THRIVING WITH AN MPN: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CARE AND TREATMENT



Program Resource Guide

Classic Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPNs)	Your MPN Healthcare Team May Include:
 Primary Myelofibrosis (MF) Essential Thrombocythemia (ET) Polycythemia Vera (PV) 	 Local Oncologist Blood Cancer Expert (hematologist) Nurse and/or Advanced Practice Provider (APP) Stem Cell Transplant Specialist Pharmacist

Resources for MPN Information

- Leukemia & Lymphoma Society: <u>LLS.org</u>
- MPN Cancer Connection: mpncancerconnection.org
- MPN Research Foundation: mpnresearchfoundation.org
- MPN Voice: mpnvoice.org.uk
- Clinicaltrials.gov

Glossary Terms

Anagrelide (Agrylin): Cytoreductive therapy used to treat the overproduction of blood platelets.

Anemia: A condition that develops when the body lacks sufficient red blood cells. Symptoms of anemia may include fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath, among others.

Bone Marrow Biopsy: A procedure that involves collecting a small sample of bone marrow, usually from the hip bone, in order to be examined by a laboratory. This procedure is used to confirm an MPN diagnosis and may be used to monitor the disease over time.

Hydroxyurea (Hydrea): Oral chemotherapy agent used as a cytoreductive therapy in myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs) to control the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, platelets, and to reduce spleen size.

Interferon Therapy: A type of therapy that interferes with the ability of viruses to reproduce and also boosts the immune system.

Ropeginterferon alfa-2b (Besremi): FDA-approved treatment for patients with polycythemia vera (PV).

Phlebotomy: Removal of blood from the veins in order to lower blood volume and reduce excess red blood cells.

Stem Cell Transplant: Also called a bone marrow transplant, is a procedure in which healthy blood stem cells are used to replace damaged or diseased bone marrow. This procedure can be used to treat certain types of blood cancers.

About JAK2 (JAK2V617F) Mutation

- JAK2 mutation: An acquired mutation in the majority of patients with MPNs.
- Approximately 50% of patients with myelofibrosis (MF) and essential thrombocythemia (ET) have this mutation.
- Approximately 95% of patients with polycythemia vera (PV) have this mutation.

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Shared Decision-Making (SDM)	Pillars of Managing MPN Care
Process of communication by which patients and clinicians collaborate to make healthcare decisions. The process encourages patients to take a more active role in their care and treatment.	 Quality of Life Complications Disease Progression Managing Side Effects
MPN Treatment Types	Steps to Choosing an MPN Treatment
 Aspirin Biologic Agents (e.g., Interferon) Cytoreductive Chemotherapy (e.g., Hydroxyurea) Hypomethylating Agents JAK Inhibitors Phlebotomy Clinical Trials 	 Identify and Confirm Diagnosis Define the Patient Goals Review Treatment Options Available Weigh the Pros and Cons of Each
IAM Inhibitania	

JAK Inhibitors

JAK Inhibitors: A class of therapy that interferes with the activation of the JAK-STAT pathway.

- Ruxolitinib (Jakafi): JAK inhibitor therapy approved for the treatment of myelofibrosis and polycythemia vera.
- Fedratinib (Inrebic): JAK inhibitor therapy approved for the treatment of myelofibrosis.
- **Momelotinib**: JAK inhibitor being studied for the treatment of myelofibrosis.
- Pacritinib: JAK inhibitor being studied for the treatment of myelofibrosis.

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