Patients with and without skeletal manifestations* have similar impairments in:[1]

Disability scores†

QoL‡

Rethink HPP disease burden especially the impact on daily function and QoL, and the potential for progression in children and adults[2–4]

*Of 468 adults (skeletal group, n=300; muscular/pain group, n=73) from the Global HPP Registry, sponsored by Alexion Pharmaceuticals, an observational, longitudinal, multinational, long-term study collecting data on HPP diagnosis, history, clinical course, symptoms (including multisystemic aspects of disease) and burden of illness from patients who have a diagnosis of HPP.[1,3] †HAQ-DI disability assessment scores at baseline; N=191/239 (skeletal group) and N=47/239 (muscular/pain group).[1] ‡SF-36v2 domain scores at baseline. The individual SF-36v2 domain scores, except the physical functioning score, did not differ between the skeletal (N=191/238) and muscular/pain (N=47/238) groups.[1]
HAQ-DI, health assessment questionnaire–disability index; HPP, hypophosphatasia; QoL, quality of life; SF-36v2, Short Form Health Survey version 2.

1. Dahir KM, et al. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*. 2023;14:1138599. **2.** Rush ET, et al. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2019;14(1):201. **3.** Seefried L, et al. *J Bone Miner Res*. 2020;35(11):2171–2178. **4.** Szabo SM, et al. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2019;14(1):85.

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