Purpose: The aim of this study was to assess the epidemiological and clinicopathological characteristics of primary extranodal non-Hodgkin lymphoma (pENL) patients, focusing on treatment and survival outcome. Methods: Between October 2003 and March 2012, 802 patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) were diagnosed and treated in two different cancer centers of Southern Turkey. Results: pENL, constituted 12.4% (100/802) of all NHL studied during this period. Median age of the patients was 56 years (range 17-87 years) and the male: female distribution was 3:2. Eighty-five of 100 patients (85%) were in stage I/II, 9/100 (9%) in stage III, whereas 6/100 (6%) were in stage IV. Head and neck lymphomas (HNL) constituted the most common site of pENL (51/100, 51%), followed by gastrointestinal lymphomas (GIL) (37/100, 37%), and cerebral lymphomas (CL) (5/100, 5%). Diffuse large B cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) was the most common histological type observed in 53% of patients, followed by marginal zone extranodal lymphoma (13%). Most of patients (76%) received CHOP containing regimen. Complet remission (CR) were achieved in 71% of patients. The median follow-up duration of all patients was reported as 37.6 months (range, 0.8-165 months). This period was reported as 137.5 months (range, 117.5-1578.6 months) in gastrointestinal lymphoma (GIL) patients, 119.0 months (range, 91.8-146.1 months) in head and neck lymphoma (HNL) patients, and 18.4 months (range, 12.6-24.1 months) in cerebral lymphoma (CL) patients. Conclusion: Head and neck, and the gastrointestinal tract were the two most common extranodal sites observed. Histologically DLBC accounted for the majority of cases. Most patients were on earlier stages, had low-low intermediate IPI scores and had a favorable prognosis.