Jakafi is used to treat adults with intermediate or high-risk myelofibrosis (MF), including primary MF, post–polycythemia vera MF and post–essential thrombocythemia MF.

Please see Important Safety Information beginning on page 14 and the Full Prescribing Information, which includes a more complete discussion of the risks associated with Jakafi.
Living with myelofibrosis (MF)

DISCOVER YOUR PATH TO POSSIBLE

If you have been diagnosed with intermediate or high-risk MF, you know how difficult it can be to live with the disease. Because your disease is not visible on the outside, friends and family may not understand how the disease is affecting you. Know that you are not alone.

Move your journey in the direction that’s right for you.

When you’re living with a rare disease like MF, the path you take to move your treatment journey forward depends on your individual condition as well as the decisions you make with your Healthcare Professional.

When discussing your treatment options with your Healthcare Professional, be sure to ask about Jakafi. Jakafi (JAK-ah-fye) is the first and only prescription medicine approved by the FDA to treat people with intermediate or high-risk myelofibrosis (MF), including primary MF, post–polycythemia vera MF and post–essential thrombocythemia MF.

This guide was written to help you learn more about your condition as you discover what’s possible with Jakafi. It includes a detailed description of Jakafi, how it is thought to work, safety information, and what can typically be expected with treatment if you and your Healthcare Professional decide that Jakafi is right for you.

Jakafi can cause serious side effects including low blood counts and infection. Some people taking Jakafi have developed non-melanoma skin cancer. You may have changes in your blood cholesterol levels. These are not all the risks. Please read the Important Safety Information beginning on page 14 and the Full Prescribing Information, which includes a more complete discussion of the risks associated with Jakafi.
What is MF?

MF is a rare, chronic blood cancer that affects the bone marrow and the production of blood cells. People with MF typically have:

- Scarring in the bone marrow called fibrosis (fye-BRO-sis)
- Too few or too many blood cells
- Symptoms such as itching, night sweats, bone and muscle pain, abdominal discomfort, early feeling of fullness, and pain under the left ribs

Bone marrow is where blood cells are made. As scar tissue builds up, the bone marrow can’t make enough blood cells. The spleen, which is an organ near the stomach under the left ribs, partially takes over making blood cells. This may make the spleen get bigger, a condition called splenomegaly (splee-nuh-MEG-uh-lee).

Who gets MF?

Although MF can occur in persons of any age, it is more common later in life. People are usually around 65 years old when they learn they have MF.

About 16,000 to 18,500 people in the United States live with MF.

About 80% of these people have intermediate or high-risk MF.
About myelofibrosis (MF)

What factors affect the course of MF?

There are many things that can affect the course—or progression—of your MF. These things are called risk factors. Risk factors that may affect the course of your condition include:

- Being over age 65
- The presence of certain symptoms like fever and weight loss
- Anemia—a condition in which you have a low number of red blood cells
- Elevated levels of white blood cells
- Elevated levels of immature blood cells

If you have one or more of these risk factors, you may have intermediate or high-risk MF.

What are the stages of MF?

MF is a chronic, progressive disease. That means it doesn’t go away, and it usually gets worse over time. In its early stages, MF may be silent. You may or may not experience symptoms even though the disease may be progressing. As the disease gets worse, however, the symptoms may also start to get worse.

It is estimated that approximately 80% of people diagnosed with MF have intermediate or high-risk MF.
What causes MF?

MF is a complex condition, and researchers are still trying to discover its exact cause. Evidence suggests that proteins called Janus-associated kinases, or JAKs, are involved. JAKs send signals that affect the production of blood cells in the bone marrow.

When JAKs are working normally, they help the body make the right number of blood cells. When JAKs send too many signals, they cause the bone marrow to produce an abnormal number of blood cells. This is called overactive signaling. Overactive JAK signaling is a key contributor to the development of MF. When JAKs aren’t working normally, they can also cause bone marrow scarring, an enlarged spleen, and other symptoms.

Overactive JAK signaling may also result in the overproduction of certain proteins called cytokines (SIGH-toe-kines). Cytokines can cause inflammation. When your body has too many of these proteins, you may experience various symptoms related to MF.

Scientists think that overactive JAK signaling may sometimes be related to genetic changes. These changes are called mutations. About half of people with MF have a mutation of the Janus kinase 2 (JAK2) gene. However, even if you don’t have the JAK2 mutation, you still can have overactive signaling and MF.

Can MF develop from other myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs)?

MF belongs to a group of diseases called myeloproliferative neoplasms (MY-ah-lo-pro-LIF-er-uh-tiv NEE-o-plaz-uhms), or MPNs. If MF is a person’s first MPN, then it is called primary myelofibrosis.

