

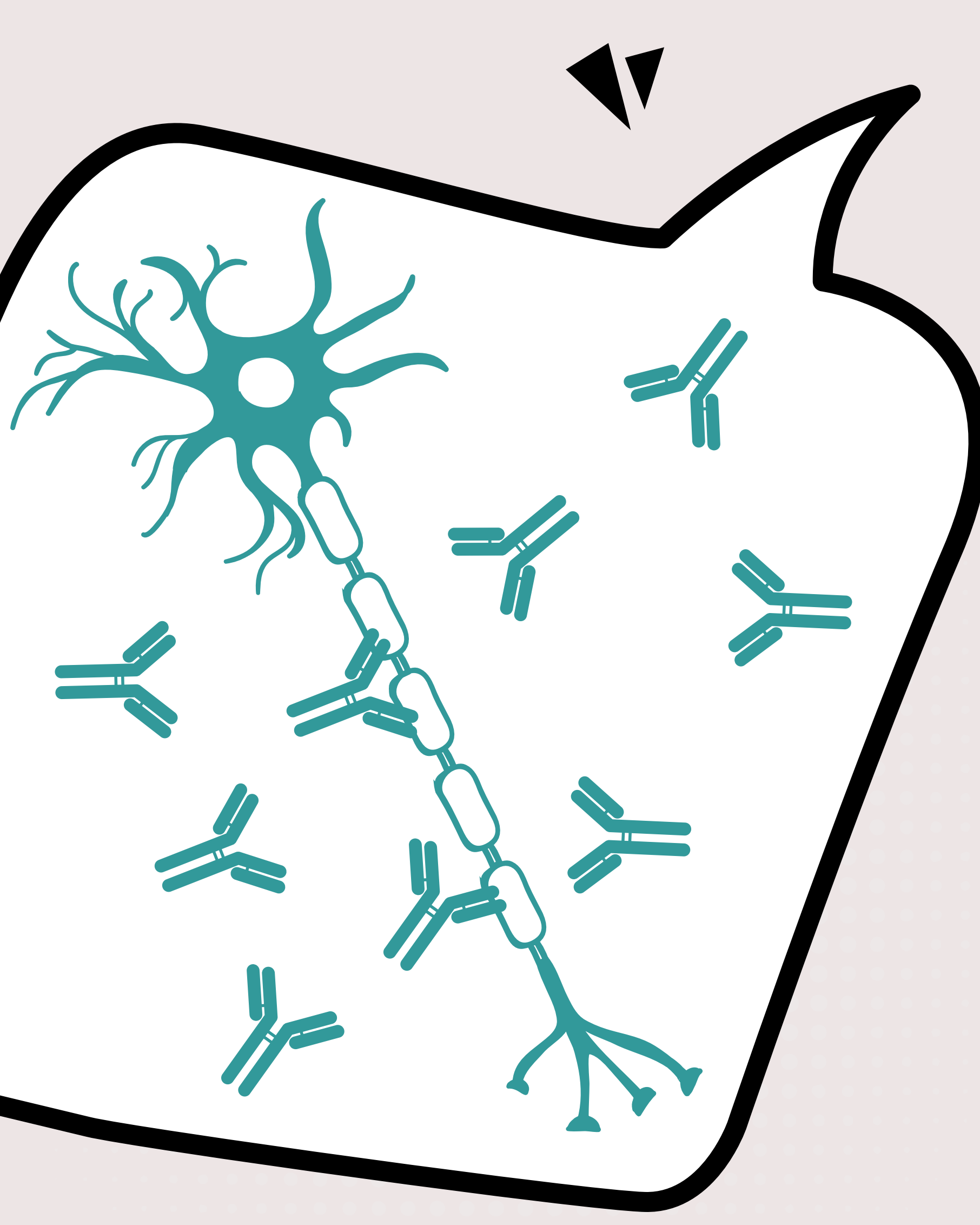
RISE UP FOR MOGAD



KNOWLEDGE IS YOUR SUPERPOWER

WHAT IS MOGAD?

