

WHO Classification of Lymphoma (modified for educational purposes)

- Broad categories of lymphoma
 - B-cell lymphoma and related B cell disease
 - T-cell and NK-cell lymphoma
 - Hodgkin lymphoma

B cell lymphoma

- Follicular lymphoma
- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and subtypes
- Mantle cell lymphoma
- Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma
 - extranodal (MALT type)
 - nodal (monocytoid)
 - Splenic marginal zone (SLVL)
- Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma
- Burkitt's lymphoma/leukaemia
- Primary effusion lymphoma

Related B cell diseases

- B-cell prolymphocytic leukaemia
- Hairy cell leukaemia
- B cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma
- Myeloma/plasmacytoma/extra-osseous plasmacytoma

T cell lymphoma

- Peripheral T cell lymphoma, unspecified
- Mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome
- Blastic NK-cell lymphoma
- Extranodal NK/T cell lymphoma, nasal type
- Enteropathy-type T cell lymphoma
- Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma
- Subcutaneous panniculitis like T-cell lymphoma
- Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma - AILD
- Angiocentric lymphoma
- Adult T-cell lymphoma/leukaemia
- Primary cutaneous CD-30 positive T-cell lymphoproliferative disorders
 - anaplastic large cell lymphoma

Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Classical HL is further divided into the following 4 subtypes
 - Nodular sclerosis classical HL
 - Mixed cellularity classical HL
 - Lymphocyte depleted classical HL
 - Lymphocyte-rich classical HL
- Nodular, lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma