WHAT IS PULMONARY FIBROSIS?

Pulmonary fibrosis (PF) is a rare but serious lung disease that occurs when lung tissue becomes scarred and stiffens. Pulmonary means related to the lungs, and fibrosis means scarring. It is usually a progressive condition. It typically leads to shortness of breath and eventually the need for extra oxygen. In cases where there is no known cause, the disease is referred to as idiopathic pulmonary disease (IPF).

SYMPTOMS
• Shortness of breath, especially during exertion
• A dry, hacking cough
• Fast, shallow breathing
• Fatigue
• Aching joints and muscles
• Weight loss
• Clubbing (a widening or rounding of the tips of fingers and toes)

TOP RISK FACTORS
• Age
• Smoking
• Occupation (workplace exposures to harmful dusts)
• Drugs, including radiation therapies and chemotherapy
• Genetic factors

1 IN 200
PF IS ONE OF MORE THAN 200 LUNG CONDITIONS THAT MAKE UP A CATEGORY OF LUNG DISORDERS CALLED INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE (ILD). ILDS CAUSE INFLAMMATION AND SCARRING AROUND THE TINY AIR SACS IN THE LUNGS.

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NUMBER OF FDA-APPROVED MEDICATIONS THAT SLOW THE PROGRESSION OF PF; NEARLY A DOZEN ADDITIONAL DRUGS ARE CURRENTLY IN CLINICAL TRIALS

30,000+
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO DIE EACH YEAR FROM PF

132,000
THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES LIVING WITH PF TODAY

50-70
AGE OF MOST PATIENTS WHO DEVELOP AND ARE DIAGNOSED WITH PF

ABOUT
50,000
THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF PF DIAGNOSED EACH YEAR

Learn more by going to chestfoundation.org/pf

Read the CHEST Foundation Patient Education Disclosure at https://foundation.chestnet.org/patient-education-disclosure/