

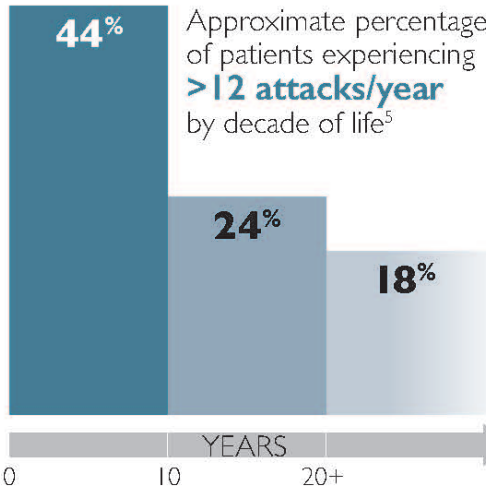
MKD/HIDS

Mevalonate kinase deficiency (MKD), also known as hyperimmunoglobulin D syndrome (HIDS), is an inherited disorder caused by a mutation of the mevalonate kinase gene.¹

MKD/HIDS

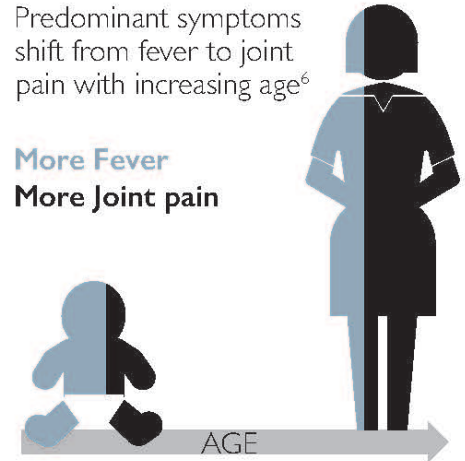
- Marked by recurrent fever and inflammatory symptoms (eg, swollen glands or arthritis)^{1,2}
- Symptoms are typically most severe in childhood, but still continue in adulthood³
- ~104 cases registered in 2011; >90% from Western Europe⁴

PHYSICAL DISTRESS



Predominant symptoms shift from fever to joint pain with increasing age⁶

More Fever
More Joint pain



SOCIAL IMPACT



- Children may miss social activities, and may not be able to participate in sports³

“I’ve planned [to attend] concerts, can’t go...I was supposed to go...to Spain; couldn’t go...because I’d been ill the week before and had no energy to go.” –34-year-old patient³



- Adults rely more on family and others, creating social/emotional strain³

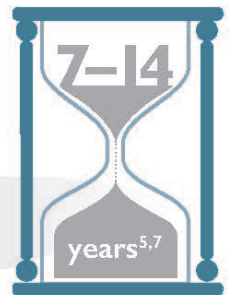


EMOTIONAL BURDEN

- Sadness at all ages about feeling ill and missing activities³
- Varying levels of understanding and sympathy from family, friends, and co-workers³

DIAGNOSTIC DELAY

Average delay from symptom onset to correct diagnosis



PRACTICAL TOLL

- Approximately **46%** said their disease delayed their education⁵



- Caregivers of a child with MKD/HIDS may need to change jobs in order to care for them³



- Nearly **35%** of patients reported that their disease contributed to discharge from their jobs⁵



“They were only a small company...they were understanding at first, but when I had a bad couple of months they got annoyed. HIDS was a factor in me losing my apprenticeship.”

–23-year-old patient³