In other cases, another MPN, like polycythemia vera (PV) or essential thrombocytopenia (ET) can turn into MF. When this happens, it is called post–polycythemia vera MF or post–essential thrombocytopenia MF. Approximately 20% of MF patients have progressed from PV or ET.

Talk to your Healthcare Professional about your individual situation and what you can expect over time.
What are common symptoms of MF?

MF affects each person differently. Some people have no symptoms. In others, MF symptoms can be severe. **Common symptoms of MF include:**

- Night sweats
- Itching
- Bone/muscle pain

These are not all the symptoms of MF, but about 50% to 60% of people with MF report having these types of symptoms.

What are other findings in MF?

An enlarged spleen—also known as splenomegaly (splee-nuh-MEG-uh-lee)—is a common finding in people with MF. In fact, about 85% of people with MF present with splenomegaly at diagnosis.

**Approximately 85% of people with MF present with an enlarged spleen.**

Your spleen helps your body fight infection and filter unwanted material, such as old or damaged blood cells. The increased number of blood cells caused by MF makes your spleen work harder than normal. This may cause the spleen to get bigger.

Symptoms of an enlarged spleen include:

- Abdominal discomfort
- Pain under the left ribs
- Early feeling of fullness

Is keeping track of your symptoms important?

Although MF is a chronic, progressive disease, it can be treated, and the symptoms can be managed.

Talk to your Healthcare Professional about any symptoms you are experiencing. Sometimes the symptoms may seem like they are related to something else. Even if you are not sure they are related to your MF, talking to your Healthcare Professional about your symptoms helps you both:

- Understand how your MF is affecting you
- Follow how your MF is changing over time
- Discuss options for managing your MF and its symptoms

Wherever you are in your journey with MF, you can take an active role in your care. Regular monitoring and medical care can help detect any changes in your disease. Paying attention to your symptoms as well as working with your Healthcare Professional to monitor them is important.
What is Jakafi?

Before Jakafi, no drug therapies were approved to specifically treat certain types of myelofibrosis (MF). Instead, Healthcare Professionals used medicines approved for other diseases to try to help control the signs and symptoms of MF.

Jakafi is the first and only prescription medicine approved by the FDA to treat patients with intermediate to high-risk myelofibrosis (MF), including primary MF, post–polycythemia vera MF and post–essential thrombocythemia MF.

How does Jakafi work?

Overactive JAK signaling is a key contributor to the progression of MF. Jakafi targets JAKs to reduce overactive JAK signaling.

Jakafi may cause your platelet, red blood cell, or white blood cell counts to be lowered. Your Healthcare Professional will perform blood tests to check your blood counts before you start Jakafi and regularly during your treatment. Your Healthcare Professional may change your dose of Jakafi or stop your treatment based on the results of your blood tests. Tell your Healthcare Professional right away if you develop or have worsening symptoms such as unusual bleeding, bruising, tiredness, shortness of breath, or a fever.
Important Safety Information

**What important safety information do I need to know?**

**Jakafi can cause serious side effects, including:**

**Low blood counts:** Jakafi® (ruxolitinib) may cause your platelet, red blood cell, or white blood cell counts to be lowered. If you develop bleeding, stop taking Jakafi and call your healthcare provider. Your healthcare provider will perform blood tests to check your blood counts before you start Jakafi and regularly during your treatment. Your healthcare provider may change your dose of Jakafi or stop your treatment based on the results of your blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop or have worsening symptoms such as unusual bleeding, bruising, tiredness, shortness of breath, or a fever.

**Infection:** You may be at risk for developing a serious infection during treatment with Jakafi. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any of the following symptoms of infection: chills, nausea, vomiting, aches, weakness, fever, painful skin rash or blisters.

**Skin cancers:** Some people who take Jakafi have developed certain types of non-melanoma skin cancers. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any new or changing skin lesions.

**Increases in cholesterol:** You may have changes in your blood cholesterol levels. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your cholesterol levels during your treatment with Jakafi.

*Continued on next page*

**The most common side effects of Jakafi include:** low platelet count, low red blood cell counts, bruising, dizziness, headache.

These are not all the possible side effects of Jakafi. Ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for more information. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

**Before taking Jakafi, tell your healthcare provider about:** all the medications, vitamins, and herbal supplements you are taking and all your medical conditions, including if you have an infection, have or had tuberculosis (TB) or have been in close contact with someone who has TB, have or had hepatitis B, have or had liver or kidney problems, are on dialysis, had skin cancer, or have any other medical condition. Take Jakafi exactly as your healthcare provider tells you. Do not change your dose or stop taking Jakafi without first talking to your healthcare provider. Do not drink grapefruit juice while on Jakafi.

