

MANAGING LIFE WITH AN MPN: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Program Resource Guide

Considerations When Choosing MPN Therapy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medication type How treatment is administered or delivered Pre-existing health issues or comorbidities Financial impact 	
Myelofibrosis (MF) Treatment Options	
<p>JAK inhibitor therapies</p> <p>Stem cell transplant for high-risk patients</p> <p>Treatments to manage anemia</p>	
<p>Approved JAK Inhibitors for Myelofibrosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruxolitinib (Jakafi) Fedratinib (Inrebic) Pacritinib (Vonjo) 	<p>Momelotinib: JAK inhibitor being studied in clinical trials for the treatment of myelofibrosis.</p>
Polycythemia Vera (PV) Treatment Options	Essential Thrombocythemia (ET) Treatment Options
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phlebotomy Aspirin Hydroxyurea (Hydrea) Interferon Jakafi (JAK Inhibitor) BESREMi (ropeginterferon alfa-2b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment, monitoring of thrombotic risk Aspirin Interferon Hydroxyurea (Hydrea) Anagrelide (Agrylin)
<p>BESREMi (ropeginterferon alfa-2b): FDA-approved treatment for patients with polycythemia vera (PV).</p> <p>Rusfertide (PTG-300): Treatment being studied for phlebotomy-dependent polycythemia vera (PV) patients.</p>	
Common MPN Mutations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JAK2 (JAK2V617F) Calreticulin (CALR) MPL 	<p>JAK2 mutation: An acquired mutation in the majority of patients with MPNs. The mutation is found in approximately 50% of myelofibrosis (MF) and essential thrombocythemia (ET) patients and 95% of polycythemia vera (PV) patients.</p>
Possible Indicators of Disease Progression	Determining MPN Treatment Effectiveness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in blood count Change in symptoms Increasing spleen size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of blood counts Control of symptoms and symptom burden

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Possible Treatments for MPN-Related Itching (Pruritis)	MPN Educational Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ JAK inhibitors ▪ Antihistamines ▪ Antidepressants ▪ UV light therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MPN Advocacy & Education International: mpnadvocacy.com ▪ MPN Research Foundation: mpnrf.org ▪ The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society: lls.org ▪ American Cancer Society: cancer.org

Glossary Terms

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

Anemia (iron deficiency 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: 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.

Genetic Testing (molecular profiling or biomarker testing): Laboratory testing that identifies certain gene mutations, proteins, chromosomal abnormalities and/or other molecular changes that are unique to an individual's disease. In cancer, it may be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

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

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

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.

Pruritis: Severe itching of the skin, a common and challenging symptom for patients with PV.

Rusfertide (PTG-300): Being studied for the treatment of phlebotomy-dependent polycythemia vera (PV) patients.

Standard of Care: An established guideline that is consensus among experts as the most appropriate and/or effective treatment for a specific type and stage of cancer.

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