MOGAD is a rare autoimmune disease that impairs the central nervous system¹



→ The immune system impairs the protective coating around nerve fibers, and can result in damage to the optic nerve, spinal cord, and brain¹

→ This results in a sudden onset of symptoms, often referred to as an **attack**, which may include:²



Eye pain, blurriness, cloudy vision, vision loss³⁻⁵

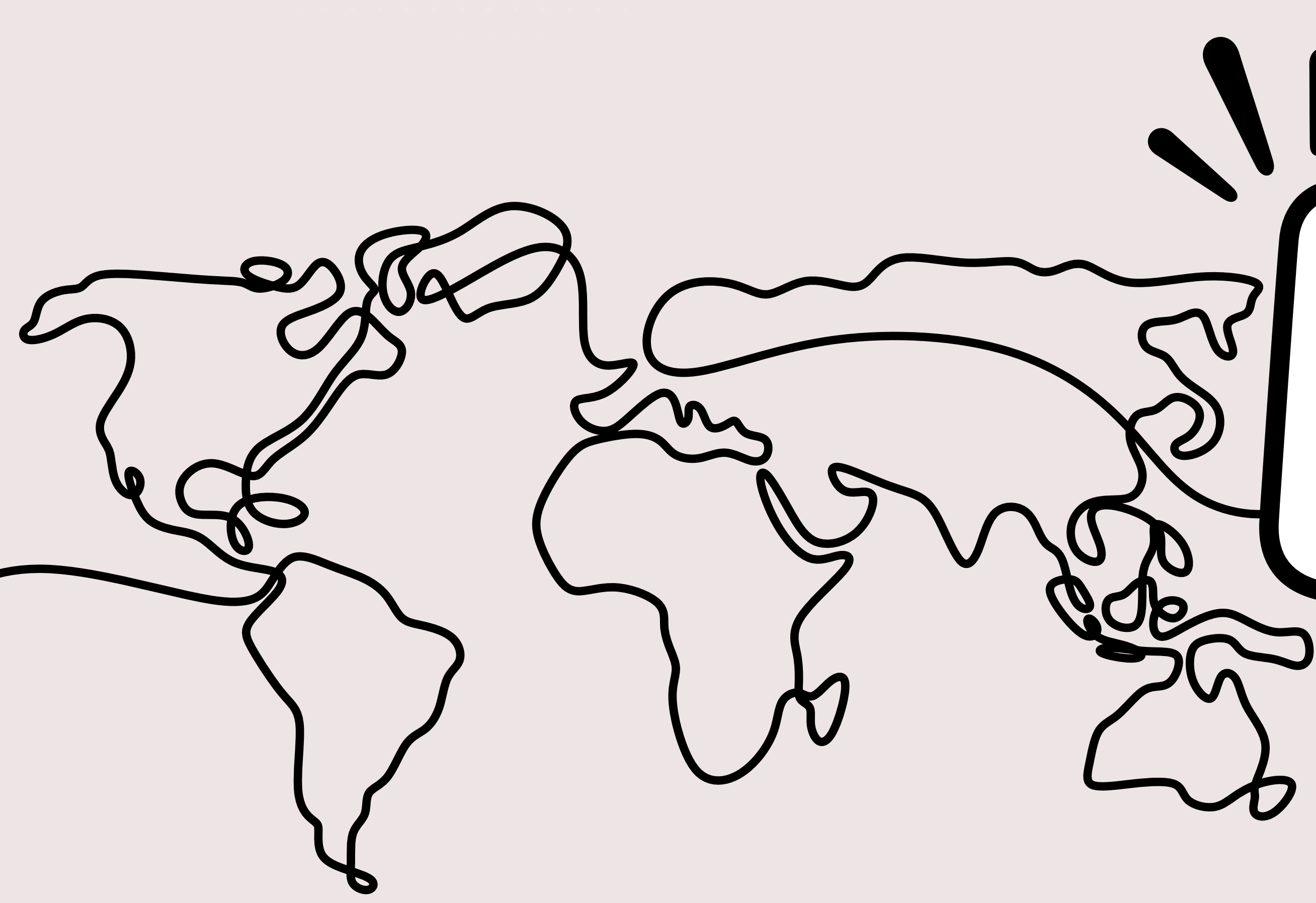


Muscle weakness, fatigue, paralysis, loss of limb function, difficulty walking³



Headaches, brain fog, speech impairment, confusion^{3,6,7}

→ About 30% of MOGAD cases occur in children⁸



3.4-4.8 per million people are diagnosed annually worldwide⁸

→ Without proper intervention following the initial attack, patients with MOGAD may experience additional attacks^{9,10}

