Anemia is a Critical Prognostic Hallmark of Myelofibrosis

Momelotinib (MMB) is a potent inhibitor of JAK1, JAK2 and JAK2 JAK1 inhibitors (JAKi).

The complex and inter-related drivers of anemia in MF include transfusion burden, iron dysregulation, and systemic inflammation, all of which are reduced by MMB.

A sustainable and durable period of TI was demonstrated in the MOMENTUM Phase 3 trial.

The outcomes of the covariate* ZINB model, were more than 7 times higher of zero transfusion in MMB compared to RUX.

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The momelotinib group was significantly higher than the ruxolitinib group for the primary endpoint of transfusion independence.

The hazard ratio for an RBC unit transfused for patients receiving momelotinib was approximately 2.18 for those randomized to MMB compared to 4.27 for those receiving RUX.

Time to loss of TI was significantly lower for patients receiving MMB compared to RUX.

The hazard ratio for an RBC unit transfused for patients receiving momelotinib was approximately 2.07 for those randomized to MMB compared to 4.00 for those receiving RUX.

The outcomes of the covariate* ZINB model, were more than 7 times higher of zero transfusion in MMB compared to RUX.

The proportion of patients with no transfusions in the MMB arm was 73% compared to 46% in the RUX arm.

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