FAMILIAL CHYLOMICRONEMIA SYNDROME (FCS)



FCS is a rare, genetic, lifethreatening disease that prevents the body from digesting fats and severely impairs the body's ability to remove triglycerides from the bloodstream.^{1,2}

Healthy <150

FCS is a form of severe hypertriglyceridemia

(sHTG), a condition in which a person's

triglyceride levels are dangerously high,

typically 500 mg/dL or above.6

People Living >880



pancreatitis (AP).^{1,5}

Although a healthy triglyceride level for It is estimated that between 1-13 in a adults is typically below 150 mg/dL, people million people are living with FCS.8,9,10 living with FCS often have levels greater than or equal to 880 mg/dL.5

It is estimated there are greater than 3 million people living

Triglycerides are a type of fat that

the body uses as an important

condition leads to the build-up of large triglyceride-containing

particles called **chylomicrons**

in the blood, which can result in severe health complications, including potentially fatal acute

source of energy.^{3,4} However, this

with sHTG in the U.S.7

What causes FCS?



as disease-causing variants or mutations) in one of several genes. FCS is caused by mutations in several genes that impact the function of a protein called **lipoprotein lipase (LPL)**, which is

FCS is caused by genetic changes (also known

essential for removing triglycerides from the blood. About eight out of 10 cases of FCS are due to genetic changes in the LPL gene itself.11 Ongoing research continues to identify

additional variants linked to FCS.

In people with FCS, lack of LPL function means their body cannot

What are the signs and symptoms?

break down fats, leading to the build up of chylomicrons.⁵ Signs and symptoms include:5,12



and back pain

Severe, frequent stomach



milky white after it is drawn

Blood that appears fatty or



Yellowish, waxy-like deposits of

known as hepatosplenomegaly

An enlarged liver or spleen,



Bloating and indigestion



xanthomas Fatty deposits in the retina of the

fatty material in the skin, called



Depression, anxiety, fatigue,



eye, known as lipemia retinalis



Acute pancreatitis (AP)

or memory loss

FCS puts people at **high risk of AP** - painful inflammation of the pancreas

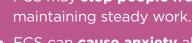
What is the disease burden?

In severe cases, vital organs such as the heart, lungs, kidneys, and pancreas, can be damaged.¹³ In addition to the physical burden, FCS can be a major source of psychological and financial stress, which

can cause people to feel overwhelmed and experience a significant impact on their quality of life.¹²

- which often results in hospitalization and can be life-threatening.5

For example:12 • FCS may stop people from participating in social activities or



- FCS can cause anxiety about relationships, guilt, and **disappointment** about missing out on events or activities. • It can also create frustration and exhaustion from managing the disease.

Consuming even a small amount of fat can cause someone with FCS to need to be hospitalized.5

distress, social isolation, or feelings of uncertainty or hopelessness.

People with FCS can have difficulty adhering to the highly restrictive diets that are necessary to manage their condition, which can add to emotional

Because FCS is so rare, it can be hard to recognize and identify. This means many people with the condition are left without a complete clinical diagnosis or the appropriate help for long-term care.⁵

How is FCS diagnosed?

In many cases, FCS is typically not diagnosed until an individual has been hospitalized for AP, at which point their disease is considered more severe. As a genetic disease, **FCS should be** A diagnosis of FCS can be

signs, including triglyceride either with a positive genetic test levels greater than or result or as an indeterminate test equal to 880 mg/dL, and result that is confirmed by a doctor's



without other causes. How can people manage their FCS?

suspected based on physical

unresponsiveness to standard

triglyceride-lowering therapies



is available and can help confirm a diagnosis earlier and expedite the path to appropriate treatment. Currently, there are no U.S. FDA-approved therapies for the

genetically identified and validated,

diagnosis using established clinical

methods. Genetic testing for FCS

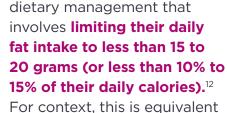
treatment of FCS.

Due to the absence of LPL

activity in people with FCS,

People with FCS rely on an

medicines traditionally used to lower triglyceride levels are often ineffective and do not reduce triglyceride levels or decrease the risk of AP.14,15



15% of their daily calories).¹² For context, this is equivalent to approximately one tablespoon of olive oil. For more information about FCS, please visit www.KnowYourTGs.com or the FCS Foundation at www.LivingWithFCS.org.

Researchers are currently extremely strict lifestyle and studying investigational medicines with the potential to lower triglyceride levels, and the risk of other disease complications, in people with FCS and sHTG.

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