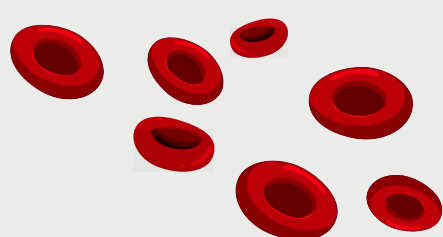




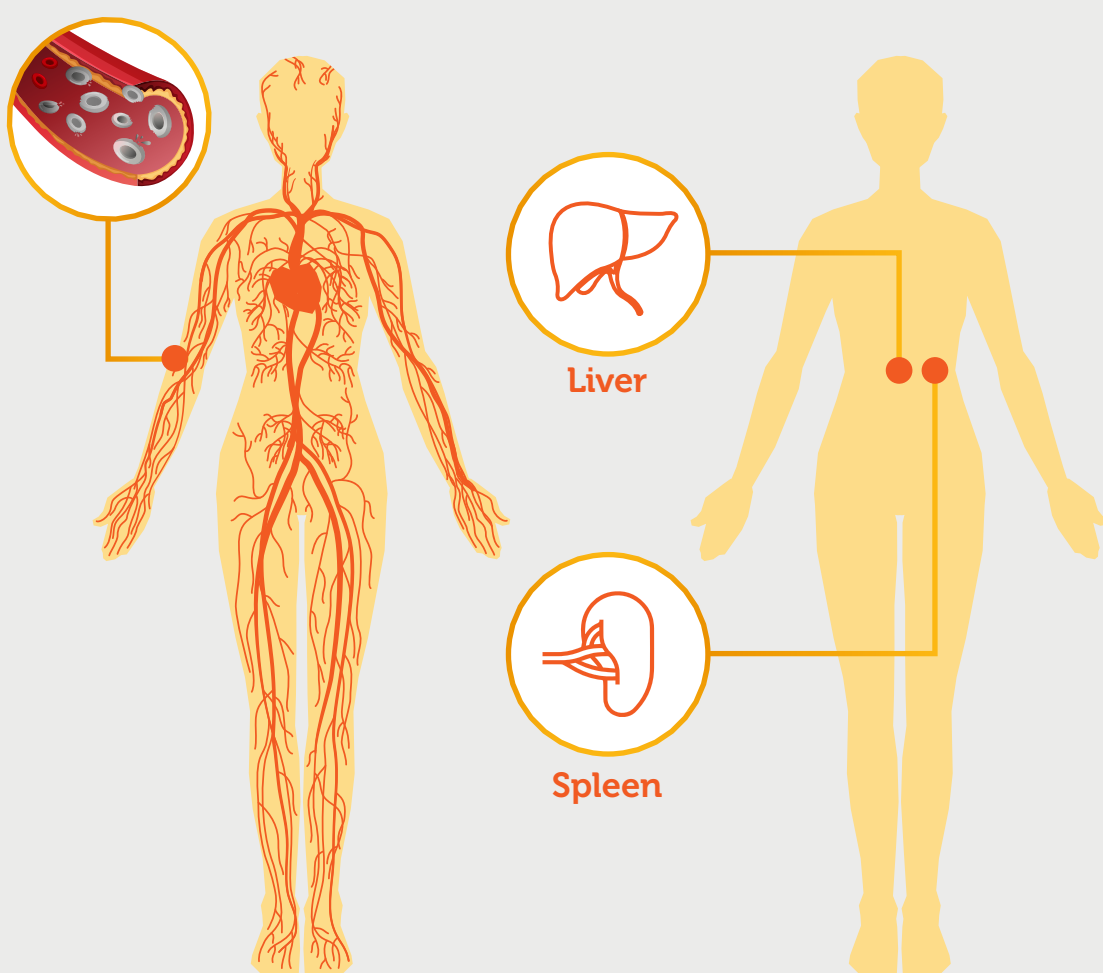
What is haemolysis?

One of the primary characteristics of PNH is **complement-mediated haemolytic anaemia**.¹

This is caused by haemolysis, the 'breaking apart' of red blood cells.²



There are two types of haemolysis: intravascular and extravascular.²



Intravascular haemolysis (IVH) means that red blood cells are destroyed inside the blood vessels. These are the channels through which blood is distributed throughout the body.³

Extravascular haemolysis (EVH) means that red blood cells are destroyed outside the vascular system in the liver and spleen.⁴

IVH and EVH can cause anaemia which can result in various symptoms:⁴

Fatigue



Weakness



Dizziness



Shortness of breath



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

For more information and support, visit my-PNH.com

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1. Brodsky RA. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood*. 2014;124(18):2804–2811. 2. Britannica. Hemolysis. Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/science/hemolysis> (Last accessed: November 2022). 3. Hill A, et al. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2017;3:17028. 4. Chaparro C, et al. Anemia epidemiology, pathophysiology, and etiology in low- and middle-income countries. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 2019;1450:1.

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