

Dave Coulier Is Cancer-Free Five Months After Diagnosis

Dave Coulier, of '90s "Full House" fame, also shares about side effects and his treatment for Stage III non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

April 23, 2025 By Laura Schmidt

Five months after his [blood cancer](#) diagnosis, actor Dave Coulier, best known for playing Uncle Joey on the family sitcom Full House, is cancer-free, his rep told [People](#).

In November 2024, Coulier shared that he had been diagnosed with Stage III [non-Hodgkin lymphoma](#) after noticing symptoms from an upper respiratory infection, which resulted in swelling of his [lymph nodes](#).

Last month, the 65-year-old actor revealed in an [interview with Parade](#) that he had had another biopsy on a lymph node in his neck, and the results were encouraging. Today, he is cancer-free.



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"[My wife] and I waited for a week to get the [biopsy](#) results back, and there is no sign of cancer," he told Parade. "One of the few times in my life when 'zero' has been a great number to hear."

Full House costar, Candace Cameron Bure, celebrated Coulier's good news [on Instagram](#).

"DAVE IS CANCER FREE!!!!" the actress captioned a selfie with Coulier and his wife, Melissa. "Join me in celebrating this AMAZING news—let's shower him with all the love in the world!"



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A post shared by Candace Cameron Bure (@candacecbure)

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is one of the most common cancers in the United States, accounting for about 4% of all cancers, according to the [American Cancer Society](#). This year, about 80,350 people will be diagnosed with the malignancy.

With [early diagnosis](#) and advanced treatment methods, non-Hodgkin lymphoma has a high [survival rate: about 83%](#). For his treatment, Coulier underwent several rounds of [chemotherapy](#)

throughout the last five months.

He talked about his [treatment](#) experience on a January 10 episode of his podcast, [Full House Rewind](#).

“The side effects have side effects,” he said “And then you take a drug to counteract that and this and that. So it’s this constant cocktail where your body is in fight-or-flight mode, and you’re just trying to adjust to, like, ‘OK, how am I adjusting to steroids? How am I adjusting to the chemo cocktail? And then, how am I adjusting to all these other things?’”



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A post shared by Dave Coulier (@dcoulier)

“I had a lot of cancer in my family,” Coulier told former costars Jodie Sweetin and Andrea Barber on the latest episode of the [How Rude, Tanneritos!](#) podcast. “So I saw what they went through, and I thought to myself, ‘If I can have just 10% of their strength, I’ll be able to power through this’ because they went through hell.”



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Since his diagnosis, Coulier has been spreading awareness about cancer and encouraging the public to get screened regularly.

Earlier this month, Coulier was honored as an ambassador for [The V Foundation for Cancer Research](#), which has funded nearly \$400 million in cancer research grants since 1993.



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“The one thing that just kept presenting itself to me was to tell other people about it. Talk to them about getting something as simple as prescreening or a breast exam, mammogram, a colonoscopy or a prostate exam,” he [told TODAY.com last November](#). “It’s a really simple thing to do, and it can add years to your life.”

To read more, click [#Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma](#) or read Cancer Health’s [Basics on Lymphoma](#). It reads in part:

What is lymphoma?

Lymphoma occurs when white blood cells of the immune system grow out of control. It can involve B cells, T cells or natural killer cells—three kinds of lymphocytes. There are two main types, Hodgkin lymphoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, each of which has multiple subtypes. Lymphoma can often be put into remission and in many cases can be cured, but, untreated, fast-growing lymphoma can be life-threatening.

How is lymphoma diagnosed?

Early detection and treatment of cancer increases the likelihood of good outcomes. The process of diagnosis starts with a physical exam and health history, including how long symptoms have been present.

A blood test known as a complete blood count takes an inventory of the different types of blood cells. A sample of lymph node tissue (a biopsy) or entire lymph nodes may be removed and examined under a microscope. In some cases, a bone marrow biopsy may be done. Cells are tested for biomarkers and genetic mutations to help determine the type of lymphoma and its potential treatment. Other imaging tests, including X-rays, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT) or MRI scans, may be done to see how much the cancer has spread.