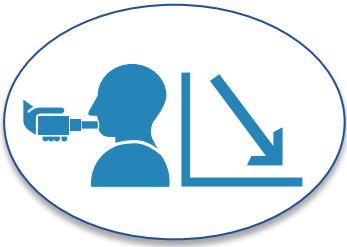


Real-World Data on the Course of Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

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Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a progressive fibrosing interstitial lung disease (ILD) of unknown cause characterized by:¹



Decline in lung function

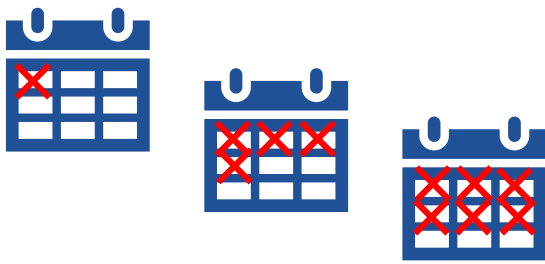


Worsening quality of life

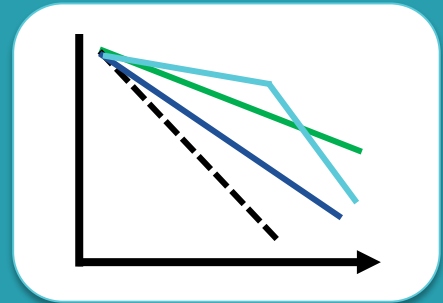


High mortality

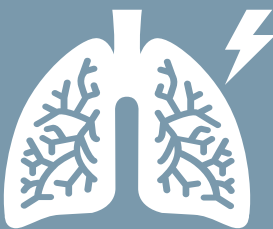
A diagnosis of IPF is often not made for some time after symptom onset.^{2,3}



IPF progresses at a variable rate.^{4,5}



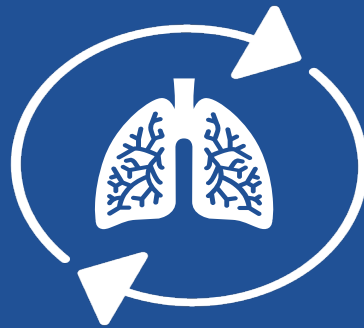
Acute deteriorations in lung function (acute exacerbations) in patients with IPF are unpredictable and often fatal.⁶



Hospitalizations are frequent in patients with IPF and associated with high mortality.^{7,8}



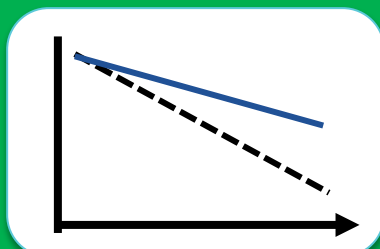
Lung transplant is an option for some, but not all, patients with IPF.⁹



Two antifibrotic drugs (nintedanib and pirfenidone) are approved for the treatment of IPF.



Clinical trials showed that antifibrotic therapy slows lung function decline.



Real-world studies suggest that antifibrotic therapy may also improve survival.^{10,11}



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