

LET'S
TALK

PBC

A recent survey shows there's a lack of information available about primary biliary cholangitis (**PBC**), formerly known as primary biliary cirrhosis. **PBC** is a rare, chronic autoimmune disease that affects the liver. Since 1988, it has been the second-leading overall cause of liver transplant in women in the U.S. People living with **PBC** and the physicians that care for them **need more information to help facilitate better conversations** about living with this disease.

PBC patients desire more information to better understand their disease

More than **1/3** think that current **PBC** information available is fair or poor



Doctors report PBC medical information is limited

66% think there is not enough information about **PBC** published in medical journals and presented at medical conferences



Patients struggle to find "the right doctor"

86% had to visit more than one doctor prior to diagnosis



Doctors indicate that it is often difficult to identify and diagnose PBC

93% of physicians surveyed believe PBC is often missed or misdiagnosed

90% of Americans do not know what would be considered ideal liver function test results



ALP*, a biomarker that can be tested in the blood, is a key prognostic indicator and doctors' #1 metric for monitoring PBC

64% rely on it a great deal and **57%** select it as the metric they rely on most

Just 32% of PBC patients know their current ALP score



... and doctors overstate the share of their patients who should know their target ALP score

61% among doctors **vs. 36%** among patients

WHAT'S
ALP?

***High Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) is a key measure of disease progression in patients with PBC.**

About the RAPID Survey

The RAPID (**R**aise Awareness of **P**BC and **I**mportance of **L**iver Disease) Survey was commissioned by Intercept Pharmaceuticals, Inc. to help increase public knowledge about liver health and highlight opportunities to improve care in PBC. Three separate quantitative surveys were conducted with the following audiences:

1. Physicians

From December 11, 2014 to January 12, 2015, a total of 322 physicians (262 gastroenterologists and 60 hepatologists) took part in an online survey. To qualify, doctors had to be board-certified, have been practicing for at least two years and have treated at least two PBC patients in the previous six months.

2. Patients

From January 5-30, 2015, 214 patients who had been doctor-diagnosed with PBC took part in an online survey.

3. General Public

From January 6-12, 2015, a sample of 511 Americans took part in an online survey. This study was conducted using GfK KnowledgePanel, which is representative of the American public and covers 97% of U.S. households.