

What could be worse than having NTM? Not knowing you have NTM.



A GROWING PROBLEM

- A nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) lung infection is a chronic and debilitating lung condition that can be easily overlooked^{1.3}
- There are an estimated 86,000 cases of NTM lung infections in the US, and that number continues to grow more than 8% every year^{4,5}



WHO'S AT RISK?

- Patients with structural lung damage are at a greater risk of being infected. In fact, up to 50% of patients with bronchiectasis may also have an active NTM lung infection^{1,6,7}
- If you suspect your patient may have NTM, it is important to make a definitive diagnosis as soon as possible.
 Delaying diagnosis can lead to prolonged and inaccurate treatment, which may result in worsening symptoms, compounding respiratory problems for patients¹



MAKE A DEFINITIVE DIAGNOSIS

- If a patient has 1 positive culture, it is urgent to continue testing and to follow the ATS/IDSA Statement. Research has shown that for nearly 3 out of 4 patients with at least 1 positive culture, NTM does not clear on its own^{2.8}
- Clinical, radiographic, AND microbiologic criteria are all required for diagnosing an NTM lung infection.
 Refer to the ATS/IDSA Statement for all NTM diagnosis recommendations²

Think NTM? Test for NTM.

NTMfacts.com

References: 1. Young JD, et al. J Respir Dis. 2007;28(1):7-18. 2. Griffith DE, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2007;175(4):367-416. 3. Winthrop KL, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2010;182(7):977-982. 4. Strollo SE, et al. Ann Am Thorac Soc. 2015;12(10):1458-1464. 5. Adjemian J, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2012;185(8):881-886. 6. Mirsaeidi M, et al. Int J Infect Dis. 2013;17(11):e1000-e1004. 7. Tanaka E, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 1997;155(6):2041-2046. 8. Martiniano SL, et al. Ann Am Thorac Soc. 2014;11(1):36-44.

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