Women should not take Jakafi while pregnant or planning to become pregnant, or if breast-feeding.

Please see the Full Prescribing Information, which includes a more complete discussion of the risks associated with Jakafi.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch), or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

You may also report side effects to Incyte Medical Information at 1-855-463-3463.
Jakafi has been shown to reduce spleen size and improve the core symptoms of myelofibrosis (MF) in some patients.

**How may Jakafi reduce spleen size in MF?**

In a clinical trial, Jakafi reduced the size of the spleen by a set goal of at least 35% in 42% of people with MF when measured after 6 months of treatment.

In contrast, less than 1% of people taking a placebo (sugar pill) reached that goal.

Also in this trial, 99% of people on Jakafi had some response to therapy. This means that they had a reduction in spleen size even if it was less than the 35% goal achieved by some patients.

Talk to your Healthcare Professional to see if Jakafi may be right for you.

Jakafi can cause serious side effects including low blood counts and infection. Some people taking Jakafi have developed non-melanoma skin cancer. You may have changes in your blood cholesterol levels. These are not all the risks. Please read the Important Safety Information beginning on page 14 and the Full Prescribing Information, which includes a more complete discussion of the risks associated with Jakafi.

**How may Jakafi improve the core symptoms of intermediate or high-risk MF?**

In a clinical trial, Jakafi was said to work if people showed at least a 50% improvement in their Total Symptom Score (TSS) after 6 months of treatment. The TSS represents a group of symptoms that were measured over a 6-month period.

The symptoms included in the Total Symptom Score (TSS) were:

- Night sweats
- Pain under the left ribs
- Abdominal discomfort
- Bone/muscle pain
- Itching
- Early feeling of fullness

In the trial, 46% of the people taking Jakafi saw at least a 50% improvement in their TSS score compared with only 5% of patients taking placebo.

In fact, 80% of the patients taking Jakafi had some level of symptom improvement—even if it wasn’t 50%—while most of the people taking placebo actually saw their symptoms worsen. This means their symptoms got somewhat better.

Although every person taking Jakafi may not experience the same results, clinical studies showed that Jakafi helped some patients reduce spleen size and improve the core symptoms of MF.
FOR ELIGIBLE PATIENTS TAKING JAKAFI® (ruxolitinib)

IncyteCARES (Connecting to Access, Reimbursement, Education and Support) is an assistance program that can help support you when you're starting Jakafi and throughout your treatment journey. As an eligible patient, you can work one-on-one with a registered nurse, OCN®, who can help you address a variety of specific needs:

Financial Assistance Options

- **Insurance assistance**
  - Help with understanding your insurance coverage for Jakafi and, if needed, providing information about appealing insurance denials and coverage restrictions

- **Copay/coinsurance assistance***
  - Pay as little as $25 per month if you have commercial or private insurance (eg, BCBS, Aetna)

- **Patient Assistance Program (PAP)**†
  - If you have no prescription coverage for Jakafi, you may be provided Jakafi free of charge

- **Temporary coverage**† for insurance delays
  - Help with getting Jakafi if you experience an insurance coverage delay

*Terms, conditions, and additional eligibility criteria apply. Valid prescription for Jakafi for an FDA-approved indication is required. Amount of savings for the purchase of Jakafi will not exceed $25,000 per year. Program benefits are subject to a monthly limit. Uninsured, cash-paying patients are not eligible. Patients insured through Medicare, Medicaid, and TRICARE are not eligible. See full criteria at IncyteCARES.com.

† Terms, conditions, and additional eligibility criteria apply. Valid prescription for Jakafi for an FDA-approved indication is required. Patients insured through Medicare, Medicaid, and TRICARE are not eligible. Free product is offered to eligible patients without any purchase contingency or other obligation.

Education & Support

- **Learn more about Jakafi**
  - Partner with a registered nurse, OCN®, who can answer many of your questions
  - Receive informative tips, tools, and resources about your condition and Jakafi

- **Delivery coordination for Jakafi**
  - An IncyteCARES nurse can coordinate delivery of Jakafi to your home or to your Healthcare Professional's office

Connection to Support Services

- **IncyteCARES can identify and refer you to independent foundations**‡ that may be able to assist with:
  - Arranging transportation to and from medical appointments
  - Travel cost assistance
  - Copay/coinsurance
  - Emotional and educational support

‡ Some foundations or organizations may receive or have received donations from Incyte Corporation.

IncyteCARES is here to help
Get help on your journey with Jakafi. Enroll in IncyteCARES.

Connect with IncyteCARES today!
Visit: [www.IncyteCARES.com](http://www.IncyteCARES.com), or call 1-855-4-Jakafi (1-855-452-5234) Monday through Friday, 8 AM–8 PM, ET