WHAT FRIENDS AND FAMILY OF PATIENTS WITH MOGAD NEED TO KNOW

MOGAD is considered an **invisible disease**. While they may not look sick, patients with MOGAD could be battling:



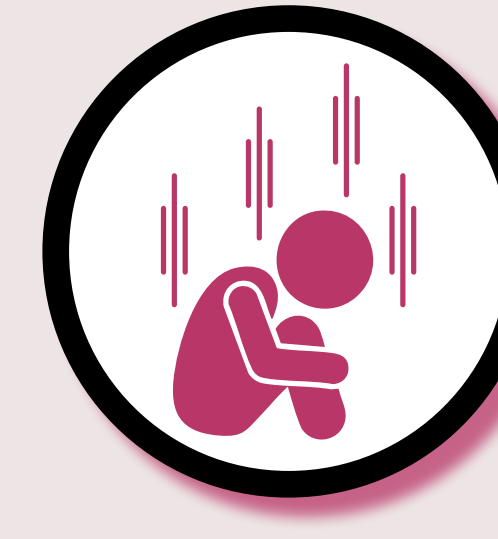
FATIGUE¹¹



BRAIN FOG¹²



PAIN¹³



ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION¹⁴

→ Severity of MOGAD symptoms can fluctuate day-to-day¹⁵

- Your loved one may feel well one day and struggle the next, which can bring uncertainty for both them and those around them

→ It's important for caregivers, family, and friends to listen and **provide emotional and physical support**, especially during attacks and recovery periods

4 POWER MOVES TO ADVOCATE FOR YOUR MOGAD CARE



Get the right diagnosis and share your symptoms

- It's **vital to distinguish MOGAD** from other disorders to receive appropriate care¹⁶
- Share all symptoms with your healthcare team, including how they impact your daily life
- If you have been diagnosed with another demyelinating disorder and treatments aren't effective, it could be time to reconsider your diagnosis



Seek early intervention upon diagnosis and symptom attacks

- This can help reduce the likelihood of further damage to the optic nerve/spinal cord/brain, additional attacks, and disability^{9,10}



Ask questions for shared decision-making

- Feel empowered to ask your healthcare team questions, ensuring your disease management goals are met, and have the confidence to address your concerns



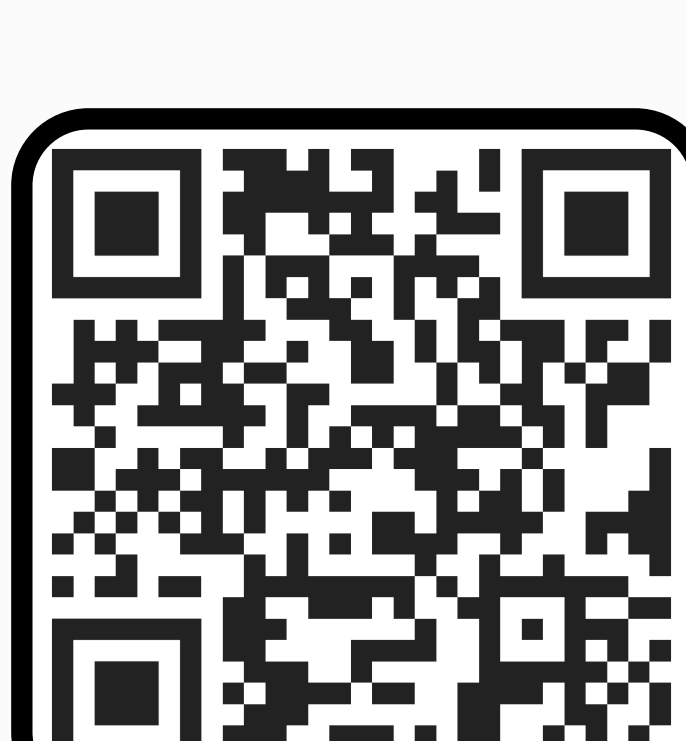
Build your dream team and align care with your goals

- A team of diverse healthcare providers, such as neurologists, physical therapists, neuro-ophthalmologists, and psychologists, may help symptoms return to baseline



Team up with your healthcare providers and support communities to take action!

