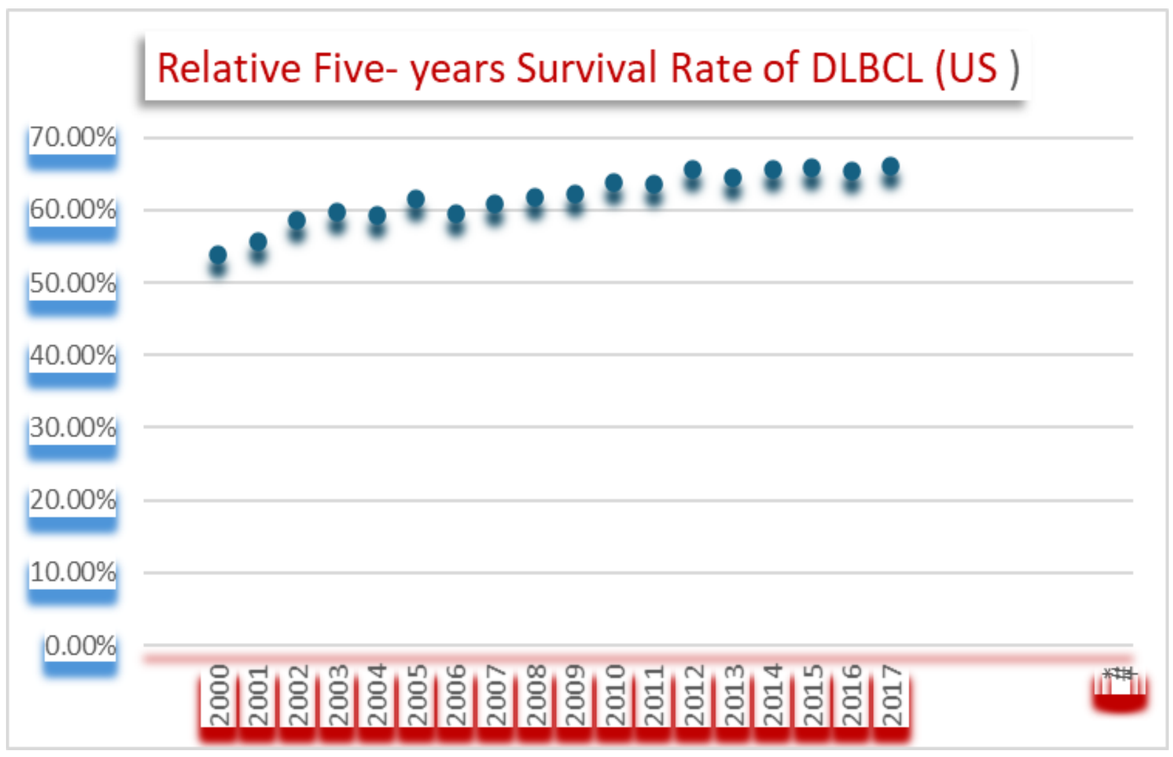
- **Highest peak** of diagnoses in 2021 (n=8,374).
- **Overall annual incidence rate:** 8 per 100,000.
- **Age distribution:** Incidence increased with age; highest incidence observed 70-74 years.



Survival Trends:

The relative five- years survival rate: 62.70% (95% CI 62.4% %-63 %).

Highest Relative five- years survival rate was noted in patients diagnosed in 2017 who had a relative five-year survival rate of 66% % (95% CI 64.60%- 67.5%).



CONCLUSIONS

Most patients with DLBCL were male and Non-Hispanic White

Diagnosis incidence of DLBCL increased with age.

Improved survival was observed in patients diagnosed after 2017.

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