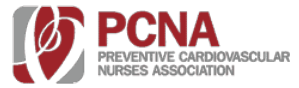


# HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY



Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a disease in which the heart muscle becomes thickened, making it harder for the heart to pump blood. HCM often has few, if any, symptoms, which makes it hard to diagnose.

## KEY TAKEAWAYS



It's estimated that **1 in 500 to 1 in 200 people** have HCM.



**85-95%** of HCM cases have not yet been diagnosed.



The annual health care cost of HCM is **\$43,000 per patient.**



**38% of patients** experience at least one hospitalization in the first year.



Access to **affordable, innovative care** and treatment is critical to patient outcomes.

## SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE:

- Chest pain
- Fainting, especially during exercise
- Heart murmur
- Fast or fluttering heartbeat
- Shortness of breath

## POPULATION STATISTICS

- It's estimated that anywhere from 1 in 500 to 1 in 200 people have HCM.
- Close to 85-95% of people with HCM have yet to be diagnosed.

## DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

HCM is usually passed down through families, although its cause is not always known.

- About half of the people who have HCM have a close relative who also has HCM.
- It's important to see a doctor if you have a family history of HCM.
- If you experience any symptoms associated with it, seek emergency help, especially a rapid heartbeat, difficulty breathing, or chest pain.

## FINANCIAL BURDEN

It's estimated that the annual health care cost of HCM was \$43,000 per patient in the United States in 2019 and that 38% of patients experienced at least one hospitalization within the first year of diagnosis. HCM is a progressive disease with complications including arrhythmias, stroke and heart failure, which can each be expensive to diagnose and treat.

## ACCESS ISSUES

**Health maintenance is crucial for treating HCM.** This includes maintaining a healthy lifestyle and having regular medical exams. People who have lower incomes or lack health insurance can face barriers to health care access.