

Understanding Systemic Mastocytosis (SM):

A guide to diagnosis

Understanding next steps

The signs and symptoms of SM may vary from person to person. Recognizing that you may experience symptoms that are consistent with SM is an important first step.

Even though your symptoms and experiences may be unique, you are not alone in this journey. Talk openly with your healthcare provider about your symptoms and how you're feeling.

You know your body.
You know your symptoms.
You are the best person to speak to your healthcare provider about them.

~6 years

Did you know? People with SM have reported averaging 6 years from symptom onset to receiving a diagnosis.¹

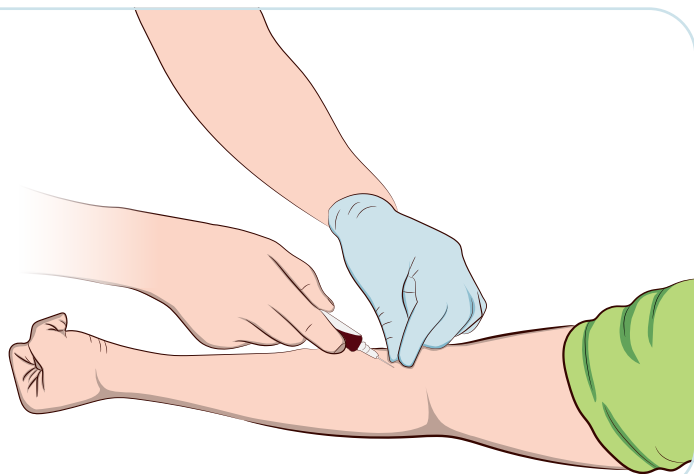


Navigating tests

After meeting with you, reviewing your symptoms, and understanding your needs, your doctor may perform the following tests to confirm the diagnosis:

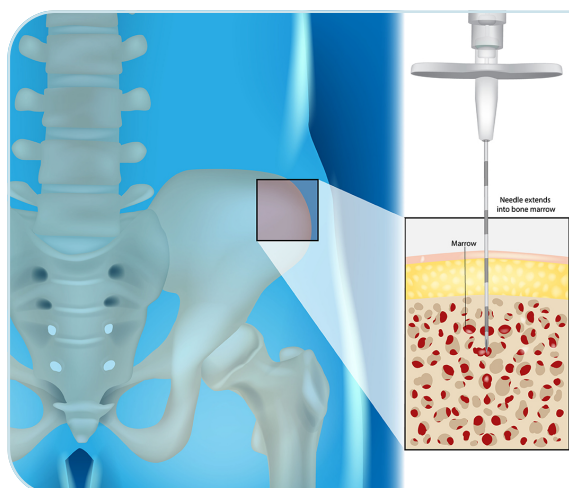
Tryptase test

This test measures the amount of tryptase (an enzyme that is released by mast cells) in the blood. For more accurate results, a doctor may ask for a tryptase test after you have an allergic reaction.



KIT D816V testing

A KIT D816V blood test can help aid in the diagnosis of SM by identifying a genetic mutation that has been found in approximately 95% of patients with SM.²⁻⁴



Bone marrow biopsy

A small piece of your bone marrow is taken through a procedure called a biopsy. The sample is checked under a microscope to look for abnormal mast cells or clusters of mast cells.

Learning about KIT mutation

About 95% of SM cases are caused by a gene mutation called *KIT D816V*²⁻⁴

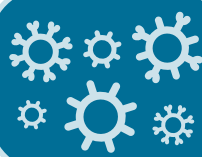
~95%



In healthy mast cells, the *KIT* receptor tightly controls the amount of mast cells



In SM, a mutation to the *KIT* receptor leads to uncontrolled multiplying of abnormal mast cells throughout the body



This uncontrolled multiplication of abnormal mast cells can lead to SM

Talk to your healthcare provider about how you are feeling and your understanding of SM. Ask about the next steps to confirm a diagnosis.

To learn more about SM, visit: www.MastoConnect.com

References: 1. Mesa RA et al. *Cancer*. 2022;128(20):3691–3699. 2. Garcia-Montero AC et al. *Blood*. 2006;108(7):2366–2372. 3. Kristensen T et al. *Am J Hematol*. 2014;89(5):493–498. 4. Ungerstedt J et al. *Cancers*. 2022;14(16):3942.