ATTR Amyloidosis is a Progressive and Fatal Disease



ATTR amyloidosis is a progressive, fatal disease[1], caused by misfolded TTR amyloid deposits in organs and tissue[2]



Amyloid TTR deposits can lead to tissue damage and dysfunction,[3] presenting as heart failure, neuropathic impairment, and musculoskeletal manifestations[4,5]



Patients with ATTR amyloidosis experience high morbidity and mortality, resulting in high societal and economic burden[6,7]



Early diagnosis and intervention in both wild-type and hereditary ATTR amyloidosis is key[8], as median survival following diagnosis is 2–6 years[9-11]

Despite advances in early diagnosis and treatment, patients still experience disease progression[12]

ATTR amyloidosis , transthyretin amyloidosis; TTR, transthyretin. 1. Rozenbaum MH et al. Cardiol Ther 2021;10:141–159. 2. Gonzalez-Duarte A, Ulloa-Aguirre A. Int J Mol Sci. 2021;22:13158. 3. Koike H, Katsuno M. Neurol Ther. 2020;9:317–333. 4. Gentile L et al. Orphanet J Rare Dis. 2023;18:350. 5. Aldinc E et al. BMC Musculoskelet Disord. 2023;24:751. 6. Jang S et al. Orphanet J Rare Dis. 2022;17:262. 7. Stewart M et al. Neurol Ther. 2018;7:349–364. 8. Quan D, et al. Amyloid. 2023;30(1):49–58 9. Lane T, et al. Circulation. 2019;140:16-26. 10. Aus dem Siepen F, et al. Clin Res Cardiol. 2018;107:158-169. 11. Givens RC, et al. Aging Health. 2013;9:229-235. 12. Martyn T et al. Methodist Debakey Cardiovasc J. 2022;18(5):27–39.

Alnylam