Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy

is a rare, progressive, and underdiagnosed disease that affects the heart. It is characterized by the buildup of abnormal deposits of misfolded proteins called amyloid fibrils.

Artistic rendering for visual effect only.

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It is believed

less than 1%

of people with transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy are diagnosed, though the actual number of people with the disease is presently unknown.[1]

1. 2018 Internal Analysis, Data on File Pfizer Inc.

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There are **two sub-types** of transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy.

Hereditary, also known as variant: inherited & caused by a mutation.

Wild-type: no mutation & believed to account for the majority of patients.[1,2]

1. Grogan M, Scott CG, Kyle RA, et al. Natural history of wild-type transthyretin cardiac amyloidosis and risk stratification using a novel staging system. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2016;68(10):1014-1020.
2. Maurer MA, Hanna M, Grogan M, et al. Genotype and phenotype of transthyretin cardiac amyloidosis: THAOS (Transthyretin Amyloid Outcome Survey). *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2016;68(2):161-172.

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At **Pfizer**, we are committed to investigating rare diseases, like transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy, in order to address unmet patient needs. The goal of our research is to help patients with debilitating and often life-threatening diseases.

Paul Levesque,
Global President,
Pfizer Rare Disease

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