DETERMINE IF YOUR PATIENT'S INHERITED RETINAL DISEASE IS A SIGN OF BBS

There is a possibility that one or more of your patients with vision loss has Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS).[1]

UP TO 30%

of retinitis pigmentosa cases are associated with syndromes, with one of the most genetically heterogeneous forms being BBS[2]

93%

of patients with BBS are likely to develop rod-cone dystrophy or retinitis pigmentosa[1]

VISUAL IMPAIRMENT MAY BE THE FIRST AND MOST CONCERNING SIGN OF BBS FOR WHICH PATIENTS SEEK CARE[3]

Up to ~9 out of 10 people with BBS have obesity[1]

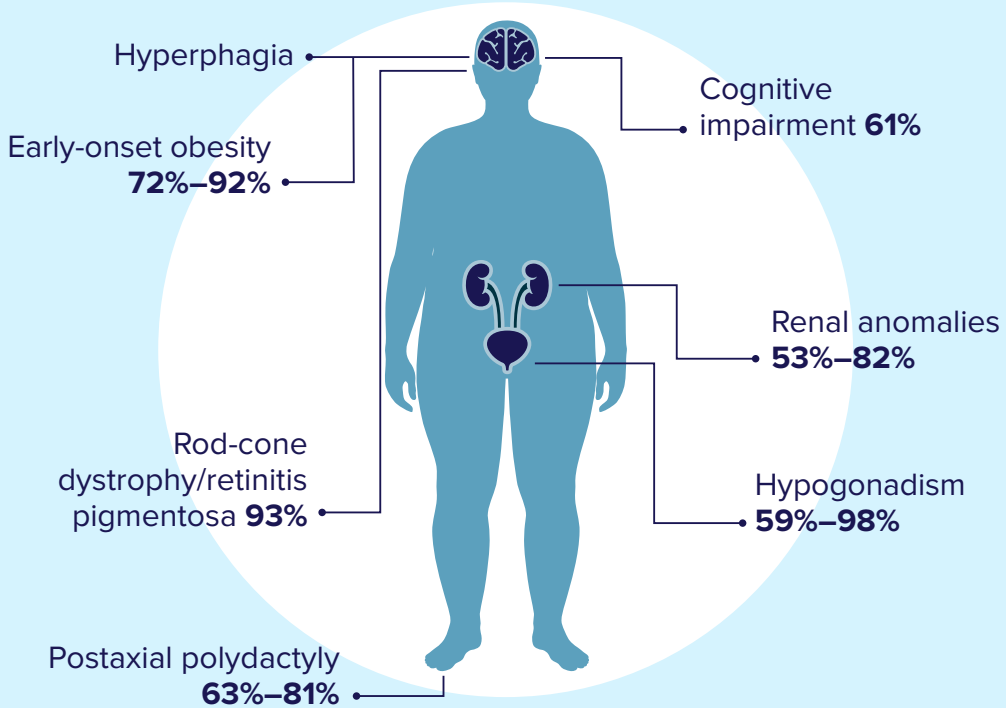
Treatment for obesity due to BBS is available.
Early intervention with treatments for obesity due to BBS has the potential to help prevent the development or worsening of other comorbidities[1,4,5]

OBESITY DUE TO BBS CAN'T WAIT

YOU ARE UNIQUELY POSITIONED TO IDENTIFY PATIENTS WITH BBS[6]

Patients may be unaware of the connection between their visual impairment and other symptoms.[1,7,8]

BBS is a ciliopathy that impacts several body systems, requiring multidisciplinary care[1,7]



If left unmanaged, obesity due to BBS may result in long-term health complications[4,5]

HELP YOUR PATIENTS GET THE SUPPORT THEY NEED

Rhythm InTune
Support made personal

Rhythm InTune helps patients navigate their journey to a BBS diagnosis by providing access to educational resources, connecting them to a community, and sharing information about treatment.

Share the postcard

Please share the Rhythm InTune postcards provided by your Rhythm Representative with your BBS patients or their caregivers.

References: 1. Forsythe E, Beales PL. Bardet-Biedl syndrome. *Eur J Hum Genet*. 2013;21(1):8-13. doi:10.1038/ejhg.2012.115 **2**. Sather R 3rd, Ihinger J, Simmons M, Khundkar T, Lobo GP, Montezuma SR. Clinical Characteristics and Genetic Variants of a Large Cohort of Patients with Retinitis Pigmentosa Using Multimodal Imaging and Next Generation Sequencing. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2023;24(13):10895. Published 2023 Jun 30. doi:10.3390/ijms241310895 **3.** Forsyth R, Gunay-Aygun M. Bardet-Biedl Syndrome Overview. In: Adam MP, Feldman J, Mirzaa GM, et al., eds. *GeneReviews®*. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; July 14, 2003. **4.** Forsythe E, Kenny J, Bacchelli C, Beales PL. Managing Bardet-Biedl Syndrome-Now and in the Future. *Front Pediatr*. 2018;6:23. Published 2018 Feb 13. doi:10.3389/fped.2018.00023 **5.** Forsythe E, Mallya UG, Yang M, et al. Burden of hyperphagia and obesity in Bardet-Biedl syndrome: a multicountry survey. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2023;18(1):182. Published 2023 Jul 7. doi:10.1186/s13023-023-02723-4 **6.** Alhamoud M, Alnosair G, Alhashim H. Bardet-Biedl Syndrome: A Rare Case From Ophthalmology Perspective. *Cureus*. 2022;14(10):e29912. Published 2022 Oct 4. doi:10.7759/cureus.29912 **7.** Florea L, Caba L, Gorduza EV. Bardet-Biedl Syndrome-Multiple Kaleidoscope Images: Insight into Mechanisms of Genotype-Phenotype Correlations. *Genes (Basel)*. 2021;12(9):1353. Published 2021 Aug 29. doi:10.3390/genes12091353 **8.** Forsythe E, Sparks K, Best S, et al. Risk Factors for Severe Renal Disease in Bardet-Biedl Syndrome. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2017;28(3):963-970. doi:10.1681/ASN.2015091029

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