

Kronisk inflammatoriske sykdommer: Påvirkning og belastning

Advantage Hers fokuserer definisjon av kroniske inflammasjoner på:

- Revmatoid artritt
- Aksial spondyloartritt (inkludert ankyloserende spondylitt og ikke-radiografisk, aksial spondyloartritt)
- Psoriasisartritt
- Psoriasis



Årsaker til disse kronisk inflammatoriske sykdommene¹

Disse kroniske inflammasjonene av en langvarig inflammatorisk tilstand i kroppen, forårsaket av at immunsystemet vedvarende reagerer på skadelige stimuli.



Potensielle konsekvensene av disse sykdommene^{1,2,7-17}

- Leddskade
- Funksjonstap
- Redusert livskvalitet
- Økt risiko for depresjon, angst og stress
- Økt risiko for diabetes eller hjertesykdom



Vanlige symptomer på disse sykdommene¹

Smerter, leddskade, konstant tretthet, gastrointestinale komplikasjoner og hyppig infeksjon.

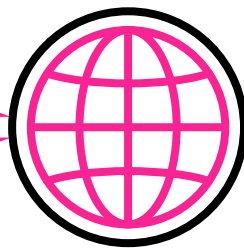
Visste du?

Kroniske sykdommer kan forverre symptomer på depresjon, og depressive lidelser kan føre til kroniske sykdommer.¹⁸

Disse kroniske inflammasjonene påvirker over 180 millioner mennesker i verden¹⁹⁻²¹

Revmatoid artritt
~23,7 millioner

Psoriasisartritt
~37,5 millioner



Aksial spondyloartritt
~ > 16,5 millioner

Psoriasis
~125 millioner

Kvinner er spesielt påvirket av disse sykdommene med kronisk inflammasjon

Revmatoid artritt er tre ganger vanligere hos kvinner enn hos menn.²²



Det er viktig at alle som lever med disse kroniske inflammasjonene jobber med sin spesialist for å utvikle en langvarig sykdomslagplan som er skreddersydd for deres individuelle behov.



Kvinner med psoriasis opplever mer følelse av stigmatisering og er mer utsatt for stress og ensomhet enn menn.^{23,24}

Kvinner med aksial spondyloartritt kan:^{6,24-28}

- Opplev større forsinkelser til å stille diagnose
- Opplev økt tretthet
- Vær mindre aktiv som følge
- Opplev større smerte, angst og stress

Kvinner har ofte begrenset informasjon om hvordan de best kan takle helseproblemet i livene sine.²⁹

#AdvantageHers

 Inspired by patients.
Driven by science.

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