

# ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS

AS affects two to three times more men than women<sup>1</sup>

Having the gene HLA-B27 increases the risk of developing AS<sup>2-4</sup>

Restricted movement in the spine is a characteristic of AS<sup>1</sup>

## COMMON DISEASE SYMPTOMS<sup>5,6</sup>



Inflammation



Stiffness



Pain



Restricted movement



Fatigue

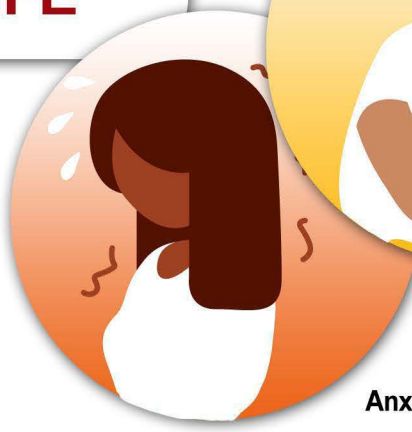
## EFFECT ON QUALITY OF LIFE<sup>5</sup>



Reduced ability to work



Social isolation



Anxiety



Depression

## AFFECTED BODY PARTS<sup>1</sup>



Spine

Pelvis



Swollen joints & painful tendons

## CO-MORBIDITIES<sup>1</sup>



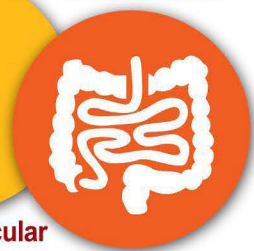
Osteoporosis

Inflammation of the eye



Cardiovascular events

Intestinal inflammation



People with AS are **78%** more likely to shorten their working hours than people without the condition, limiting their job options<sup>7</sup>

1. Reveille JD. American College of Rheumatology. Spondyloarthritis. Available at: <http://www.rheumatology.org/I-Am-A/Patient-Caregiver/Diseases-Conditions/Spondyloarthritis>. Accessed March 2016.  
 2. Brown MA. Progress in studies of the genetics of ankylosing spondylitis. *Arthritis Res Ther* 2009; 11(5):254.  
 3. Mayo Clinic. Ankylosing spondylitis. Available at: <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/ankylosing-spondylitis/basics/causes/con-20019766>. Accessed March 2016.  
 4. Dean LE et al. Global prevalence of ankylosing spondylitis. *Rheumatology* 2014; 53(4):650-7.  
 5. Dougados M, Baeten D. Spondyloarthritis. *Lancet* 2011; 377(9783):2127-37.  
 6. Martindale J et al. Disease and psychological status in ankylosing spondylitis. *Rheumatology* 2006; 45(10):1288-93.  
 7. Barkham N et al. The unmet need for anti-tumour necrosis factor (anti-TNF) therapy in ankylosing spondylitis. *Rheumatology* 2005; 44(10):1277-81.