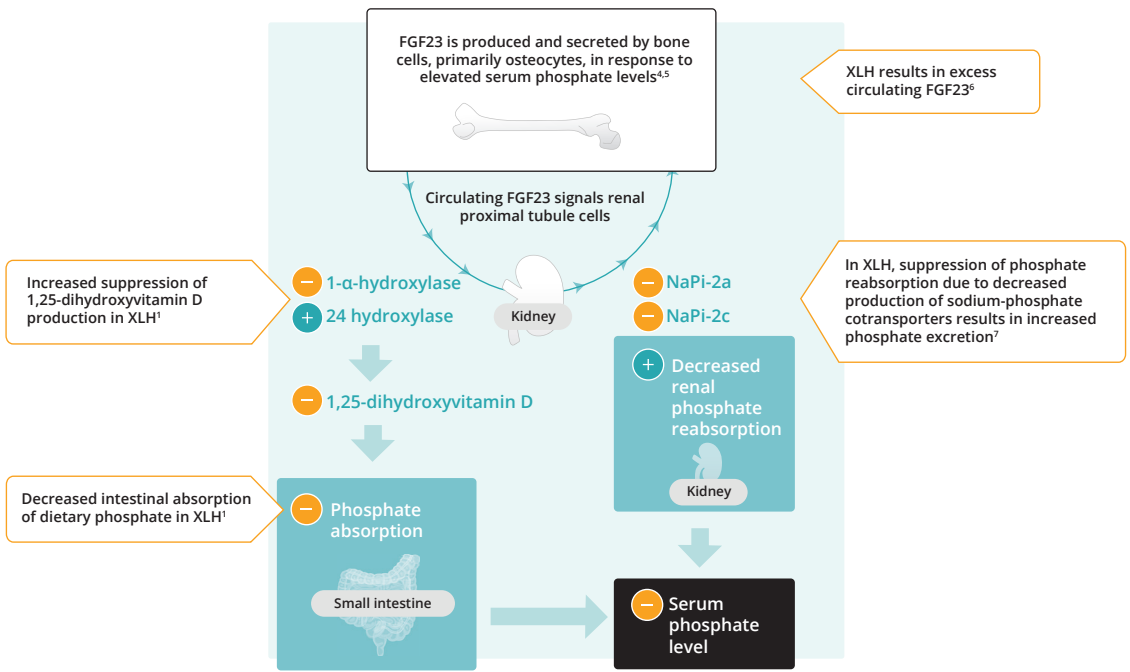
X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) is a chronic, progressive skeletal disorder[1,2]

XLH is characterized by renal phosphate wasting, which is caused by excess fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) production[1,2]

In normal individuals, FGF23 helps maintain phosphate homeostasis, which is critical to lifelong skeletal health[3]

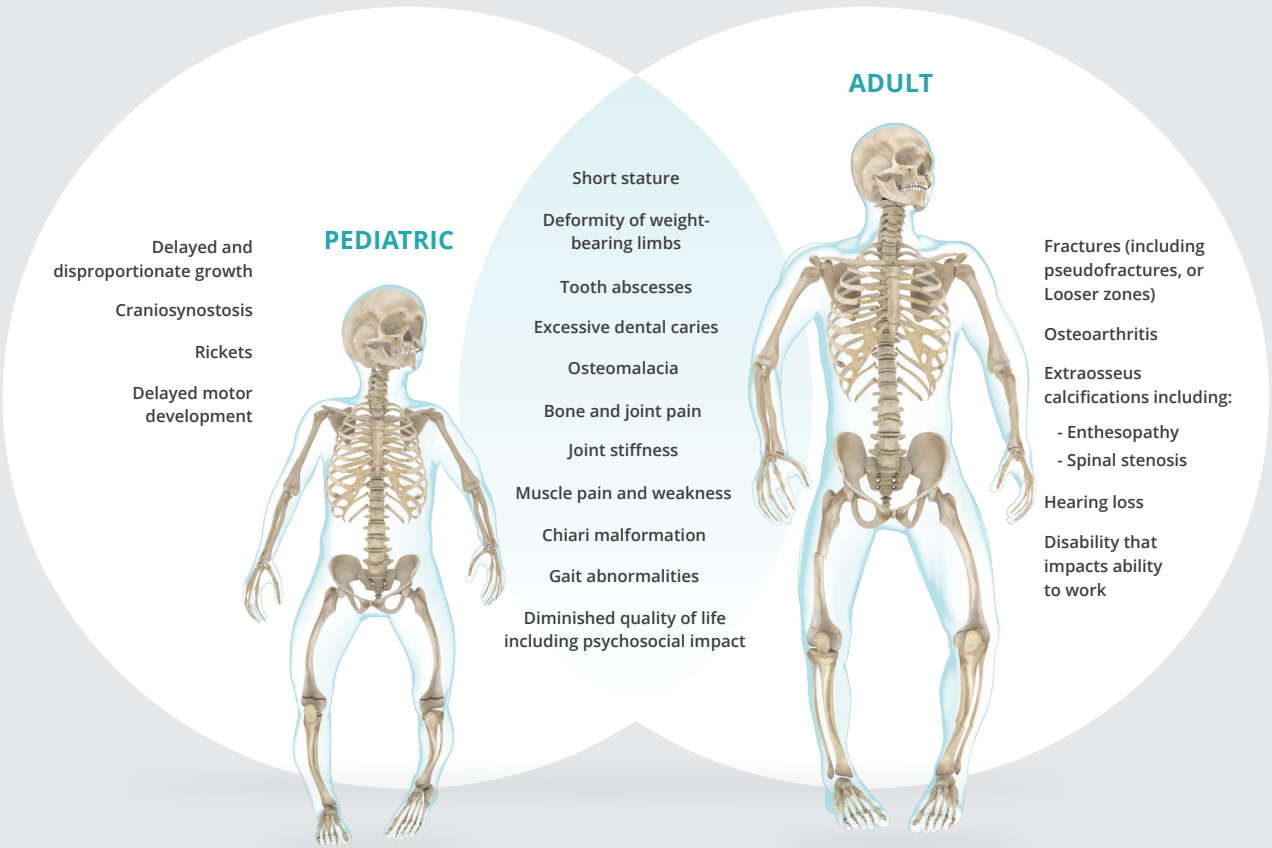


In patients with XLH, excess FGF23 leads to chronic hypophosphatemia caused by[2,3,8]:

- Renal phosphate wasting
- Decreased intestinal absorption of phosphate

This leads to poor bone and teeth mineralization[9]

The consequences of XLH have a sustained impact on skeletal health[6,10-17]



Clinical manifestations in adults with XLH arise as a result of unresolved complications of XLH during childhood and/or ongoing, active disease[11,13]

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