BECOME THE SUPERHERO IN YOUR OWN STORY

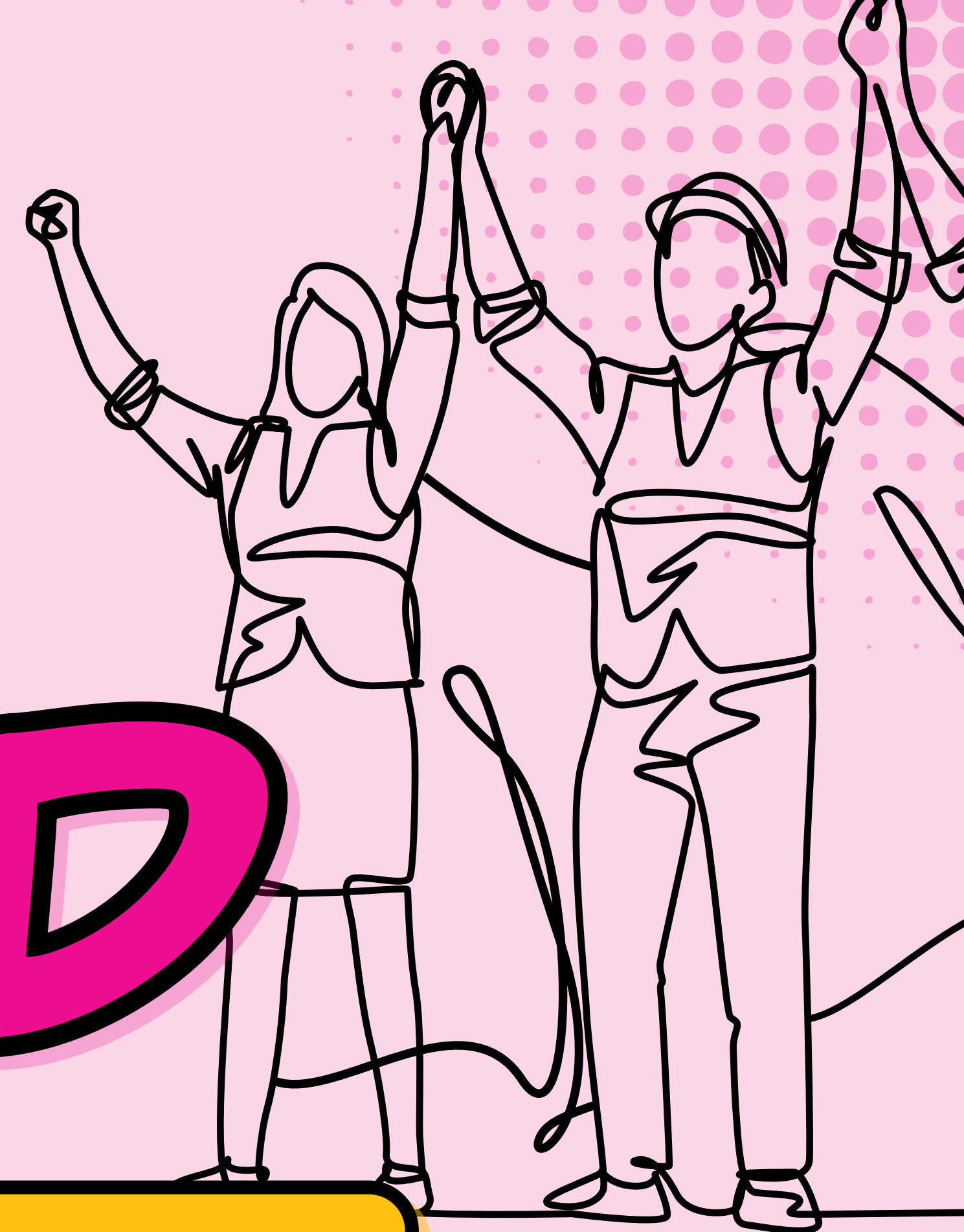


Ongoing clinical trial information



Action and emergency plan forms

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- EYE PAIN, BLURRINESS, CLOUDY VISION, VISION LOSS³⁻⁵**
- MUSCLE WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, PARALYSIS, LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION, DIFFICULTY WALKING³**
- HEADACHES, BRAIN FOG, SPEECH IMPAIRMENT, CONFUSION^{3,6,7}**

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MOGAD: Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody disease.

