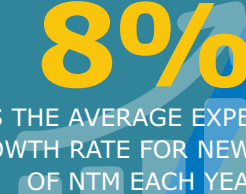


50,000 to 90,000
PEOPLE IN THE US HAVE
NTM LUNG DISEASE



8%
IS THE AVERAGE EXPECTED
GROWTH RATE FOR NEW CASES
OF NTM EACH YEAR



COMMON SYMPTOMS

COUGH
FEVER
WEIGHT LOSS AND LOSS
OF APPETITE
FATIGUE
SHORTNESS OF BREATH
COUGHING UP BLOOD
EXCESSIVE MUCUS
PRODUCTION
WHEEZING
CHEST PAIN
RECURRING
RESPIRATORY
INFECTIONS

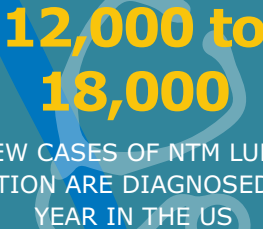


NTM

Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) are naturally-occurring organisms (germs) found throughout nature in water and soil. There are more than 150 different species of NTM, most of which do not seem to cause human disease except in individuals with weak lungs or immune systems. People who are susceptible inhale the organisms from misty water (like in a shower or hot tub) or from the soil, which leads to lung infections. Over time, these lung infections become slowly progressive, which can destroy lung tissue and lead to other, more serious lung conditions.

94%
OF PEOPLE DIAGNOSED
WITH NTM LUNG DISEASE
HAVE SOME OTHER FORM OF
CHRONIC LUNG INFECTION

**12,000 to
18,000**
NEW CASES OF NTM LUNG
INFECTION ARE DIAGNOSED EACH
YEAR IN THE US



RISK FACTORS

AGE: IT'S MORE COMMON IN OLDER ADULTS
LUNG DISEASE: IT'S MORE COMMON IN PEOPLE WITH OTHER LUNG CONDITIONS, LIKE COPD
GENETIC DISEASES: LIKE CYSTIC FIBROSIS AND ALPHA-1 ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY
ILLNESSES THAT WEAKEN THE IMMUNE SYSTEM: LIKE SJOGREN'S DISEASE AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
SOME MEDICATIONS: LIKE THOSE USED TO TREAT RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS OR CROHN'S DISEASE
ACID REFLUX (GERD)

