ILD SOLUTIONS: A New Paradigm in Treating ILD

KEY TAKEAWAYS



Non-IPF ILD Can Acquire a Progressive Fibrotic Phenotype

Idiopathic Interstitial Pneumonias

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis Desquamative interstitial pneumonia Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia

Miscellaneous

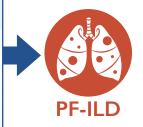
Sarcoidosis Eosinophilic pneumonias Pulmonary Langerhans cell histocytois Lymphangioleiomyomatosis

Connective Tissue Disease Related Systemic sclerosis Rheumatoid arthritis Polymyositis/dermatomyositis

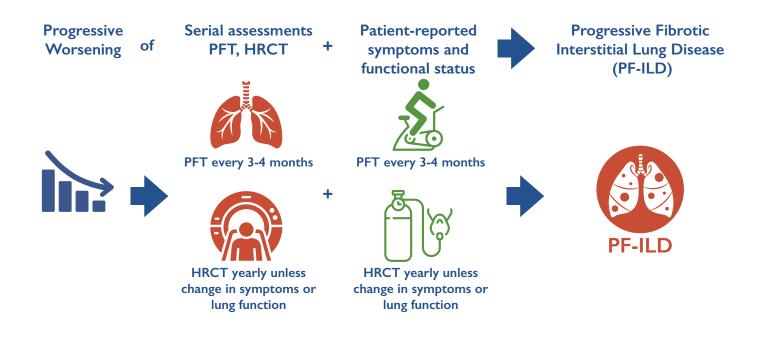
Exposure Related

Sjogren's syndrome

Drug-induced (amiodarone, nitrofurantoin) Environmental (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) Occupational lung diseases



Keys to Recognizing Progressive Fibrotic Interstitial Lung Disease (PF-ILD)



For more education, please visit www.PILOTforPulmonary.org

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KEY TAKEAWAYS



Newer Treatment Options for PF-ILD

Minimally Invasive Lung Transplant (MILT)

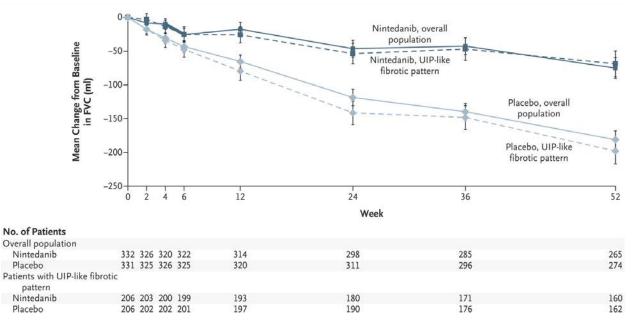
MILT was developed by Hannover Medical School in Germany and improved by **Pedro Catarino, MD** (Royal Papworth Hospital, UK now at Cedars-Sinai).

- Reduces likelihood of using cardiopulmonary bypass
- Shorter recovery times
- Good outcomes¹



Click to watch video describing the first bilateral MILT performed at Cedars-Sinai

FDA Approves Nintedanib for Treatment of PF-ILD²





References

I. Marczin N,et al . Outcomes of minimally invasive lung transplantation in a single centre: the routine approach for the future or do we still need clamshell incision? Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg. 2016 May 1;22(5):537-45. DOI: 10.1093/icvts/ivw004

2. Flaherty KR,et al. Nintedanib in progressive fibrosing interstitial lung diseases. NEJM. 2019 Oct 31;381(18):1718-27. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1908681