Your guide to

Inrebic® (Fedratinib)

Information and advice

MPN voice

MPN voice

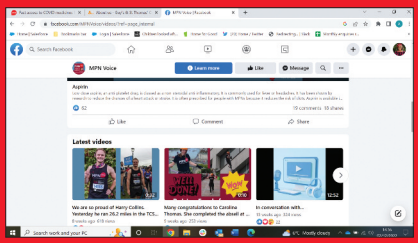
Supporting patients and families affected by MPN

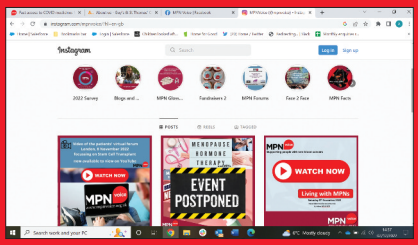
Established by a group of MPN patients in 2003, MPN Voice, registered under the auspices of Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation, has a website with a lively online community and up to date information on essential thrombocythaemia (ET), polycythaemia vera (PV), and myelofibrosis (MF).

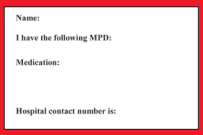
Backed by leading healthcare professionals, MPN Voice also publishes MPN disease and drug leaflets, runs regular in-person regional and online patient forums, has a prominent social media presence, funds MPN research and offers a buddy scheme.

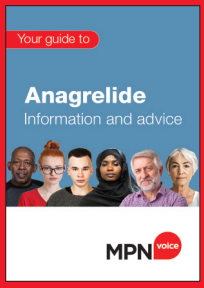
For more information visit the website **www.mpnvoice.org.uk**

Email **info@mpnvoice.org.uk**









What is this leaflet about?

This leaflet is for people with myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs). It provides information about the medicine Inrebic® which contains fedratinib. In this leaflet you will learn:

- What Inrebic® is and how it works
- What you need to know before taking Inrebic®
- How to take and store Inrebic®
- Answers to frequently asked questions
- How to feel your best while taking Inrebic®

The leaflet provides information that can aid your decision about taking Inrebic®, and is a reference for people already taking this medication. It is important that in addition to reading this leaflet you also read the information provided with your medicine.

What is Myelofibrosis (MF)?

Myelofibrosis (MF) is a rare blood cancer which affects the way blood cells are produced in the body. People over the age of sixty are most likely to have this disease, with men and women equally at risk, although MF can often be diagnosed in younger people.

MF affects the bone marrow, the “factory” inside our bodies which produces blood cells. MF causes scar tissue and fibrous tissue to build up inside the bone marrow, so that the marrow can’t produce blood cells effectively. As a result blood making tissue leaves the bone marrow and takes place elsewhere in the body, commonly the spleen. As a result, the spleen starts producing blood cells and may become significantly enlarged.

The spleen is an organ in the upper far left part of the abdomen (belly). It helps the body fight any invading germs in the blood and helps control the level of blood cells.

Patients with MF also may experience symptoms including weight loss, tiredness, bone pain and sweats.

What is Inrebic®?

Inrebic® has been developed to support patients with myelofibrosis and is a type of medicine known as a protein kinase inhibitor. This drug is used to treat adults with myelofibrosis, (a rare form of blood cancer) who have an enlarged spleen and/or other symptoms related to myelofibrosis.

By blocking the action of certain enzymes (called Janus Associated Kinases), Inrebic® can reduce the abnormal production of blood cells. It can also reduce the size of the spleen and other symptoms of myelofibrosis.

Inrebic® can be used in three types of myelofibrosis:

- Primary myelofibrosis (where there was no pre-existing bone marrow disease)
- Post-polycythaemia vera myelofibrosis (where myelofibrosis develops after a prior diagnosis of polycythaemia vera (PV)) and
- Post-essential thrombocythaemia myelofibrosis (where myelofibrosis develops after a prior diagnosis of essential thrombocythaemia)

The brand name is Inrebic® and the active substance is fedratinib.

For more information about myelofibrosis or to learn more about MPNs in general, detailed information can be found at www.mpnvoice.org.uk

Inrebic® is dispensed as a hard capsule and is taken by mouth. It is currently only available in a 100 mg dosage form.

