Lymphoma is a blood cancer that develops in the lymphatic system, grows in out of control and develops malignant cells. These abnormal cancer cells grow and make more abnormal cells which then accumulate forming masses. The two main types are Hodgkin lymphoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). NHL is a group of blood cancers that have similar characteristic in how they develop, and its causes are still not clear. Risk factors are age, immunity status, infections, or exposure to chemicals. Lymphoma presents with a wide range of symptoms including cough, sweating, fatigue, fever, night sweat, chest pain, SOB, lymph node enlargement and weight loss. Diagnosis is made by laboratory studies, images, biopsy, and cytogenetics. Staging is based on the size and locations and whether the tumor spread to other side of the body, from stage 1 to stage 4. Lymphoma is a curable disease and people can live long life after being diagnosed. Chemotherapy has generally been presented as a rational and promising way to cancer treatment throughout the years; it is a drug treatment that uses powerful chemicals to kill fast-growing cells in your body. Chemotherapy is generally given in cycles: A treatment period is followed by a recovery period, then another treatment period, and so on. Many different chemotherapy drugs are available, and can be used alone or in combination to treat a wide variety of cancers. The regimen presently used in Saudi Arabia is combinations of Cyclophosphamide, Hydroxydaunorubicin, Oncovin (vincristine), Prednisolone, and Rituximab (CHOP, R-CHOP). The current literature lacks data on the subject to estimate the responsiveness in NHL patients in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Through this study, we aim to evaluate the efficacy of chemotherapy in NHL and additionally, we are willing to highlight this issue to generally improve cancer survival and specifically highlight the response in patients treated with R-CHOP and their lives with disease to be easier. Moreover, this study is aiming to evaluate non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients treated with different regimens of chemotherapy hoping for better understanding of the chemotherapy treatment and help decisions about if and when to change the treatment. This retrospective study took place in King Abdul Al Aziz Hospital (KAH) in Al Ahsa, which is one of the five hospitals of MNGHA (Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs in Saudi Arabia). The study period is from October 2015 to January 2016; data of the targeted patients will be collected from the list of the patients who have visited the hospital for cancer treatment, specifically, the chemotherapeutic treatment. a total of 50 eligible participants have been included.

Biography
Areeg Bala Elbahsire Moahmed Ahmed is currently working as a Physician in EMS unit of Al-Ahsa Hospital, Saudi Arabia. She graduated with MBBS in the year 2013 from Khartoum University. She has also done USMLE 1, 2. Her research interests include Oncology, Molecular Medicine etc.

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