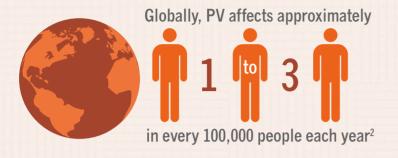
POLYCYTHEMIA VERA by the Numbers

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



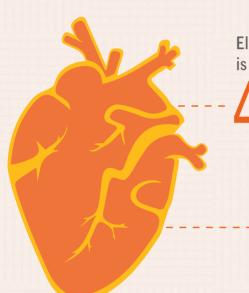


most common myeloproliferative neoplasm, a group of related blood cancers²

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

Median age at diagnosis is 60 but can occur at any age⁴

In patients with PV, hematocrit levels above indicate an increased risk of blood clots1



Elevated hematocrit level is associated with a

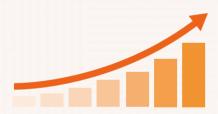
higher rate of cardiovascular

> Cardiovascular complications account for approximately

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

Currently there is no cure, and treatment options are limited¹



A proportion of patients become intolerant or resistant to commonly available therapies and therefore are unable to effectively control their disease, which is associated with an increased risk of progression^{7,8} treated with phlebotomy have to switch to other

treatment by the 5th year due to reasons including risk of cardiovascular events and poor compliance9

Median survival varies from

years with different therapies⁷

Research is underway to help beat the odds and improve the lives of patients with PV

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