

Once you **raise**
questions about
your lung issues...





...you may also **raise** **your chance** of getting **more out of life every day**



If you suffer from Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD), you'll want to consider taking action regarding a risk for Pulmonary Hypertension associated with Interstitial Lung Disease (PH-ILD).

Despite your lung issues, you're willing to take action to be able to do more with your family and friends.

Now here's action you can take:

Be on the lookout for pulmonary hypertension (PH), and talk to your doctor about this related lung issue that often occurs in people with interstitial lung disease and has similar symptoms.

Understanding PH-ILD

PH-ILD stands for pulmonary hypertension associated with interstitial lung disease, a serious and progressive disease. Breaking down the parts of the name “PH-ILD” can give you a good idea of how they often occur together.



Pulmonary means it affects the lungs. **H**ypertension means high blood pressure. So, pulmonary hypertension is high blood pressure in the lungs.



Interstitial **L**ung **D**isease is a group of serious, progressive lung disorders that can damage the lungs and make it harder to breathe.

Some examples of ILD include:

- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (**IPF**) or pulmonary fibrosis (**PF**)
- Combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema (**CPFE**)
- Connective tissue disease (**CTD**)

People with ILD may develop PH at any time.

Having ILD puts you at high risk of developing PH. It can develop at the onset of your ILD, or any time after. It’s important to catch PH early. But the symptoms of PH are often similar to ILD, making it challenging to recognize. That’s why it’s important for you and your doctor to check regularly for PH.

You can make a difference in detecting PH early. Take charge of your health by partnering with your doctor.



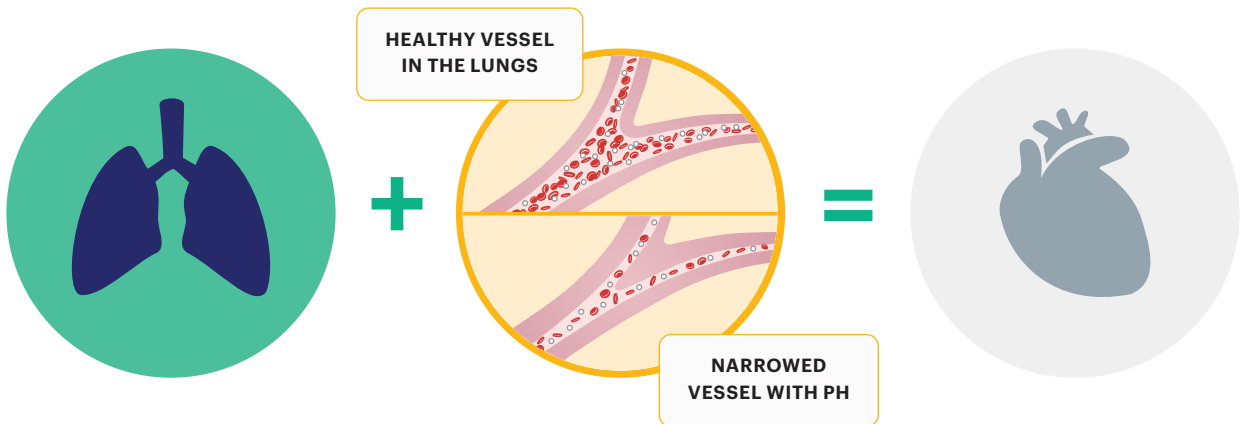
What can you do? Ready yourself with information!

This brochure is designed to help you learn more about PH and how to check for it.

What happens **inside your body** when you have PH-ILD

Both ILD and PH affect the lungs, but PH also weakens the heart.

THE IMPACT OF ILD + PH IN YOUR BODY



ILD causes lung tissue to become stiff, making it harder to breathe and get oxygen into the blood.

PH causes the blood vessels in the lungs to become narrow, making it harder for blood to flow and causing pressure to increase.

The heart has to work harder to push blood through the lungs, which weakens or damages the heart.



PH can affect your ability to do the things you want to do, like spending time with loved ones or going about your daily life.

That's why it's so important to identify PH early and get ahead of it.



Knowing more may help you do more for your health.

So learn about what you can do to detect PH on the following pages.

