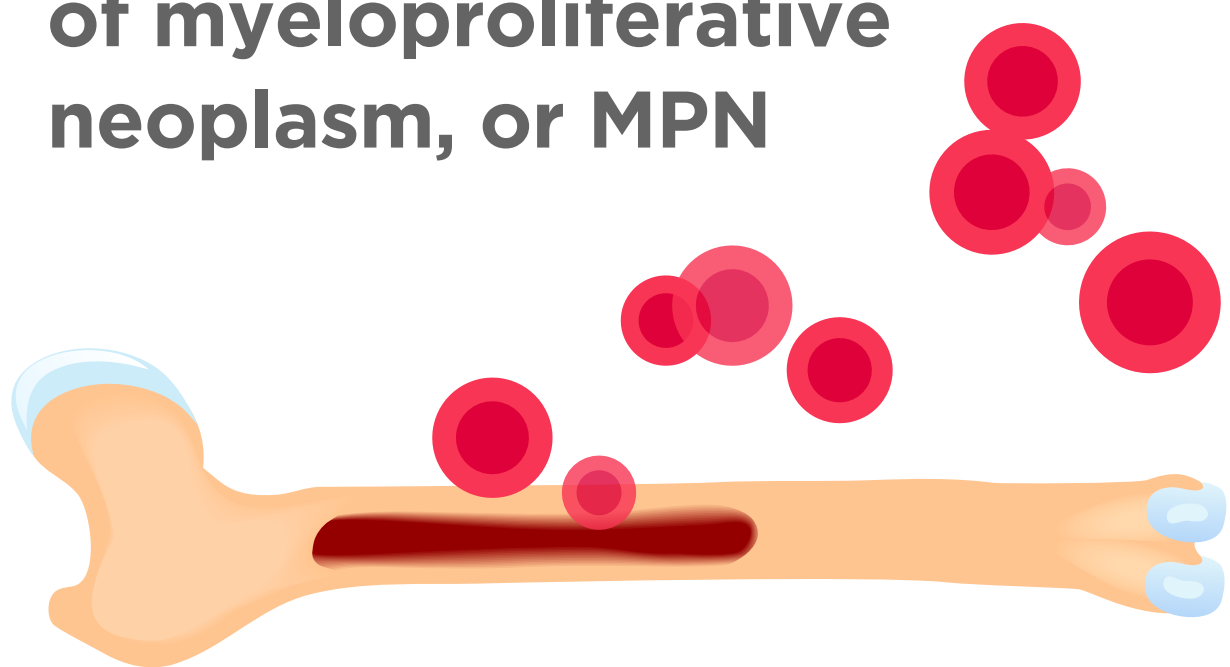


KEY FACTS ABOUT MYELOFIBROSIS (MF)

(My-ah-lo-fye-BRO-sis)

WHAT IS MF?

MF is a specific type of myeloproliferative neoplasm, or MPN



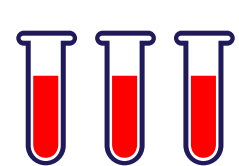
Myelofibrosis is a chronic blood cancer in which scar tissue forms in the bone marrow and impairs its ability to produce normal blood cells

MF IS:

- A rare blood cancer
- A serious, chronic condition
- Progressive

HOW IS MF DIAGNOSED?

There are different things your doctor may do to diagnose myelofibrosis, such as:



