

Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH) is a potentially life-threatening bone marrow disease.1

PNH can affect anyone of any age, race or gender² and is caused (or 'acquired') when haematopoietic **stem cells** (responsible for making blood cells) in the bone marrow mutate and begin producing defective blood cells.1







PNH is rare

The number of people **newly** diagnosed with PNH globally per year is estimated to be

1.3 cases

per million³

The number of people affected by PNH globally is approximately

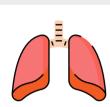
12-13

per million4

PNH is associated with many serious, potentially fatal complications



Thrombosis (blood clots)5



Pulmonary hypertension (high blood pressure in the vessels that supply the lungs)5



Cardiovascular disease (conditions that affect the heart or blood vessels)6



Chronic kidney failure⁷

The symptoms of PNH can make daily life challenging

Of people living with PNH, up to:



26% experience haemoglobinuria

(where haemoglobin is present in urine)9



66%

can cause further complications, with up to:

of people living with PNH experiencing dyspnoea (laboured breathing)⁵

experiencing back and abdominal pain⁵

41%

52%

experiencing erectile dysfunction⁸

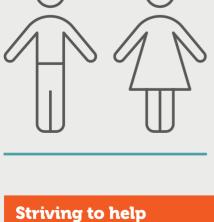
due to the severity of PNH

experiencing dysphagia (difficulty swallowing)⁸

• 84.5% of people undergoing treatment report

impaired activity¹⁰

Even with care, some people still struggle in their day-to-day life



- Of those who are employed:¹⁰ - Almost a third (29.3%) miss time at work
- because of ongoing symptoms Over 70% feel they are less productive at
- work because of their symptoms including fatigue and cognitive impairment

PNH is a relatively unknown condition with symptoms that can make daily life

challenging and is associated with many serious and potentially fatal complications.¹

improve their quality of life. For more information, visit my-PNH.com.

Sobi is striving to help patients manage their disease and overall,

References:

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