Symptoms frequently occurring in patients with MF (≥50%) include fatigue, early satiety, inactivity, itching (pruritus).

Itching (pruritus) is a common symptom in patients with MF, regardless of baseline (BL) platelet count or after Week 24 assessment.

Myelofibrosis (MF) is a life-threatening hematologic malignancy characterized by splenomegaly and bone marrow fibrosis.

The MPN-SAF is a patient-reported outcome (PRO) assessment tool designed to measure MF-related symptom burden.

The analyses were performed separately using the MPN-SAF v2.0 and were reported with initial pacritinib treatment; for all but bone pain, additional reductions in mean percent changes from baseline were observed at Weeks 24 and 48 (Table 5).

The proportion of patients with TSS reductions ≥50% increased with time and was greater than observed with BAT at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.

The probability of survival at Week 108 for evaluable patients who achieved ≥50% reduction in TSSR was greater than those observed at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.

CONCLUSIONS

The proportion of patients achieving a TSS reduction ≥50% with pacritinib was greater than those observed at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.

The probability of survival at Week 108 for evaluable patients who achieved ≥50% reduction in TSSR was greater than those observed at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.

The proportion of patients achieving a TSS reduction ≥50% with pacritinib was greater than those observed at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.

The probability of survival at Week 108 for evaluable patients who achieved ≥50% reduction in TSSR was greater than those observed at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.

The proportion of patients achieving a TSS reduction ≥50% with pacritinib was greater than those observed at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.

The probability of survival at Week 108 for evaluable patients who achieved ≥50% reduction in TSSR was greater than those observed at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.

The proportion of patients achieving a TSS reduction ≥50% with pacritinib was greater than those observed at Week 24 among patients treated with pacritinib.