The overlapping symptoms with ILD can make PH **hard to detect**

Some of the symptoms of PH that overlap with ILD include:

- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath
- Reduced ability to be active

Symptoms to point out to your doctor:

- Symptoms that seem worse than they were before, such as you can't walk as far as you used to without resting
- If supplemental oxygen is needed for the first time or if more is needed than previously used



It's important to ask your doctor about checking for PH at each appointment—especially if you have noticed your symptoms getting worse.



Take steps to catch PH early



Ask your doctor to check for signs of PH in the tests you're already doing.

Your existing ILD tests can help flag signs of early-stage PH, but your doctor needs to look at them with PH in mind.

Be vigilant and work with your doctor to watch for PH.

Your test results may contain signs of PH, but they could be easily missed unless your doctor checks specifically for those signs. That's why it's crucial that you ask to be checked for PH.



Keep reading to better understand which test results might show signs of early-stage PH.

Uncover helpful clues in your routine ILD tests

If the results of your regular ILD tests are worsening, they may be indicators of PH. Here are some things your doctor could look for:

Test	What it shows	Signs of PH your doctor will look for
Pulmonary Function Tests (PFTs)	How well are your lungs working?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• $D_{LCO} < 40\%$• Decline in D_{LCO} but little or no change in FVC
Blood Test	How much strain is your heart under?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased levels of NT-proBNP and BNP
Oxygen Saturation	Is your blood getting enough oxygen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced oxygen in the blood• Need (or increased need) for supplemental oxygen
Exercise Capacity Test (6-minute walk test)	How active are you able to be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced distance• Increased recovery time• More shortness of breath



Ask your doctor if any of the test results above are changing, and if so, could it be PH?

BNP=B-type natriuretic peptide; D_{LCO} =diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; FVC=forced vital capacity; NT-proBNP=N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide.

Your actions are key to being able to do more.



Get to know the tests your doctor is ordering so you can have informed discussions. Educating yourself about these tests can be the difference in making every conversation more productive, which may ultimately result in you feeling better.

Since PH may appear at any time, checking your test results once is *not enough*. Be sure to have your doctor check for signs of PH whenever you have testing done.



Your role in helping to identify PH is crucial, as PH can appear at any time.

Had an echo and it didn't show PH?

Keep asking questions. Echos often don't indicate PH-ILD, especially in the early stages of PH.

40%

of patients diagnosed* with PH-ILD had an echo that showed a low likelihood of PH

An echocardiogram, or “echo,” is less effective for catching PH in the early stages, because changes that happen during the early phase of PH are subtle and not easily seen with echo. Also, existing lung disease can make PH difficult to detect on an echo. So that means you can't rely on echo alone to detect early signs of PH.

When can an echo be most useful?

- It can be a useful tool to detect later-stage PH—when it becomes more obvious
- It can also help detect unhealthy changes in the way the heart is working



Talk to your doctor about the other ILD tests that should be looked at along with an echo.

*PH-ILD diagnosis was confirmed with a right heart catheterization (RHC), the required test to diagnose PH-ILD.



Ruling PH in or out

A right heart catheterization is required to diagnose PH.

A right heart catheterization, often referred to as a right heart cath, is the only way to definitively diagnose PH. It measures the pressure in your heart and in the blood vessels of your lungs. This can help your doctor understand how well your heart and lungs are working and helps determine next steps in the management of your condition.



**Scan this QR code to download a brochure
that can tell you more about the right heart cath test.**

TYVASO® (treprostinil) Inhalation Solution and TYVASO DPI® (treprostinil) Inhalation Powder are approved for the treatment of pulmonary hypertension associated with interstitial lung disease (PH-ILD; WHO Group 3) to improve the ability to exercise.



The good news is that if you have PH, there is **now a treatment that can help: TYVASO**

TYVASO significantly increases your exercise capacity so you can do more with your family and friends. It also reduces the risk of PH-ILD getting worse.



TYVASO is the first and only FDA-approved medication that can treat PH-ILD.

DPI=dry powder inhaler; WHO=World Health Organization.

Important Safety Information

Before you take TYVASO or TYVASO DPI, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have low blood pressure
- Have or have had bleeding problems
- Have asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 14-15, and the accompanying Full Prescribing Information and Instructions for Use for TYVASO and TYVASO DPI in pocket.

TYVASO can **make a difference** in what you can do every day

Treating PH-ILD right away can be a step forward for your health—and may help you do more in the moments that matter most.



In a clinical study, people who had PH-ILD and took TYVASO walked farther and had a significantly lower risk of getting worse.