How can Inrebic® treat my MPN ?

Inrebic® can reduce the size of the spleen in patients with myelofibrosis and relieve symptoms such as fever, night sweats, bone pain and weight loss and itching in patients with myelofibrosis. You may not experience all or any of these symptoms, and there may also be others.

Your doctor will ask you to sign a consent form when you begin treatment. This confirms that you know why Inrebic® has been recommended for you, and that you understand the risks and benefits of this treatment.

What you need to know before taking Inrebic®

Your doctor may ask you to take vitamin B1 (thiamine) supplements alongside your Inrebic, and you may also need additional tablets to prevent gout, shingles and gastrointestinal side effects (nausea/vomiting and/or diarrhoea).

Do not take Inrebic® if you are:

- Allergic to fedratinib or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed on page 9)
- Are pregnant or think you may be pregnant
- If you know you are deficient of a vitamin known as thiamine (vitamin B1)

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking these capsules and during treatment if you have any of the following signs or symptoms:

- Confusion, memory loss, or difficulty thinking
- Loss of balance or difficulty walking
- Eye problems such as random eye movement, double-vision, blurred vision and loss of vision

These may be signs of a brain condition called encephalopathy, including Wernicke's encephalopathy that may be fatal and is due to thiamine deficiency. Contact your doctor immediately if you get any of the signs or symptoms mentioned above.

During your treatment cycle, talk to your doctor or pharmacist:

- If you are feeling very tired, experience shortness of breath, have pale skin or a fast heartbeat – these may be signs of a low red blood cell count
- If you have unusual bleeding or bruising under the skin, longer than usual bleeding after your blood has been drawn, or bleeding from your gums – these may be signs of a low blood platelet count
- If you have frequent or re-occurring infections
- If you have nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea
- If you have or ever had any kidney problems
- If you have or ever had any liver problems
- If you have or ever had any problems with your pancreas

Children and adolescents

Inrebic® should not be used in children or young people under 18 years of age because this medicine has not been studied in this age group.

Blood tests

Before and during treatment, you will have blood tests to check:

- Blood cell levels (red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets)
- Thiamine or vitamin B1 levels and
- Liver, kidney and pancreatic function

Blood tests will be more frequent for the first few months of treatment to ensure the dose you are taking is safe. Your doctor may adjust the dose or stop treatment based on the results of the blood tests.

Taking other medications with Inrebic®

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. Having a concise list of your medicines is vital to the safe use of Inrebic® because Inrebic® can affect the way some other medications work. Also some other medicines can affect the way Inrebic® works.

The following may increase the risk of side effects with Inrebic®:

- Ketoconazole, fluconazole (used to treat fungal infections)
- Fluvoxamine (used to treat depression)
- Ritonavir (used to treat HIV infections)

The following may reduce the effectiveness of Inrebic®:

- Rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis (TB), and some other infections)
- Phenytoin (used to treat epilepsy and control fits or convulsions)
- Efavirenz (used to treat HIV infections)

Inrebic® may affect other medicines:

- Midazolam (used to help you sleep or relieve anxiety)
- Omeprazole (used to treat stomach problems)
- Metoprolol (used to treat angina or high blood pressure)
- Metformin (used to lower blood sugar levels)
- Simvastatin (used to lower blood cholesterol)

Your doctor will decide if the dose needs to be changed.

Remember to tell your doctor if you recently had an operation, or if you are going to have an operation or procedure, as Inrebic® may interact with some sedatives.

Inrebic® with food and drink

You should not eat grapefruit or drink grapefruit juice during your treatment with Inrebic®, as these may increase the amount of the medicine that passes into your blood.

Taking Inrebic® with a high fat meal may reduce the likelihood of feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting). (See page 8 for more information on how to take Inrebic®)

Sodium monitoring

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, that is to say it is essentially 'sodium-free'.

Taking Inrebic®

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose is 400 mg (four 100 mg capsules) taken by mouth once daily.

This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.

You will have blood tests before and while you take this medicine to monitor your progress. If you get certain side effects while you are taking Inrebic®

your doctor may lower your dose, pause or stop treatment. See below for potential side effects.

