**Myelofibrosis: A Rare Blood Cancer**

- **Incidence**: ~135,000 cases in the United States
- **Prevalence**: ~300,000 people affected worldwide

**Myelofibrosis is Complex**

15% of patients die from PV
Prevalence from PV to MF

**BY THE NUMBERS: U.S. STATS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutation Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genetic</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Primary Ways</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Out More</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What Happens?**

- The bone marrow, which produces enough cells, becomes fibrous.
- The liver and spleen become enlarged.
- The spleen, liver, and bone marrow become enlarged.
- And get really sick.

**3 Primary Ways MF Affects People**

1. **Reticulin Fibrosis**: High in a specific area (e.g., a lung).
2. **Intramedullary Fibrosis**: High in a specific area (e.g., a liver).
3. **Endothelial Stimulation**: Involvement of bone marrow, spleen, and liver.

**Find Out More**

- **Resources**: Learn more about MF and find support networks.
- **Research**: Stay updated on the latest MF research and treatment advancements.

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**MYELOFIBROSIS**

- A rare blood cancer characterized by abnormal growth of connective tissue in the bone marrow, leading to reduced blood cell production.
- Symptoms may include fatigue, shortness of breath, and an enlarged spleen.
- Diagnosis is typically made through bone marrow biopsy and blood tests.
- Treatment options may include medications, chemotherapy, and bone marrow transplantation.
- Early detection and treatment can improve quality of life and survival rates.

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**REFERENCES**