IS IT IPF? NOT ALL BREATHLESSNESS IS COPD, ASTHMA, OR CHF.[1]

C-H-E-C-K FOR IPF TODAY[2-5]

C **CRACKLES** that are bibasilar and heard on inspiration

H **HACKING** cough that is nonproductive and lasts over 8 weeks

E **EXERTION** causes shortness of breath, even with mild activity

C **CLUBBING** of the fingertips (in 25-50% of patients), making them appear rounded

CHEST X-RAY can identify lung abnormalities

K **KNOW** your patient's lung function: a restrictive PFT pattern is characteristic of IPF

REFER PATIENTS TO A PULMONARY SPECIALIST IF IPF IS SUSPECTED

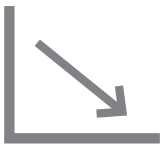
COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CHF, congestive heart failure; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; PFT, pulmonary function test.

EARLY DIAGNOSIS IS CRITICAL TO HELP PATIENTS ACCESS APPROPRIATE TREATMENT[6,7]

IPF IS A RARE, DEBILITATING, AND FATAL LUNG DISEASE[2,8]

IPF HAS NO KNOWN CAUSE[2] | ???

KEY FACTS ABOUT IPF

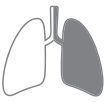


IPF RESULTS IN PROGRESSIVE LOSS OF LUNG FUNCTION[9]

3-5 YEARS

AVERAGE LIFESPAN **IS ONLY 3-5 YEARS** AFTER DIAGNOSIS[10]

UP TO 132,000 PEOPLE IN THE US HAVE IPF, AND IPF CLAIMS 40,000 US LIVES EVERY YEAR[11-13]



ABOUT 50,000 NEW US PATIENTS ARE DIAGNOSED WITH IPF EVERY YEAR, AND IT MAY TAKE 1-2 YEARS TO REACH AN IPF DIAGNOSIS[4,11,12,14,15]

IPF IS MORE COMMON IN MEN THAN WOMEN, AND IN PEOPLE AGED 55 AND OLDER[2,16]

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT IPF, YOU CAN VISIT:

www.insightsinIPF.com
IPF education and resources for healthcare professionals

www.breathlessIPF.com
IPF awareness and advocacy

www.lungsandyou.com
For patients and caregivers

REFERENCES: 1. Mason et al. *Murray and Nadel's Textbook of Respiratory Medicine*. Philadelphia, PA: Saunders Elsevier; 2010. **2.** Raghu G et al; on behalf of the ATS, ERS, JRS, and ALAT. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2011;183(6):788-824. **3.** National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/ipf/signs. Accessed February 16, 2017. **4.** Ryu JH et al. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2007;82(8):976-986. **5.** Godfrey AMK et al. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: practice essentials. *Medscape*. http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/301226-overview. Accessed February 16, 2017. **6.** Spagnolo P et al. *Multidiscip Respir Med.* 2012;7(1):42. **7.** Valeyre D. *Eur Respir Rev.* 2011;20(120):108-113. **8.** Adamali HI et al. *Curr Respir Care Rep*. 2012;1:208-215. **9.** Ley B et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2011;183(4):431-440. **10.** United States Food and Drug Administration. The Voice of the Patient: Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis. March 2015. **11.** Raghu G et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2006;174(7):810-816. **12.** US Census Bureau, Population Division. December 2011. **13.** National Institutes of Health. *ARRA Impact Report: Functional Genomics of Lung Diseases.* 2010. **14.** Meltzer EB, Noble PW. *Orphanet J Rare Dis.* 2008;3:8. **15.** Cordier JF, Cottin V. *Eur Respir J.* 2013;42(4):916-923. **16.** Coultas DB et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.*1994;150(4):967-972.

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