Taking these capsules

- Swallow the capsules whole, preferably with water
- Do not open, break or chew the capsules
- The capsules can be taken either with or without food but it is preferable to take them with food to avoid feeling or being sick (vomiting)

You should continue taking Inrebic® for as long as your doctor tells you to. This is a long-term treatment.

If you take more Inrebic® than you should

If you accidentally take too many Inrebic® capsules or a higher dose than you should, contact your doctor or pharmacist straight away.

If you forget to take Inrebic® or vomit after taking it

If you miss a dose or vomit after taking a capsule, skip the missed dose and take your next scheduled dose at your regular time the next day. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten or vomited capsule.

If you stop taking Inrebic®

Do not stop taking Inrebic® unless your doctor tells you to.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

Gastrointestinal side effects

Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea are among the most frequent adverse reactions in Inrebic® treated patients. During the first few weeks of treatment you will be prescribed anti-diarrhoea and anti-sickness medication to help control these symptoms.

In some patients these gastro-intestinal side effects can be more severe and not respond to standard supportive medicines. In these cases the dose of Inrebic® may be stopped by your doctor until your symptoms have recovered. The dose of Inrebic® may be reduced upon restarting by your doctor to control these side effects.

Thiamine (Vitamin B1) deficiency

Before your treatment with Inrebic®, you may be given Thiamine (vitamin B1) tablets. As part treatment with Inrebic®, and alongside this supportive treatment, you will need to have regular monitoring of these vitamin levels in your blood. This is to prevent symptoms of thiamine deficiency which may cause Wernicke's encephalopathy – (see below).

Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following symptoms which could be a sign of a serious condition which affects the brain called encephalopathy (including Wernicke's encephalopathy):

- Confusion, memory loss or difficulty thinking
- Loss of balance or difficulty walking
- Eye problems such as double-vision, blurred vision loss of vision or random eye movements

Talk to your doctor if you get any other side effects. These can include:

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- Low levels of red blood cells which may cause tiredness, shortness of breath, pale skin or a fast heartbeat *(anaemia)*
- Reduction in blood platelets, which can make you bleed or bruise easily *(thrombocytopenia)*
- Reduction in white blood cells (*neutropenia*), sometimes with fever. Low level of white blood cells can reduce your ability to fight off infections
- Feeling sick *(nausea)* or being sick (*vomiting*)
- Diarrhoea
- Constipation
- Bleeding
- Urinary tract infection
- Headache
- Muscle spasms
- Tiredness (*fatigue*) or weakness (*asthenia*)
- Changes in blood test results (*alanine amino transferase increased*, *aspartate aminotransferase increased*, *increase in blood creatinine*, increase in *amylase* and *lipase* levels). These may be signs of liver, kidney or pancreas problems

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Dizziness
- Increase in blood pressure (*hypertension*)
- Indigestion (*dyspepsia*)
- Bone pain
- Pain in limbs, hands or feet (*pain in extremity)*
- Weight gain
- Painful passing of urine

Reporting side effects

Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea are among the most frequent adverse reactions in Inrebic® treated patients. If the prescribed anti-diarrhoea and anti-sickness medication do not control these symptoms you should notify a member of your haematology team so that they can assess whether you need to have a medical review.

If you experience any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

How to store Inrebic®

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and bottle. This will appear on packaging after “EXP” (e.g. EXP 09.2026). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Keep the bottle tightly closed in order to protect from moisture.

This medicine does not require any special temperature storage conditions.

Do not put unused medication in the bin or down the toilet. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

Ingredients and pack contents

What Inrebic® contains

- The active substance is fedratinib. Each hard capsule contains fedratinib dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 100 mg fedratinib
- The other ingredients are:
  - The capsule content contains silicified microcrystalline cellulose (contains microcrystalline cellulose (E460) and silica colloidal anhydrous (E551)) and sodium stearyl fumarate ("Inrebic® contains sodium")
  - The capsule shell contains gelatin (E441), titanium dioxide (E171) and red iron oxide (E172)
  - The white printing ink is composed of shellac (E904), titanium dioxide (E171) and propylene glycol (E1520)

What Inrebic® looks like and contents of the pack

- Inrebic® are 21.4–22.0 mm, reddish-brown capsules, printed with "FEDR" on the cap and "100 mg" on the body in white ink
- The capsules are packaged in a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) bottle with a seal and polypropylene child resistant cap. Each bottle contains 120 capsules and is packed in a cardboard carton

What should I expect?

