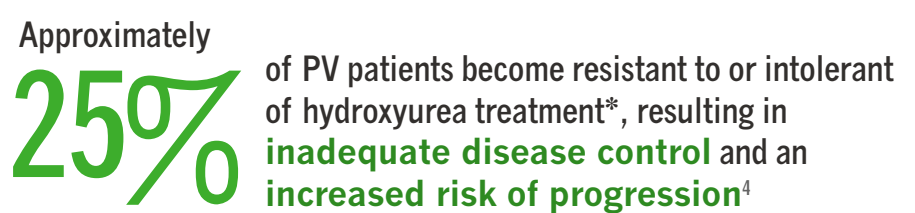
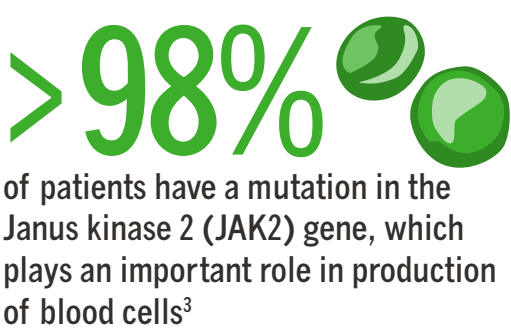
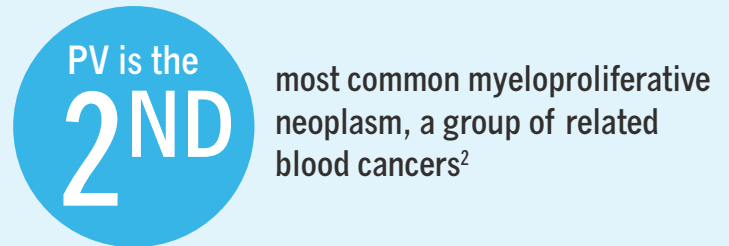
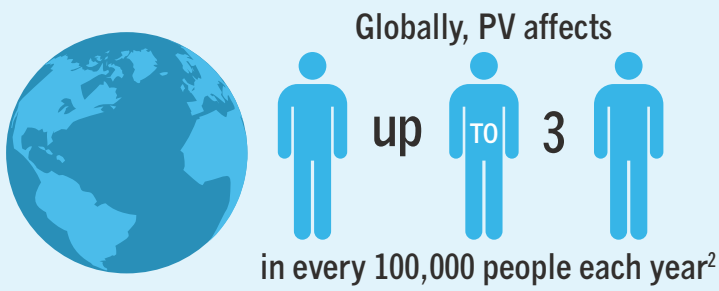


POLYCYTHEMIA VERA

by the Numbers

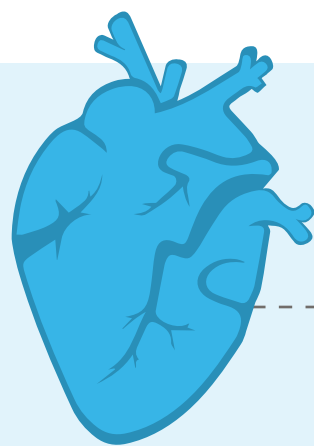
Polycythemia vera (PV) is a rare and incurable blood cancer associated with an overproduction of blood cells in the bone marrow¹



*according to ELN criteria

Inadequately controlled PV may be characterized by:⁵⁻⁷

- Hematocrit levels greater than 45% and/or elevated white blood cell count
- Need for frequent phlebotomy to keep hematocrit less than 45%
- Treatment-related adverse reactions
- Burdensome symptoms



In patients with PV, hematocrit levels above 45% are associated with a

4X higher rate of cardiovascular death⁵

DEFINITIONS

Hematocrit is a measure of the volume percentage of red blood cells in whole blood¹

Phlebotomy is a procedure to remove blood from the body to reduce the concentration of red blood cells¹

Median survival varies from **9.1** → **12.6** years with different therapies⁸



50% of patients treated with phlebotomy have to switch to other treatment by the 5th year due to reasons including risk of cardiovascular events and poor compliance⁹

In some cases, PV can evolve to myelofibrosis (post-PV MF) or acute myeloid leukemia (AML) over time¹⁰



Currently there is no cure for PV, and the treatment goal is to control symptoms and decrease the risk of complications¹

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