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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A post shared by PARADE Magazine (@parademag)

"[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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A post shared by Andrea Barber (@andreabarber)

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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A post shared by The V Foundation for Cancer Research (@thevfoundation)

“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?
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> 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?
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> 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.

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