How fast does it work?

Inrebic® is a long-term treatment for MF and effects on the spleen and wider symptoms will vary for individual patients. Your blood cell counts will be monitored during treatment to adjust or stop treatment during use.

How will I feel?

You will hopefully notice an improvement in your MF-related symptoms. It may help to keep track of these so you can monitor how you are feeling.

You may experience nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea for which you will receive anti-sickness and anti-diarrhoeal medication. These symptoms tend to improve over time and anti-sickness and anti-diarrhoeal medication can often be stopped.

Will I need follow up?

Before and during treatment, you will have blood tests to check your blood cell levels (red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets), your vitamin B1 levels and your liver and pancreatic function.

Important tips for taking Inrebic®

Inrebic® works fast to reduce spleen and symptoms but these benefits are rapidly lost when the medication is stopped. This relapse of symptoms and spleen size can occur rapidly and can make patients very ill. For this reason, it is important not to stop this medication suddenly and it is likely that your medical team will slowly reduce the dose before stopping this drug.

If you are admitted to hospital for any reason, emergency or routine it is important that you keep taking Inrebic® and ask the medical team to liase with your haematology team.

Frequently asked questions

Will taking Inrebic® cause Encephalopathy?

Although not a common side effect, occurring in less than 1% of patients, it is important to contact your hospital consultant immediately if you get any of these signs or symptoms listed on pages 9 and 10.

There was only one established case of definite Wernicke's encephalopathy out of 608 patients who received Inrebic® in clinical trials; this patient had other health problems including malnutrition, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Can I eat and drink normally?

Other than the earlier reference to avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice, we recommend that you eat a normal, healthy diet and drink plenty of water.

Can I drink alcohol?

While it is safe to drink alcohol in moderation whilst taking Inrebic®, we recommend you do not exceed the recommended weekly limit of 14 units for both men and women. Alcohol can cause dehydration, and it is important to

avoid becoming dehydrated if you have an MPN. Please ask your nurse or doctor if you require more information regarding alcohol consumption.

What if I want to have a child?

If you are considering having a child, or may already be pregnant, it's important to ask your consultant or doctor before taking this medication.

We strongly recommend that you use contraception whilst taking Inrebic®, and avoid becoming pregnant for at least one month after the last dose.

- When planning to conceive or to father a child, you should only stop taking Inrebic® AFTER discussion with your doctor
- It is imperative to discuss your plans together with your haematologist prior to becoming pregnant or fathering a child. Your doctor can recommend treatment options for you that will not cause harm to your developing baby and will increase your chance of a successful pregnancy
- If you or your partner becomes pregnant while taking this drug please contact your doctor immediately for further advice

Can I breastfeed while taking Inrebic®?

Breastfeeding while taking Inrebic® is not recommended as it is not known if this medicine passes into breast milk.

Who will prescribe Inrebic® for me?

Your doctor, specially trained nurse or hospital pharmacist will prescribe your medication.

Can I drive?

If you feel dizzy from taking the medication, it is advisable to stop driving until the symptoms stop.

Do I need to take any special precautions?

It is important not to stop taking Inrebic® suddenly as this can cause a withdrawal type syndrome which consists of a return of symptoms and growth of your spleen which may be very sudden and has sometimes made patients very unwell.

Managing gastro-intestinal side effects

Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea are among the most frequent adverse reactions in Inrebic® treated patients. During the first few weeks of treatment you will be prescribed anti-diarrhoea and anti-sickness medication to help control these symptoms. These symptoms tend to improve over time and anti-sickness and anti-diarrhoeal medication can be stopped.

In some patients these gastro-intestinal side effects can be more severe and not respond to standard supportive medicines. In these cases the dose of Inrebic® may be stopped by your doctor until your symptoms have recovered. The dose of Inrebic® may be reduced upon restarting by your doctor to control these side effects.

Can I have vaccinations such as the flu jab while taking Inrebic®?

