

HS hides in the shadows



Patient portrayal.

What is hidradenitis suppurativa (HS)?

HS is a **chronic, progressive, systemic inflammatory disease**. HS can be **debilitating—both physically and emotionally**.^{1,2} If left untreated, HS may advance quickly.² Timely intervention is critical to help prevent permanent damage.^{3,4}

Identify HS with 3 essential criteria⁵

LESIONS

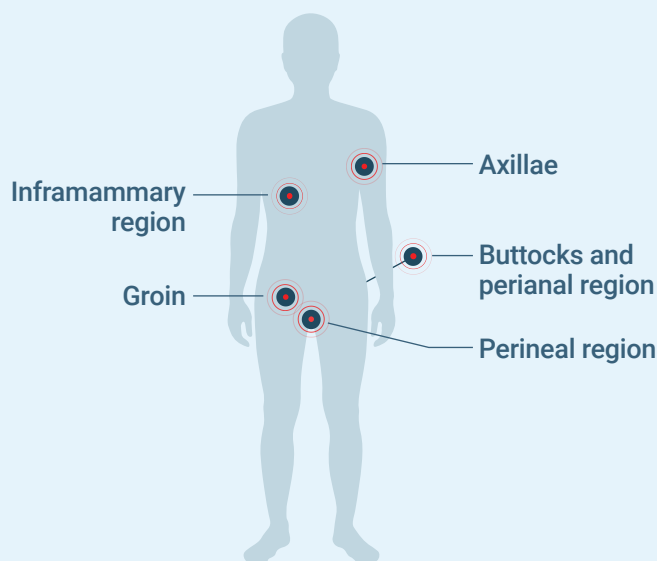
1 or more painful, inflammatory, deep-seated **nodules, abscesses, or comedones**⁶

LOCATION

Lesions are most common on flexural sites: **axillae, buttocks, groin, and inframammary, perianal, and perineal regions**.^{5,6} Less common on ears, face, scalp, back, chest, or legs⁶

CHRONICITY

Lesion recurrence (**≥2 within 6 months**) or persistence (**≥3 months**)^{7,8}



HS can advance quickly^{2,9}



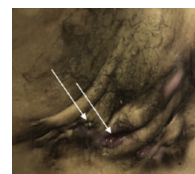
FROM MILD

Isolated lesions form, usually in flexural sites.²



AND MODERATE

Multiple lesions develop tunnels (sinus tracts, fistulas) and scarring.²



TO SEVERE

Lesions spread to new areas and form interconnected tunnels, draining fistulas, and extensive scarring.^{2,10}

Images of axillae. Mild HS: Reprinted by permission from Springer Science+Business Media: Springer Nature. *Nature Reviews Disease Primers*. Hidradenitis suppurativa. Sabat R, Jemec GBE, Matusiak L, Kimball AB, Prens E, Wolk K, copyright 2020. Moderate HS: Science Source. Severe HS: Reproduced by permission from Elsevier. *The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*. Epithelialized tunnels are a source of inflammation in hidradenitis suppurativa. Navrazhina K, Frew JW, Gilleaudeau P, et al, copyright 2021.



HS-Awareness.com

Help your patients by recognizing HS
and intervening earlier.



Timely intervention is critical

HS pain, symptoms, and psychosocial limitations can greatly impair patients' lives. Once HS lesions advance, this may result in irreversible skin destruction and scar development.^{2,6,11-13}

CONSIDER YOUR PATIENT'S JOURNEY



In the United States, approximately

1 IN 100 PEOPLE
MAY HAVE HS
and many go undiagnosed¹⁴⁻¹⁶



Patients may see

UP TO 10 PROVIDERS
before receiving an
accurate diagnosis^{17,18}



When they do receive a
dermatology provider's diagnosis

7 IN 10 PATIENTS
may already have
moderate or severe HS⁹

How can you help?

1. Ask patients if they have had 2 or more lesions in the past 6 months in any of the commonly involved locations.
2. If you suspect HS, talk to your patients about the potential impact it can have on their lives, and various treatment options.

Learn more about what you can do
at [HS-Awareness.com](https://www.hs-awareness.com)



Help your patients by recognizing
HS and intervening earlier.



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