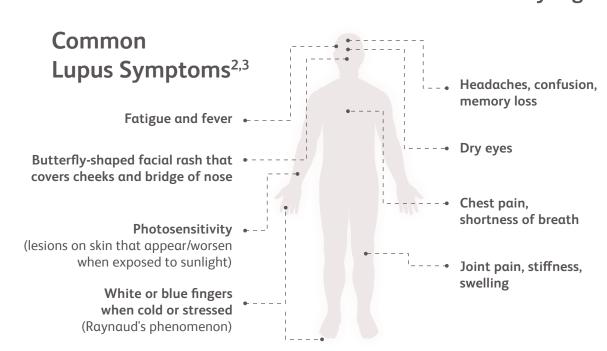
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)

What is Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)?

SLE is a chronic autoimmune disease that can affect almost any organ system.¹



Prevalence

OVER 90 PERCENT

of SLE patients are young women around childbearing age.¹

There are more than

2.1 MILLION

patients worldwide with

moderate-to-severe lupus.4

20 PERCENT

of people with lupus have a parent or sibling who already has lupus or may develop lupus.⁵

SLE is TWO TO FOUR

times more frequent, and more severe, among nonwhite populations around the world.⁶

Impact and Progression

SLE has a significant impact on patients' lives:

- Disease flares can be unpredictable and many patients experience waxing and waning of symptoms.
- Around 25 percent of SLE patients develop lupus nephritis (inflammation of the kidney).⁷ This represents a significant risk to morbidity and mortality as it can lead to kidney failure.



Diagnosis & Treatment

Signs and symptoms vary considerably from person to person and overlap with other diseases.⁸ There is a lack of reliable diagnosis markers,⁹ and no one test can diagnose lupus.⁷

Tests include:

- Complete blood count and erythrocyte sedimentation rate
- Liver and kidney assessments
- Urine analysis
- Antinuclear antibody test
- X-rays and echocardiograms
- Skin biopsy





Treatment

Limited treatment options exist for SLE.

Bristol Myers Squibb is committed to identifying and pursuing new treatment options and innovative development approaches to help deliver transformational medicines for patients with systemic lupus erythematosus, lupus nephritis and other immune-mediated diseases.