Yes, you can have most vaccinations including the flu vaccine whilst taking Inrebic®. Some vaccinations are live vaccines e.g the shingles vaccine and these should not be taken with Inrebic®. There is now a non-live shingles vaccine available called Shingrix which is suitable to be taken by patients with MPN. Remember to tell the person giving you the vaccine that you are taking Inrebic® and we recommend consulting with your local haematology team.

What to do if...

You have taken too much medicine/someone else has taken your medicine

If you have taken extra tablets or if another person has taken your medication please contact your haematology nurse or doctor as soon as possible.

You were sick shortly after taking your tablets

If this happens just once, take your next dose as usual. If you are sick over a number of days contact your haematology team.

You forget to take a dose

If you have forgotten to take a dose, do not take any extra but take your next dose as normal. If you have forgotten to take a few doses, start taking them again and contact your doctor.

You need to have a medical procedure or operation

You may occasionally be required to adjust or stop your Inrebic® if you need an operation. It is important that you inform the doctor or dentist planning the procedure or operation that you are taking Inrebic® and that they coordinate your treatment with your haematology doctor or nurse.

We always recommend that you inform your haematology doctor or nurse if you have any procedures or operations planned. It is very important not to STOP taking Inrebic® without a discussion with your haematology team.

You feel anxious about taking Inrebic®

If you have concerns, please discuss this with your doctor or nurse. You can also visit the Living with MPN section of our website www.mpnvoice.org.uk

If you do not want to take this medication

Whether or not to take Inrebic® is entirely your decision. If after talking things over with your haematologist you still feel uncertain or prefer not to take this medication, you can choose not to take it.

Keep your doctor or nurse in the loop

If you decide not to take Inrebic® or if you want to stop after you begin treatment, it is important to inform your doctor or nurse of your decision.

It is very important that you don't suddenly stop taking your tablets before discussing the best alternatives or other suggestions to safeguard your health with your consultant. Suddenly stopping Inrebic® can cause a withdrawal type syndrome which consists of a return of symptoms and growth of your spleen which may be very sudden and have sometimes made patients very unwell.

Is there an alternative?

There are other treatment alternatives available and you can discuss additional options with your haematologist. If you wish to read up about them, please visit the MPN Voice website at www.mpnvoice.org.uk and click on "Treatments".

How to help yourself

If you have an MPN it's important to take good care of yourself. There are many things you can do to feel better.

- Good nutrition is important. Eat a balanced diet including lots of fresh fruit and vegetables, lean protein and whole grains. Drink plenty of water and be careful to prevent dehydration by avoiding excessive alcohol and caffeinated drinks
- Maintain a normal weight to help keep your cholesterol and blood sugar within normal limits. This is important if you are taking a drug like Inrebic® which can cause weight gain!
- Exercise is very beneficial for all MPN patients and helps fight fatigue. Be sure to check with your GP and haematologist before launching on any new programme and start slowly and gently if you have not exercised before
- Stop smoking. Ask your GP if you need help

Making the adjustment

It can be disconcerting to start a new medication or find you must increase your dosage. You may feel that your MPN is getting worse or that you are at greater risk of serious medical problems. You may also feel concerned about the long and short-term risks of taking this medication. It is normal to feel this way and many people with MPNs have had similar experiences. You may want to discuss your concerns with a family member or friend. MPN Voice also offers a "buddy" programme for interested patients. Please email us at buddies@mpnvoice.org.uk for more information.

It's worth bearing in mind that many people with MPNs have a long life expectancy, and that the treatments are very effective at controlling cell production. You can read more about the psychological aspects of MPN treatment on our website at www.mpnvoice.org.uk under "Living with MPNs".

Medical exemptions for treatment

MPN patients in England are entitled to an exemption certificate and should obtain a FP92A form from their GP or haematologist. Further details can be found on our website at www.mpnvoice.org.uk in the living-with MPNs, everyday challenges/cost of medication section.

Could you help us?

Your support will enable us to help many more MPN patients and their families

If you have an MPN or know someone with this condition **MPN Voice** aims to offer support and advice.

