KEY FACTS ABOUT ESSENTIAL THROMBOCYTHEMIA (ET)
(e-SEN-chel throm-bo-sigh-THEE-me-uh)

WHAT IS ET?

ET is a specific type of myeloproliferative neoplasm, or MPN.

ET IS:
- A rare blood cancer in which a person’s body makes too many blood platelets (also known as thrombocytes)
- Platelets in patients with ET may not function appropriately, and cause a blockage in blood vessels, or less commonly, bleeding problems
- Also known as primary thrombocytemia

HOW IS ET DIAGNOSED?

Doctors may perform tests that look for:
- A high platelet count that persists over time
- The presence of the JAK2 or other genetic mutation
- No evidence of a different condition causing increased platelet counts

Some of the blood and bone marrow tests used to help confirm a diagnosis of ET may include:
- Complete blood count (CBC)
- Blood smear
- Genetic testing
- Bone marrow aspiration
- Bone marrow biopsy
HOW COMMON IS ET?

About 71k-88k people in the U.S. have ET.

- 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+

ET is more common in people older than 50 years of age. ET is more common in women.

WHAT CAUSES ET?

The cause of ET is not fully understood.

JAK2 MUTATION

About 50% of the people with ET have a specific mutation—or change—in a certain gene in the body called the Janus Kinase 2 (JAK2) gene.

WHAT FACTORS AFFECT THE COURSE OF ET?

There are some factors that can affect the course or outcome of the condition. They are:

- The age of the patient
- Whether the patient has a history of a clot, or other risk factors like diabetes or high cholesterol
Some people with ET have no symptoms. They may not know they have the condition until they develop a blood clot or other complication.

ET can cause more serious problems, including:

- Clotting complications
- Pregnancy complications
- Excessive bleeding
- Stroke
- Heart attack
- Progression to another MPN, such as myelofibrosis (MF)
- Progression to acute leukemia
WHAT IS THE PROGNOSIS?

ET typically does not shorten life expectancy.

However, medical supervision is important to prevent or treat complications.

Each person’s medical situation is unique and should be evaluated individually by a doctor who specializes in treating blood cancers.

HOW IS ET MONITORED?

If you are affected by ET, your symptoms, blood counts, and even your feelings can help you identify your **ET State of Mine**—or where you are on your journey with ET.

Each patient’s condition is unique and should be evaluated individually, by his or her Healthcare Professional.

In patients under 60 who have no symptoms or other risk factors for blood clots, Healthcare Professionals may monitor for ET through routine checkups and periodic tests.

In patients over 60 who have had blood clots, Healthcare Professionals will monitor with tests and may prescribe medicine to lower platelet counts.

WHAT IS YOUR ET STATE OF MINE?

To learn more, visit [www.VoicesofMPN.com](http://www.VoicesofMPN.com)

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