Connect the symptoms.

Should you test for X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH)?

Learn more about the signs and symptoms of XLH and how to accurately diagnose it

XLH LINK

What is XLH?

X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) is a rare, lifelong, progressive disease characterized by hypophosphatemia. A variant in the *PHEX* gene causes excess fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) activity, which results in phosphorus wasting leading to chronic hypophosphatemia.[1,2]

XLH is a progressive disease that can cause[1–4]:

Skeletal defects

Muscle dysfunction

Dental issues

XLH impacts children and adults throughout their lives and may require lifelong management.[1–4]

ISLA, LIVING WITH XLH

Symptoms of XLH are nonspecific, which may lead to misdiagnosis

Symptoms such as...

- Poor skeletal, muscular, and dental health[2–4]
- Impaired physical function[5]

...often result in a misdiagnosis. Examples include[1,6]:

- Other hereditary rickets
- Nutritional rickets
- Osteomalacia
- Hypophosphatasia
- Physiologic bowing

Misdiagnosis of XLH may lead to inappropriate disease management, disease progression, and potential increased symptom severity.[1,6-8]

In order to establish an accurate diagnosis of XLH, the results of genetic and FGF23 testing can be considered, in addition to[1,2,7]:

Clinical/radiographic findings

Family history

Biochemical tests

The value of diagnosis

With an early and accurate diagnosis of XLH, patients can:

Learn more

Educate patients to help them understand their condition and appropriate management options

Be connected to resources

Provide patients with the necessary support, including genetic counseling for appropriate patients, to help them navigate their condition

Reduce the risk of further damage

With knowledge and individualized care, patients can potentially limit the progression of XLH over time

Kyowa Kirin is offering no-charge genetic and FGF23 testing for patients who are being evaluated for a possible diagnosis of XLH.*

*See Terms of Use.

ARLENE AND HER DAUGHTER GINA, BOTH LIVING WITH XLH

Diagnose XLH accurately with genetic and FGF23 testing

Confirm XLH:

Using gene panels that include *PHEX* may accelerate the confirmatory diagnosis of phosphorus wasting disorders like XLH

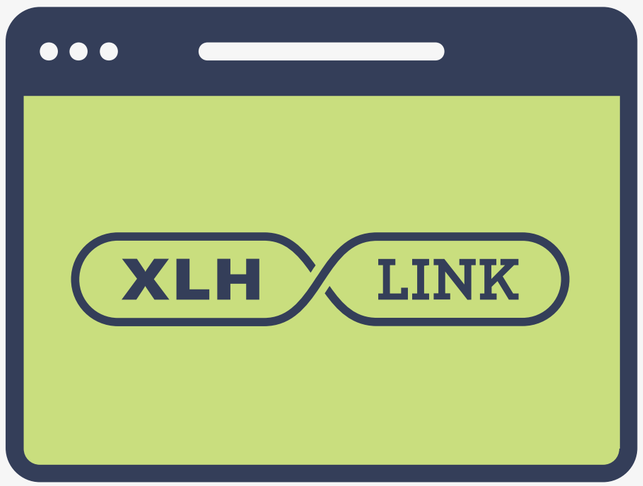
Learn more about sponsored genetic testing

Check for intact FGF23 levels, which are often elevated in patients with XLH

Request a sponsored FGF23 test kit*

- XLH is caused by X-linked dominant variants in the *PHEX* gene[1,6]
- Symptoms of XLH are nonspecific and often result in misdiagnosis, which can lead to disease progression and increased symptom severity[1,6-8]
- Early and accurate diagnosis and management can potentially limit the worsening of patient symptoms over time[1,6,7]
- Genetic counseling can help patients and families navigate life with a hereditary condition like XLH

*See Terms of Use.



For more information, visit XLHLinkHCP.com

Terms of Use

Kyowa Kirin has partnered with Invitae Corp. and collaborated with Mayo Clinic Laboratories to offer sponsored, no-charge testing to patients who are being evaluated for a possible diagnosis of XLH or TIO. The Kyowa Kirin Sponsored Hypophosphatemia Program is intended to improve patient safety and quality of care by shortening the time to an accurate diagnosis, facilitate prompt confirmatory testing, and help patients with XLH and TIO meet payor coverage requirements. Use of or participation in the Kyowa Kirin Sponsored Hypophosphatemia Program does not create any obligation to use, prescribe, or recommend any Kyowa Kirin products or services. The Program is only available to patients that meet certain eligibility requirements and for whom the patient's health care provider has determined that testing is clinically appropriate. No patient or health care provider may seek reimbursement for testing or counseling services provided under the Kyowa Kirin Sponsored Hypophosphatemia Program from any third party, including but not limited to, any government health care programs.

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