Visit **www.mpnvoice.org.uk** to find out more about our

- Buddy system
- Medical alert cards
- Treatment and drug leaflets
- Regional in-person forums and online forums
- Online community of MPN patients
- Funding of some of the latest MPN research
- Backing by leading health professionals
- Active social media community

www.mpnvoice.org.uk
email **info@mpnvoice.org.uk**

MPN voice

MPN Voice is registered under the auspices of Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation. Registered charity No 1160316-15

Resources for patients and families

MPN Voice

Registered under the auspices of Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation, MPN Voice provides patients and families affected by MPNs with a comprehensive range of disease and medication publications, a buddy scheme and runs regional in-person forums and online forums as well as funding research into MPNs and drugs trials. The website also offers access to an online community of MPN patients as well as the latest news and reports from leading healthcare professionals.

Tel: 07934 689354
www.mpnvoice.org.uk

Anthony Nolan

Its vision is to save the lives of everyone who needs a bone marrow or stem cell transplant. Established in 1974, the Anthony Nolan Bone Marrow Register was the founding member of Bone Marrows Worldwide in 1988. Today the register has over 600,000 potential donors on it.

Tel: 0303 303 0303
www.anthonynolan.org

British Heart Foundation

Founded over 60 years ago by a group of medical professionals who wanted to fund extra research into the causes, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of heart and circulatory disease. The website offers health advice to prevent heart disease and practical tips for healthy living.

Tel 0300 3303322
www.bhf.org.uk

Leukaemia Care

Offers a helpline and website which provides support to anyone affected by a blood cancer.

Tel: 08088 010 444
www.leukaemiacare.org.uk

Blood Cancer UK

The charity is dedicated to finding the causes of blood cancers including leukaemia, lymphoma and myeloma. It does this through dedicated research focused on finding the causes, improving diagnosis and treatments as well as investment in groundbreaking clinical trials for all blood cancer patients.

Tel: 0808 2080 888
www.bloodcancer.org.uk

Medicines.org

A website run in collaboration with the NHS providing up to date, reliable and understandable information about medicines. A great resource for all medicines.

www.medicines.org.uk

Macmillan Cancer Support

Offers a comprehensive website with cancer support and information about MPNs, chemotherapy drugs, side effects and how best to manage side effects.

Tel: 0808 808 0000
www.macmillan.org.uk

Stroke Association

Offering help and advice for people and families affected by stroke. The website offers tips on recognising the signs of a stroke as well as the preventative lifestyle measures everyone should consider if at high risk of a stroke.

Tel: 0303 3033 100
www.stroke.org.uk

Order more information

Our **information booklets** can be downloaded from www.mpnvoice.org.uk Or you can request copies by completing this form. Booklets are free of charge but any donations will be gratefully received, particularly if you are ordering bulk quantities.

We would love to keep you up to date on how we help MPN patients and their families deal with this rare blood disorder.

Please tick the boxes below to state your contact preferences

☐ I would like to receive news and updates by email

☐ I do not want to be contacted by email or post

Please fill in your details below:

Quantity	Title of booklet
	Essential Thrombocythaemia and Polycythaemia Vera
	Myelofibrosis
	Anagrelide
	Aspirin
	Busulfan
	Danazol
	Fedratinib
	Hydroxycarbamide
	Interferon Alpha
	Momelotinib
	Ruxolitinib
	A4 MPN Voice Poster
	Travel and Insurance

Title	First name
Last name	
Organisation	
Job title	
Address	
	Postcode
Email	
Phone	

Please return completed form to
MPN Voice, c/o Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation, The Grain House, 46 Loman Street, London SE1 0EH

please cut here

About this publication and MPN Voice

This document was produced with input from consultant haematologists, specialist nurses, psychologists and volunteers of MPN Voice.

You may contact MPN Voice by post:

MPN Voice
c/o Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation
The Grain House
46 Loman Street
London
SE1 0EH

or

Email: info@mpnvoice.org.uk

We welcome your feedback. Please write with your suggestions to our postal address or email us at info@mpnvoice.org.uk

You can also contact the Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation at info@gsttfoundation.org.uk or visit their website for more information at www.gsttfoundation.org.uk

MPN Voice is registered under the auspices of Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation.
Registered charity No. 1160316-15

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Visit the MPN Voice website to find out more about our

- Buddy system
- Medical alert cards
- Regional in-person and online patient forums
- Social media
- Online community of MPN patients
- Funding of some of the latest MPN research

www.mpnvoice.org.uk

MPN voice

Supporting people and families affected by MPN