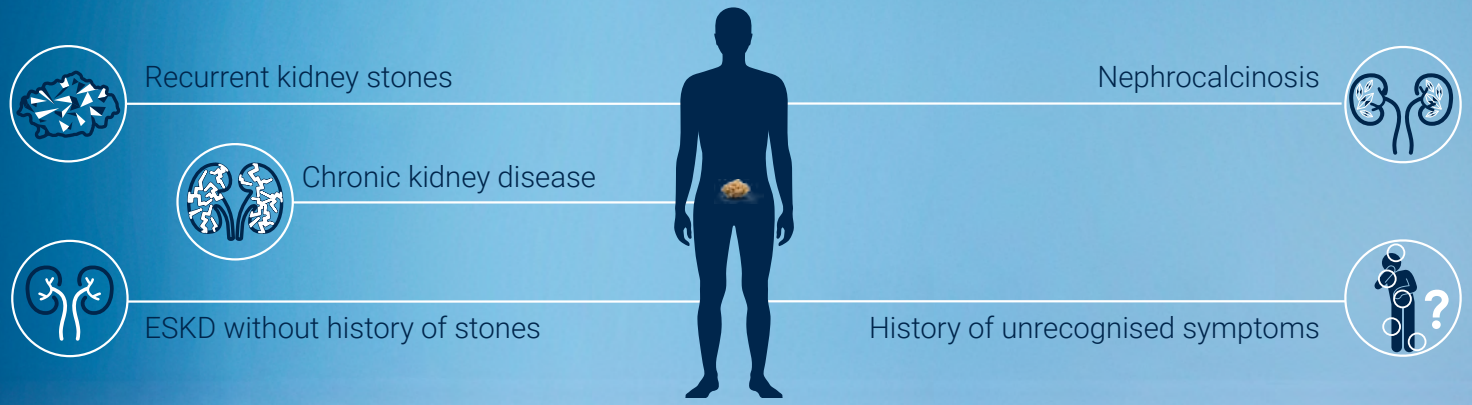
CAN YOU SPOT THE SIGNS OF PH1?

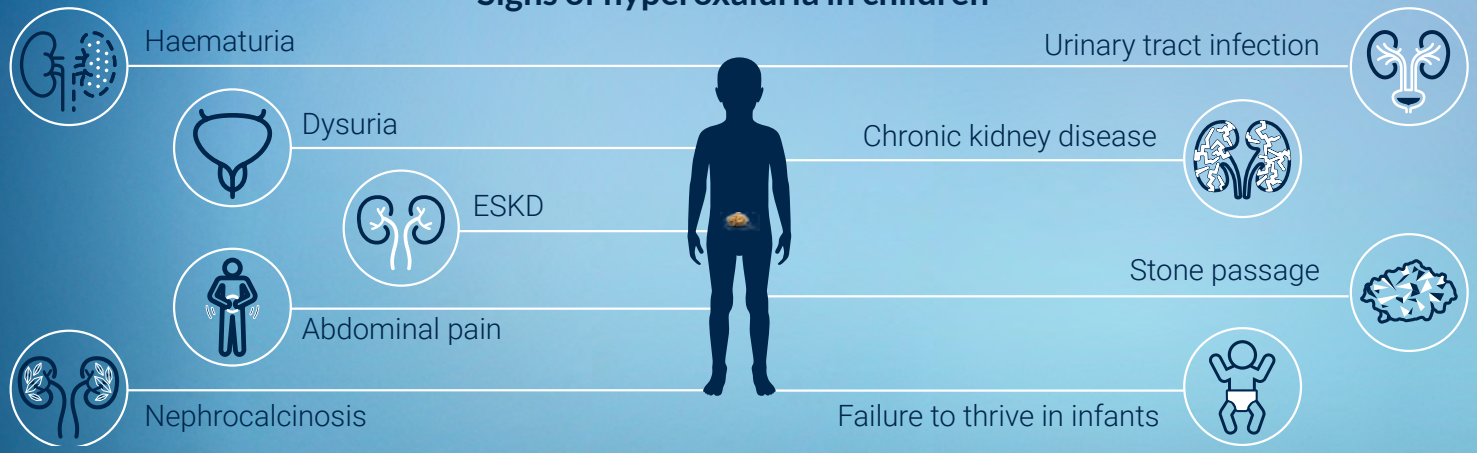
think PH1

Identifying patients early in their disease course requires investigation based on clinical suspicion[1,2]

Signs of hyperoxaluria in adults[2]



Signs of hyperoxaluria in children[2]



PH1 can occur at almost any age, from birth to later in life[3]

On suspicion of PH1, perform a 24-hour urine analysis and arrange a genetic test

Daily urinary oxalate excretion above the upper limit of normal of 45 mg/24 hours (0.5 mmol/1.73 m^2) **is a biochemical indicator of PH1**[3,4]

A **genetic test is recommended** to confirm a PH1 diagnosis[5]

A high index of suspicion and prompt diagnosis are essential to begin management approaches early in the disease course

ESKD, end-stage kidney disease; PH1, primary hyperoxaluria type 1.

References: 1. Sas DJ, et al. *Urolithiasis*. 2019;47:79–89; **2.** Milliner DS, et al. Primary hyperoxaluria type 1. 2017. Available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1283. Accessed July 2023; **3.** Cochat P, Rumsby G. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;369:649–658; **4.** Ennis JL, Asplin JR. *Int J Surg*. 2016;36(Pt D):633–637; **5.** Cochat P, et al. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2012;27(5):1729–1736.

Developed and funded by Alnylam Pharmaceuticals. For Healthcare Professionals only.

Date of preparation: July 2023 | Job code: PH1-CEMEA-00121

Alnylam PHARMACEUTICALS
CHALLENGE ACCEPTED