

Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML)

CML is a rare, slow-growing blood cancer which begins in the bone marrow, but often moves into the blood.¹



FACTS AND FIGURES

- Researchers estimate that by **2020**, nearly **412,000 people** worldwide will be diagnosed with leukemia (all types).²
- CML accounts for **10 -15% of all leukemia cases**.^{1,3}
- Almost **8,430 new CML cases** will be diagnosed in the **U.S** in **2018**.⁴
- In the U.S., approximately **51,500 people are living with CML**.⁵



RISK FACTORS

- The lifetime risk of being diagnosed with CML is **1 in 526**.¹
- The risk of CML increases with age with almost half of cases diagnosed in people 65 and older.¹



DIAGNOSIS

- Up to **50% of CML patients** are asymptomatic at the time of diagnosis.⁵
- The disease is often detected following a medical examination for another condition **during a routine checkup**.¹
- **A diagnosis of CML is usually made through blood and bone marrow tests** and is based on information from blood cell counts and bone marrow sampling.¹



TREATMENT

- Because of the chronic nature of this disease, **treatment is ongoing but not curative** for many patients.¹
- First-line treatment options include tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) and combining a TKI with an additional agent such as interferon-alfa.³
- Second-and third-line options include TKIs and allogeneic stem cell transplant.³
- The prevalence of CML is **steadily rising** due to the substantial prolongation of survival that has been achieved with targeted therapy.³

REFERENCES

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