Order various blood tests



Perform imaging tests, like ultrasound or MRI

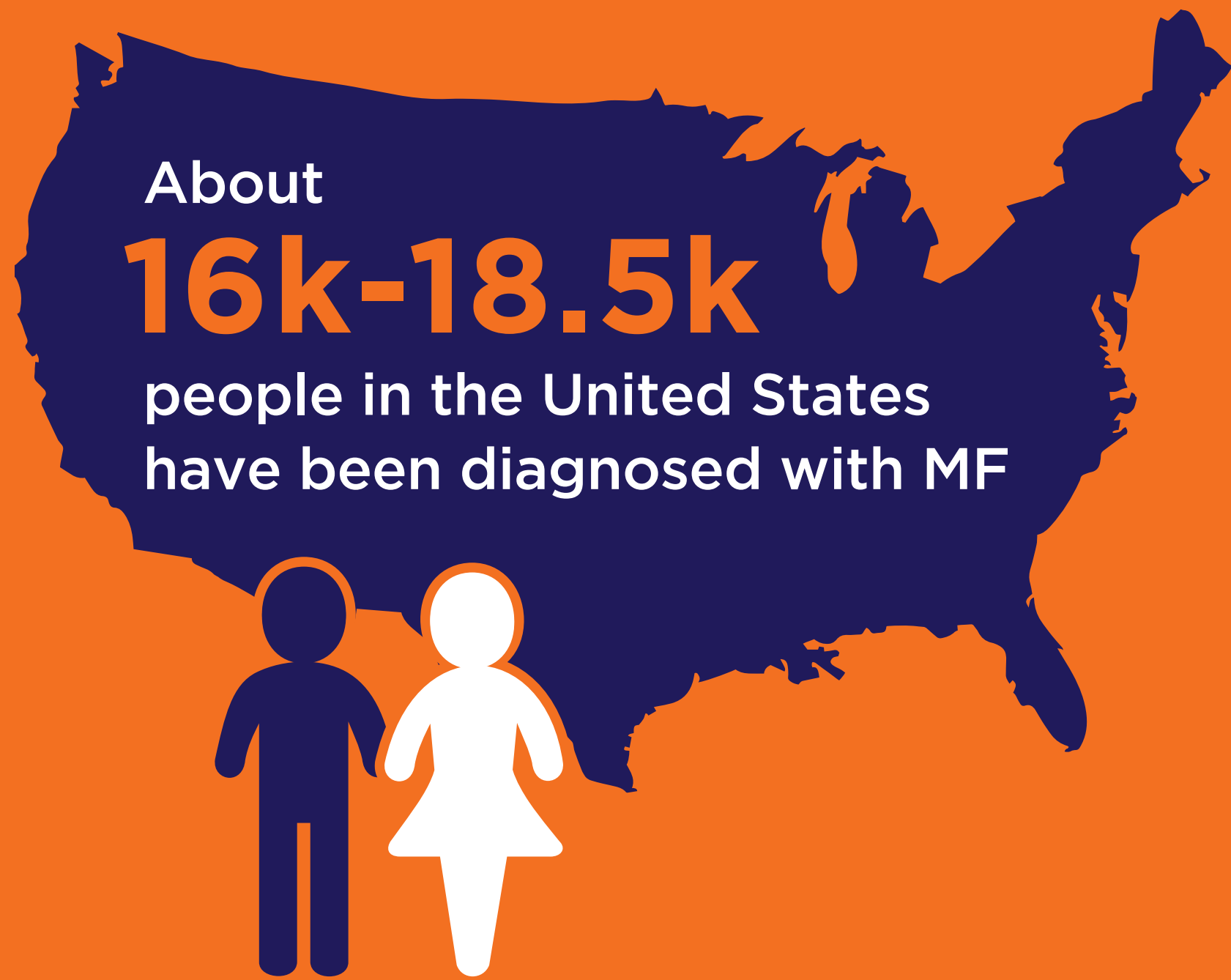


Conduct bone marrow biopsy



Order genetic testing

HOW COMMON IS MF?



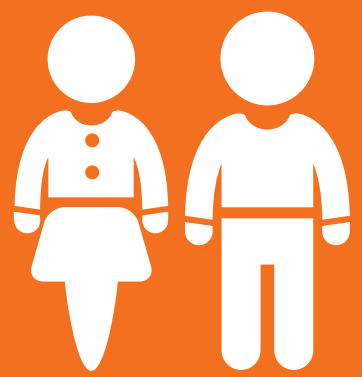
200,000

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) defines a rare disease as one that affects fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States. To date, the NIH has identified about 7,000 rare diseases

AGE:

0-50

50+



Can occur at any age; however, patients are usually over age 50 when they are diagnosed



Occurs in both men and women



WHAT CAUSES MF?



MF may be associated with changes in certain genes, called “mutations”

In MF, the bone marrow produces abnormal stem cells due to a change (or mutation) in the DNA. As they divide, they pass along the mutation to the new cells

Eventually, abnormal cells crowd out normal, healthy cells and disrupt the production of red and white blood cells, and platelets

JAK2 MUTATION

Between 50% and 60% of people with MF have a specific mutation of the Janus Kinase 2 gene (*JAK2*)

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF MF?

Fatigue
Night sweats
Bone/muscle pain
Itching
Abdominal/back pain
Gout

ABOUT **85%** of people with MF have an enlarged spleen

An enlarged spleen may cause some symptoms of MF, including:

- Pain or discomfort in the abdomen or under the left ribs
- Early feeling of fullness

The infographic features a central white human silhouette. Dotted orange lines connect various symptoms listed on the left to the abdominal area of the silhouette. To the right, a circular inset shows a detailed illustration of a red, enlarged spleen. Text boxes provide statistics and further details about the spleen's role in causing symptoms.

1/3 About one third of MF patients have no symptoms at diagnosis

WHAT OTHER HEALTH PROBLEMS CAN MF CAUSE?

MF CAN ALSO CAUSE MORE SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS, INCLUDING:

- Heart attack or stroke
- Infections
- Increased pressure on blood flow to the liver (portal hypertension)
- Bleeding complications
- Progression to leukemia

WHAT IS THE PROGNOSIS?

The prognosis varies widely in patients with MF

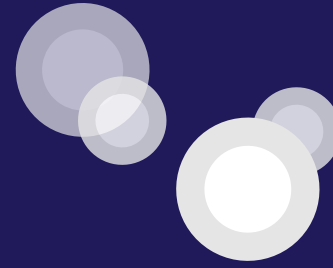
Each patient's prognostic risk factors should be evaluated individually. These factors may include:



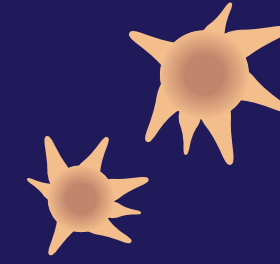
Being over age 65



The presence of certain symptoms



Having a higher than normal level of certain types of white blood cells



Having a lower than normal level of platelets



Anemia



Patients are advised to discuss prognosis with their doctors

HOW IS MF MONITORED?

Healthcare Professionals rely on regular blood work and monitoring to help detect any changes in their patients' condition

New or worsening symptoms should be reported to a Healthcare Professional

If you are affected by MF, your symptoms, blood counts, and even your feelings can help you identify your **MF STATE OF MINE**—or where you are on your journey with MF

**WHAT IS YOUR
MF STATE OF MINE?**



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