

MYELOFIBROSIS BY THE NUMBERS

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 cells¹⁻³

Myelofibrosis (MF) is **ONE OF THE THREE** main types of myeloproliferative neoplasms, a group of related blood cancers, and of these has the **WORST PROGNOSIS**⁴

Approximately



1 IN EVERY 100,000 PEOPLE

are estimated to be affected by the disease⁵

APPROXIMATELY 90%

of myelofibrosis patients have mutations that directly or indirectly activate the **JAK/STAT** signaling pathway, which may explain the development of the disease⁶



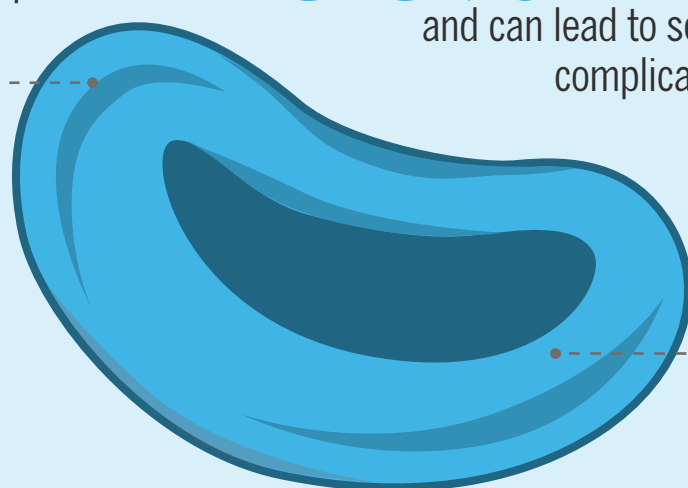
Most patients are **50-80 YEARS OLD**, but the **DISEASE CAN STRIKE AT ANY AGE**⁷

MYELOFIBROSIS CAN BE A DEBILITATING DISEASE THAT GETS WORSE OVER TIME^{3,8}

SYMPTOMS INCLUDE³:

- Fatigue/Weakness
- Shortness of Breath
- Fever/Night Sweats
- Itchy Skin
- Bone/Joint Pain
- Abdominal Pain
- Weight Loss

Enlarged spleen is present in about **90% OF PATIENTS** and can lead to serious complications⁹



The spleen can also grow to **10X ITS NORMAL SIZE**,

causing abdominal pain, high blood pressure, feeling of fullness and/or reduction in the number of blood cells¹⁰

After diagnosis, the average survival is **ABOUT**

5-6 YEARS¹¹

But patients with high-risk myelofibrosis survive an average of

1.3 YEARS¹¹

IF LEFT UNTREATED, patients can experience a significantly higher disease burden and may have a lower life expectancy than patients who receive treatment¹²

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

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