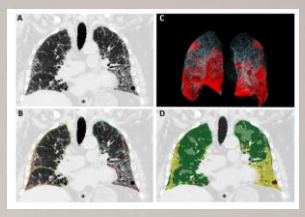
Scarred Lungs, Stolen Breath:

Understanding Pulmonary Fibrosis

Opacity based quantification of fibrosis [3]

- Green area indicates healthier tissues
- Gray area shows healthy tissues
- Shows the baseline images for comparison



1.What is Pulmonary Fibrosis?

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is an interstitial lung disease (ILD), characterized by disease progression and functional decline. [1]

Healthy lung

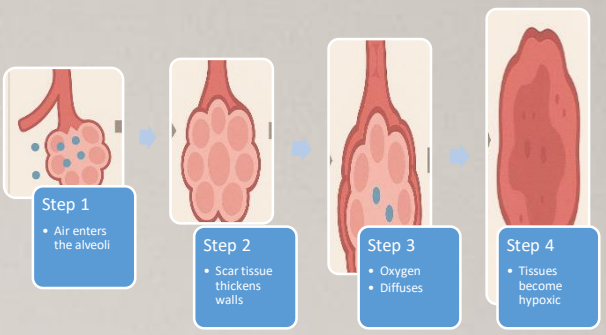
- Normal airways
- Unimpeded gas exchange
- Thin alveolar walls

Fibrotic lung

- Disrupted lung architecture
- Inflammation
- Dilated bronchi
- Poor gas exchange
- Irregular, distorted air sacs
- Scarred, thickened, fibrotic alveolar walls

Comparing a healthy lung to an infected lung

2.How It Disrupts Oxygen Delivery



how pulmonary fibrosis disrupts oxygen delivery

3.Causes

The causes of IPF remain unknown [1]

4.Symptoms[1]

Shortness of breath

Fatigue

Dry cough

Chest discomfort

5.Facts & Figures

Incidence[2]

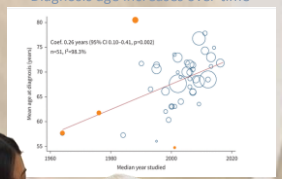
- There are high incidences in North America
- Incidences are moderate in Europe
- Japan also has a notable value.

Prevalence [2]

- South Korea has the highest prevalence
- Its moderate in Europe
- Its also high in north America

Mean age at diagnosis[5]

- Study covers years 1960- 2020
- Diagnosis age increases over time



Antifibrotic effect on mortality [4]

- Early treatment shows low mortality
- There is a stronger effect in older patients

6.Management & Solutions

Oral antifibrotic drugs

Pirfenidone

Nintedanib

7.References

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