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

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

In patients with PV, hematocrit levels above 45% are associated with a 4X higher rate of cardiovascular death

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 compliance

Inadequately controlled PV may be characterized by:1-7
- 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

PHACEMACRTEMA VERA

Globally, PV affects up 1 in every 100,000 people each year

<98% of patients have a mutation in the Janus kinase 2 (JAK2) gene, which plays an important role in production of blood cells3

REFERENCES