TYVASO was also shown to help reduce strain on the heart. TYVASO helps keep the blood vessels in your lungs open so that your heart can pump blood more easily.

What about side effects?

In the clinical study, the side effects were generally mild or moderate. The most common were cough, headache, and throat irritation/pain.



Scan the QR code or visit WhyTYVASO.com to get more information about the clinical study results for TYVASO.

Important Safety Information

Before you take TYVASO or TYVASO DPI, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you (continued):

- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if either product will harm your unborn baby.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if either product passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during treatment.

TYVASO DPI
(treprostinil) INHALATION
POWDER

TYVASO
(treprostinil) INHALATION
SOLUTION



Important Safety Information

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- Have asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
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- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if either product passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during treatment.

Tell your healthcare provider about all of the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Either product and other medicines may affect each other.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:

- Medicines used to treat high blood pressure or heart disease
- Medicines that decrease blood clotting (anticoagulants)
- Water pills (diuretics)
- Gemfibrozil (Lopid[®]) or rifampin (Rimactane[®], Rifadin[®], Rifamate[®], Rifater[®])

What are the possible side effects of TYVASO or TYVASO DPI?

Both products can cause **serious side effects**, including:

- **Low blood pressure** (symptomatic hypotension). If you have low blood pressure, either product may lower your blood pressure more.
- **Bleeding problems.** Either product may increase the risk of bleeding, especially in people who take blood thinners (anticoagulants).



The most common side effects of both products are cough, headache, throat irritation and pain, nausea, reddening of the face and neck (flushing), fainting or loss of consciousness, dizziness, diarrhea, and shortness of breath. Like other inhaled prostaglandins, you may have trouble breathing after taking TYVASO or TYVASO DPI because it may cause the muscles around your airway to tighten (bronchospasm). These are not all the possible side effects. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects or if you have trouble breathing.

You may report side effects to the FDA at www.fda.gov/MedWatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

What are TYVASO and TYVASO DPI?

TYVASO (treprostinil) Inhalation Solution and TYVASO DPI (treprostinil) Inhalation Powder are prescription medicines used in adults to treat pulmonary hypertension associated with interstitial lung disease (PH-ILD; WHO Group 3), which is high blood pressure in the lungs due to inflammation and sometimes scarring in the lungs. TYVASO or TYVASO DPI can improve the ability to exercise.

The risk information provided here is not comprehensive. To learn more about TYVASO or TYVASO DPI, talk with your healthcare provider. Please see Full Prescribing Information for **TYVASO** or **TYVASO DPI**, Instructions for Use manuals for **TD-100** and **TD-300** TYVASO[®] Inhalation System and **TYVASO DPI™ Inhalation Powder**, and additional information at www.TYVASO.com or call 1-877-UNITHER (1-877-864-8437).

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TYVASO DPI[®]
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SOLUTION

Taking action now may help you do more with family and friends



Be ready to ask about checking for PH.

Because PH can appear at any time, it's up to you to:

- Ask your doctor about using your current ILD tests to check for PH
- Tell your doctor about any new or worsening symptoms
- Understand that if clinical signs/symptoms and routine tests indicate PH, but the echo shows no PH, your doctor may need to take an additional step to rule out PH

Be vigilant about having your doctor check for PH at every appointment, as PH can appear at any time.



Any delay in detecting PH can impact your health, so get started at your very next appointment.

Every appointment is an opportunity to advocate for your health



It's important to prepare yourself to have a productive discussion about being checked for PH.

Raise questions like these to discuss PH with your doctor:

- Are we checking for PH at this appointment?
- Could my ILD symptoms be PH?
- Can my blood panel include an NT-proBNP or BNP test?
- Does my need for supplemental oxygen mean I should be checked for PH?
- If I need *more* supplemental oxygen, should I be checked for PH?
- Has my exercise test shown a decline?
- Are there signs of PH in my lung function test results, like $D_{LCO} < 40\%$?
- Does my echo show any sign of PH?
- How can we confirm I don't have PH?
- If I do have PH-ILD, what can be done?

Keep learning to help get all you can out of every day.



**Sign up to receive ongoing information about PH-ILD.
Scan the QR code to sign up now.**

Raise the right questions about your lung issues and **increase the chance of having a more active life** with family and friends.



Taking action is in your hands.



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