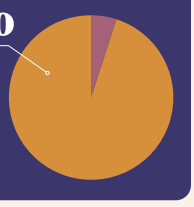
DISCOVERSM

Systemic mastocytosis (SM) is a rare form of mast cell disorder characterised by abnormal proliferation and activation of mast cells[1,2]

~1 in 10,000 people have SM[3*]

Disease onset commonly occurs at **20–50** years of age[1]

SM accounts for **>95%** of adult mastocytosis cases[4]



◀ **Mast cell mediator symptoms prominent** — **Organopathy prominent** ▶

Non-Advanced SM accounts for ~90% of SM cases[1,2]
predominantly indolent SM (ISM)

Advanced SM accounts for ~10% of SM cases[1,2]
aggressive SM (ASM), mast cell leukaemia (MCL), associated haematological neoplasm (AHN)

The clinical presentation often involves one or more extracutaneous sites (as well as skin involvement):[1,2,5,6]

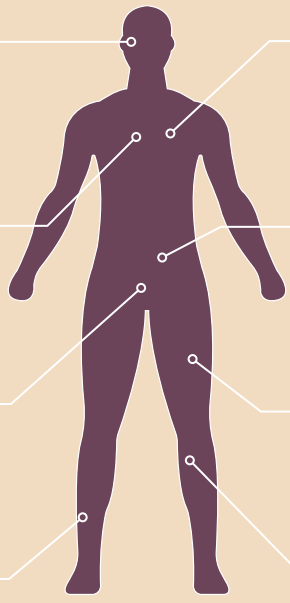
Not an inclusive list of all symptoms.
The frequency and intensity of any given symptom may vary from person to person.

Neuropsychiatric: Memory/cognitive impairment, Depression, Migraines, Sleep disturbance

Respiratory: Dyspnea, Nasal congestion, Throat swelling, Wheezing

Gastrointestinal: Nausea/vomiting, Diarrhoea, Abdominal pain, Heartburn or reflux

Skin: Pruritus, Flushing, Maculopapular lesions



Cardiovascular: Anaphylaxis with hypotension and syncope, Dizziness, Palpitations

Liver/Spleen: Liver dysfunction, Hypersplenism

Musculoskeletal: Bone pain, Myalgia, Osteolytic lesions

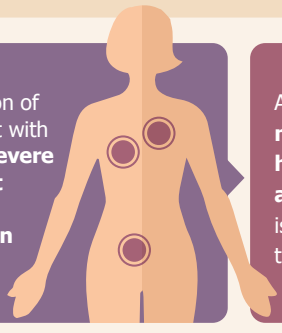
Systemic: Fatigue, Weight loss, Anaphylaxis, Malaise

- Prominent in advanced SM
- Prominent in non-advanced SM
- Present in both forms

Due to the heterogeneity and unpredictability of SM symptoms, early diagnosis is challenging[1]

Median time from onset to diagnosis: ~7 years[5†]

Clinical suspicion of SM should start with **recognising severe and recurrent instances of these common symptoms[1]**



A combination of diagnostic tests, **mast cell examination, high-sensitivity *KIT* D816V assay or serum tryptase test,** is recommended to help confirm the SM suspicion[7]

To learn more about the real clinical impact of SM, visit: **www.systemicmastocytosis-hcp.com**

*Based on Cohen 2014 study of 548 adults with SM diagnosed from 1997 to 2010 in linked Danish national health registries, with a 14-year limited-duration prevalence estimated at 9.59 per 100,000 as of 1 January 2011.[3] †Based on data from 149 patients with self-reported mastocytosis in Mast Cell Connect registry in Jennings 2018 study.[5]

1. Gülen T, *et al. J Intern Med.* 2016;279(3):211–228. **2.** Pardanani A. *Am J Hematol.* 2021;96(4):508–525. **3.** Cohen SS, *et al. Br J Haematol.* 2014;166(4):521–528. **4.** Brockow K. *Immunol Allergy Clin North Am.* 2014;34(2):283–295. **5.** Jennings SV, *et al. Immunol Allergy Clin North Am.* 2018;38(3):505–525. **6.** Theoharides TC, *et al. N Engl J Med.* 2015;373(2):163–172. **7.** Valent P, *et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract.* 2022;10(8):1999–2012.

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