WHAT IS SYSTEMIC MASTOCYTOSIS?

Systemic mastocytosis (SM) is a rare disorder characterized by the abnormal expansion, accumulation, and activation of mast cells in one or more organ systems in the body.

SM is divided into **ADVANCED** and **NONADVANCED** subtypes. More than 80% of SM cases are classified as nonadvanced.

Is it systemic mastocytosis?

Characteristic findings of SM include:

- Elevated serum tryptase level
- Identification of *KIT* D816V mutation
- Multifocal, dense infiltrates of mast cells in bone marrow and/or extracutaneous organs
- Significant presence of mast cells with atypical morphology or immunophenotype

WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT SM?

Check out this online activity.

ExchangeCME.com/
SPOTLIGHTONSM

SM LOOKS DIFFERENT ON EVERYONE

Can you recognize systemic mastocytosis?

SM has a wide variability of clinical manifestations, which may include life-threatening anaphylaxis, as well as cutaneous, systemic, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, and neurocognitive symptoms.

How is nonadvanced systemic mastocytosis treated?

Current management of nonadvanced SM includes symptom-directed treatments aiming to reduce the effects of mast cell mediators. However, a number of promising targeted therapies are in late-stage clinical development.

For more information—and to hear from a patient with SM—visit our clinical resource center.

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