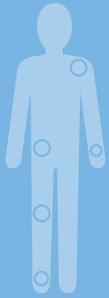


RHEUMATIC AND MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASES IN EUROPE

There are more than 200 rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs).¹

200+



RMDs commonly affect the joints but can affect any organ in the body.¹

They can start at any age and can develop in children.¹



Many of these diseases are chronic and worsen over time, they are typically painful and limit function.¹

They are usually caused by problems of the immune system, inflammation, infections or gradual deterioration of joints, muscles and bones.¹



Rheumatoid Arthritis RA

The most common autoimmune inflammatory form of arthritis.²

- Inflamed joint-linings erode cartilage and bone, causing joint deformities and progressive physical disability.³
- Affects approximately one in 100 persons worldwide, RA is twice as common in women as in men.²

1
persons
worldwide

100

2x
more frequent
in women

Osteoarthritis OA

The most common joint disorder, accountable for more disability in the elderly than all other diseases together.⁴

- Cartilage degrades and bone-on-bone contact upon weightbearing and joint mobilisation causes pain, inflammation, swelling and loss of motion.⁴
- By 2050, 130 million people will suffer from osteoarthritis worldwide and 40 million will be severely disabled.⁵

2050

130
million

Gout

The accumulation of urate crystals in the (joint) tissues can cause acute arthritis and may lead to kidney failure.⁶

- Symptoms include joint damage, renal stone formation and excruciating pain due to acute inflammation.⁷
- The most common cause of inflammatory arthritis in men.⁸
- Almost as many people suffer from gout as RA.⁹



Systemic Lupus Erythematosus SLE

A systemic autoimmune disease that can cause arthritis and tissue damage in multiple organs leading to serious complications.^{10,11}

- A rare disease, 24/100,000 in the global population suffer from SLE.¹²
- Affects women approximately nine times more frequently than men.¹³

9x
more frequent
in women



Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis JIA

Includes seven subtypes of chronic arthritis in children with uncertain or unknown origin.^{14,15}

- JIA affects a range of children worldwide from 0.07 to 4 in 1,000.¹⁶
- Symptoms include joint pain, swelling, tenderness and stiffness that lasts for more than six weeks as well as damage to the eyes and lymph nodes.¹⁵

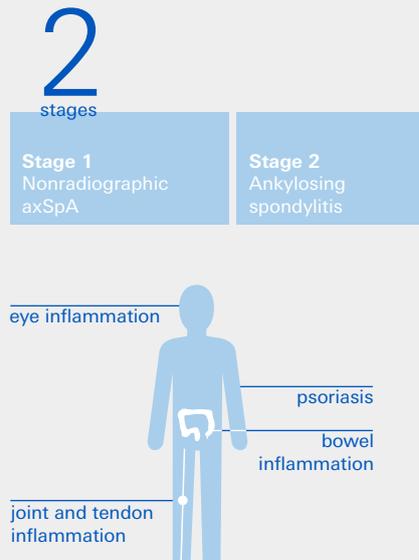
6+
weeks
duration



Axial Spondyloarthritis

A chronic inflammatory disease predominantly affecting the spine and the joints connecting the spine and pelvis, which may lead to extra bone formation, resulting in a fused spine.¹⁷

- Patients frequently suffer from inflammation in the joints and tendons, as well as psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease and inflammation of the eye (i.e. uveitis).¹⁷
- There are two stages; nonradiographic axSpA, which shows normal joints on a radiograph, followed by the radiographic form also known as ankylosing spondylitis (AS).¹⁷
- Up to 0.9% of people worldwide suffer from AS.¹⁷

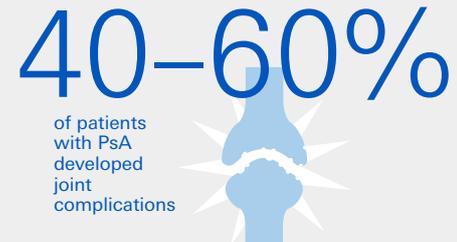


Psoriatic Arthritis

PsA

A chronic disease with inflammation of synovial tissues (joints), tendons and skin.¹⁸

- PsA-induced joint damage affects patients' ability to work and their social relationships.¹⁹
- In the past decade, 40–60% of patients with PsA have developed erosive and deforming joint complications.¹⁹



Fibromyalgia

A chronic disorder causing muscle pain, sleep disturbances, headaches, and tingling/numbness of extremities.²⁰

- While the causes are unknown, development is often associated with a physically or emotionally stressful or traumatic event.²⁰
- The presence of other rheumatic disease such as RA or SLE may increase the likelihood of developing fibromyalgia.²⁰
- Up to 2% of the population suffers from this condition.²¹

2%

Osteoporosis

OP

Skeletal disorder characterised by low bone density and structural deterioration of bone tissue, which leads to bone fragility and increased susceptibility to fracture.²²

- In the EU 22 million women and 5.5 million men are estimated to have osteoporosis.²³



Systemic Scleroderma

SS

Scleroderma leads to fibrosis of the skin and organs.²⁴

- Symptoms include thickened skin, skin discolouration, ulcers, painful and swollen joints and organ manifestations (digestive tract, lungs) due to fibrosis.^{24,25,26}
- There are an estimated 2.5 million active cases of SS worldwide.²⁷



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