Myelofibrosis (my-e-lo-fi-bro-sis) is a rare, life-threatening blood cancer where bone marrow is gradually replaced by scar tissue, disturbing the production of normal blood cells.

Myelofibrosis research is underway worldwide with scientific advances offering hope for patients with this rare and life-threatening blood cancer.

One of the three main types of myeloproliferative neoplasms, a group of related blood cancers, and of these has the worst prognosis.

Approximately 1 in every 100,000 people are estimated to be affected by the disease.

Most patients are 50-80 years old, but the disease can strike at any age.

Myelofibrosis can be a debilitating disease that gets worse over time.

After diagnosis, the average survival is about 5-6 years.

But patients with high-risk myelofibrosis survive an average of 1.3 years.

If left untreated, patients can experience a significantly higher disease burden and may have a lower life expectancy than patients who receive treatment.

Myelofibrosis research is underway worldwide with scientific advances offering hope for patients with this rare and life-threatening blood cancer.

REFERENCES