References:
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 7. Jurynczyk M, et al. Brain. 2017;140:3128-38.
 8. Hor J, Fujihara K. Front Neurol. 2023;14:1260358.
 9. Wolf A, et al. Curr Treat Options Neurol. 2023;25:437-53.
 10. Akaishi T, et al. J Neuroimmunol. 2021;15:577467.
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 12. Kazzi C, et al. Mult Scler Relat Disord. 2024;85:105596.
 13. Assever S, et al. Front Neurol. 2020;11:778.
 14. Said Y, et al. Mult Scler J Exp Transl Clin. 2024;10:20552173241274605.
 15. Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody-Associated Disease (MOGAD). Available from: <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/myelin-oligodendrocyte-glycoprotein-antibody-disease-mogad>. Accessed on March 5, 2025.
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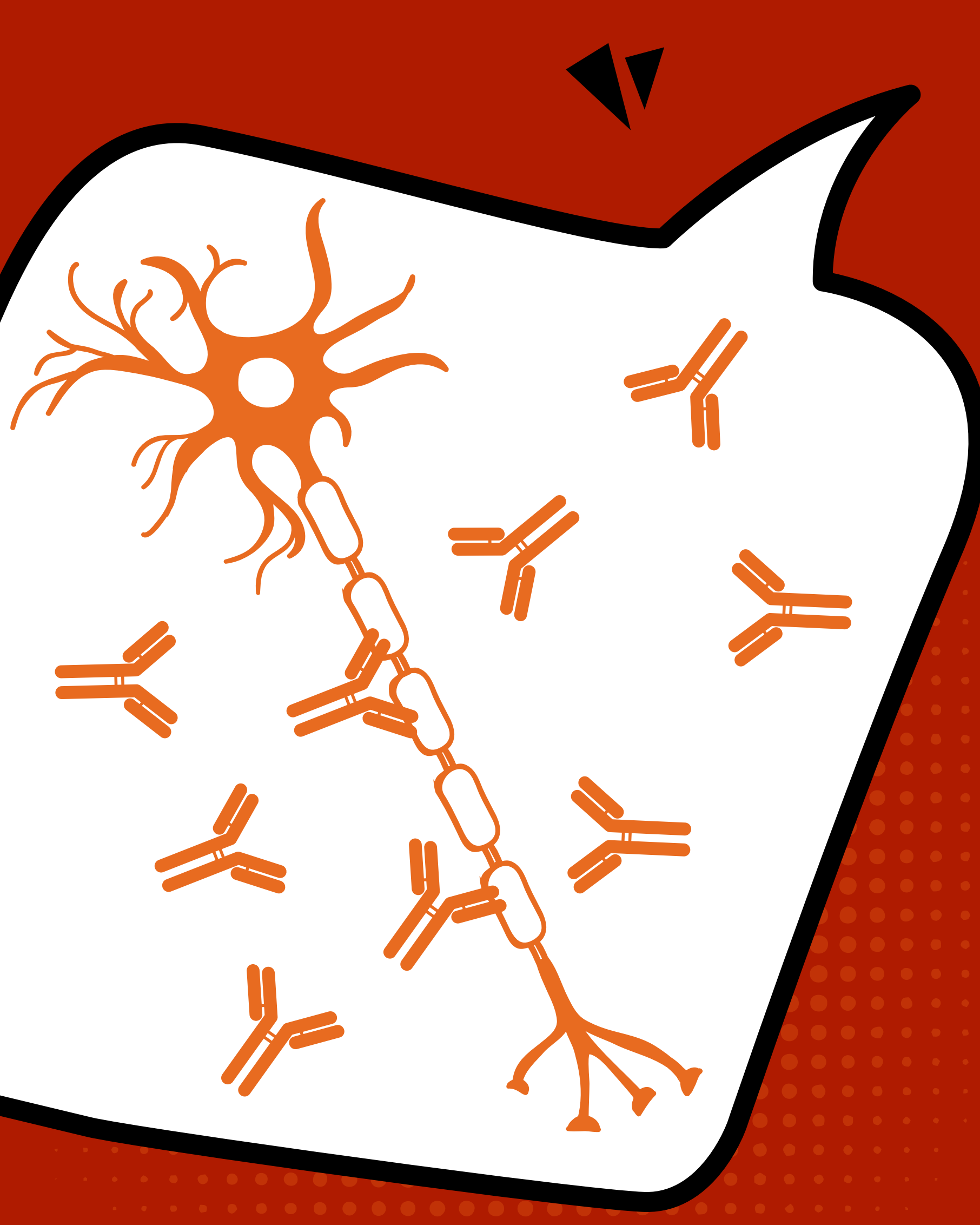
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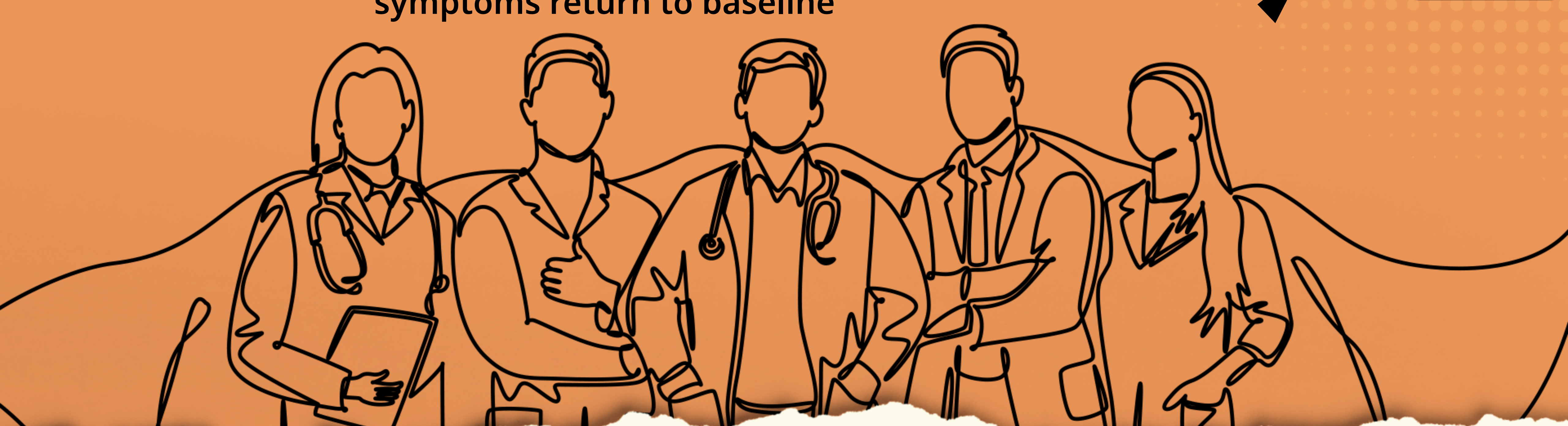
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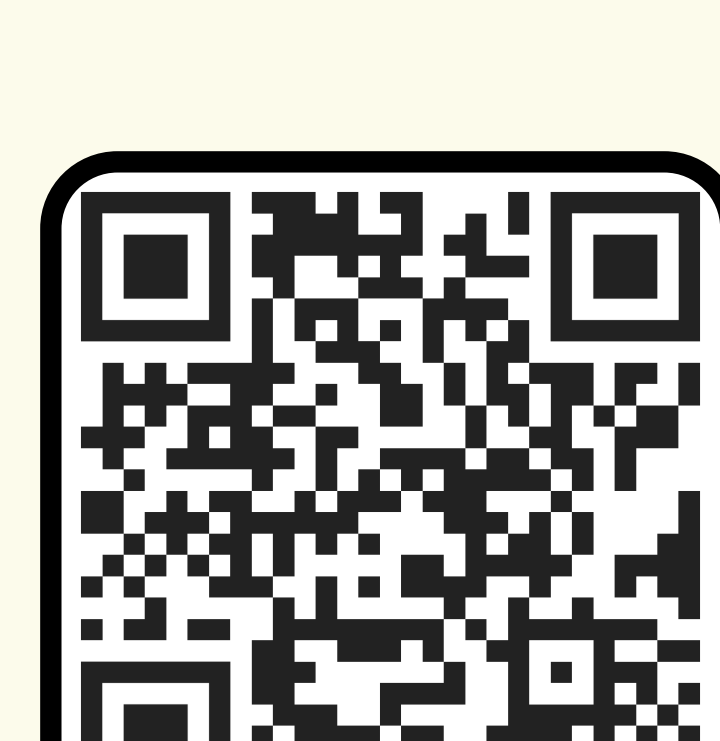
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