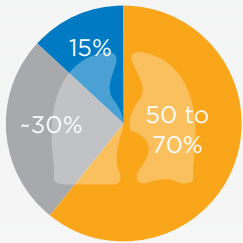


# MESOTHELIOMA

Mesothelioma is a rare and aggressive cancer that affects the lining or membrane (the mesothelium) that covers and protects certain organs in the body. **70-90% of mesothelioma cases are pleural, which arises from the mesothelial cells lining the lungs (pleura)**

**Pleural mesothelioma tumours are categorised by their cell type<sup>1</sup>**

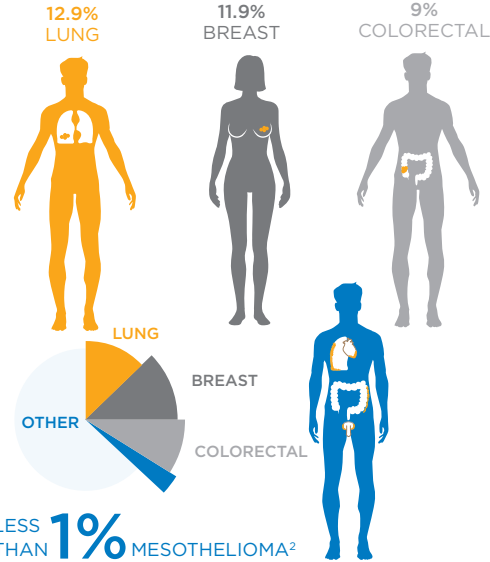


**EPITHELIOID**  
The most common and treatable type, accounting for **50 to 70%** of all diagnoses

**SARCOMATOID**  
The most aggressive type, accounting for **15%** of all diagnoses

**BIPHASIC**  
A mix of the two histologies, accounting for **~30%** of all diagnoses

**Global incidence of mesothelioma compared to other cancers<sup>6,9</sup>**



**70% - 90% of mesothelioma cases can be attributed to asbestos exposure<sup>2,5</sup>**

- Mining
- Automotive repair shops
- Construction
- Maritime

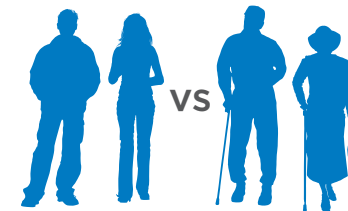


It is estimated that **125 million** people worldwide are still exposed to asbestos in the workplace<sup>4</sup>

Only **40%** of pleural mesothelioma patients **survive** beyond a year<sup>3</sup>



**Young people** have a significantly higher survival rate than older people<sup>3</sup>



Men are **five times** more likely to be diagnosed with mesothelioma than women<sup>7</sup>



**Incidence of mesothelioma per year, per region:<sup>6</sup>**



Great Britain  
**2,360**



Belgium  
**273**



Netherlands  
**526**



Australia  
**666**

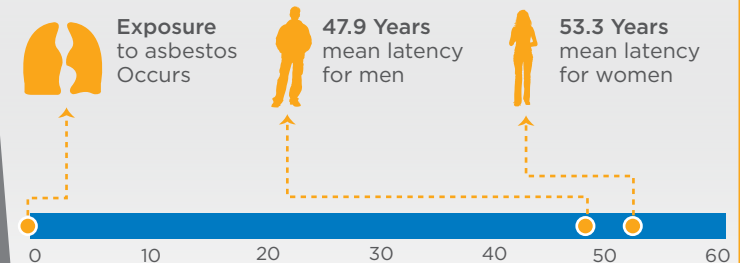


New Zealand  
**102**

**Pleural mesothelioma can take 20 - 60 years to develop following asbestos exposure<sup>8</sup>**

**Typical symptoms of pleural mesothelioma appear late and are unspecific<sup>6,7</sup>**

- Shortness of breath
- Chest pain
- Fatigue
- Cough
- Unexplained weight loss



**For media outside UK, US and Canada**



1. Mesothelioma Group: <https://www.mesotheliomagroup.com/mesothelioma/cell-types/sarcomatoid/> (last assessed March 2017). 2. NORD. Mesothelioma. Available at: <http://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/mesothelioma/> (last accessed March 2017). 3. Asbestos. Available at <http://www.asbestos.com/mesothelioma/statistics.php> (last accessed March 2017). 4. WHO. Available at <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/89/10/11-086678/en/> (last accessed March 2017). 5. ATSDR, CDC. Available at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/csem/csem.asp?csem=29&po=7> (last accessed March 2017). 6. Bianchi C. et al. Global mesothelioma epidemic: Trend and features. Indian J Occup Med. 2014;18(2):82-8. 7. Zaragoulidis P. et al. Malignant pleural mesothelioma: current and future perspectives. J Thorac Dis. 2013;5(4):S397-406. 8. Zandwijk N. et al. Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of malignant pleural mesothelioma. J Thorac Dis. 2013;5(6):254-307. 9. GLOBOCAN 2012. Available at: [http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact\\_sheets\\_cancer.aspx](http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact_sheets_cancer.aspx) (last accessed March 2017).

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