

Recognize the early signals of progression when managing MAC lung disease

BECAUSE CHANGES CAN BE GRADUAL, PROGRESSION MAY GO UNDETECTED^{1,2}

Signals of progression can be subtle and hard to identify. When determining whether to start treatment, consider shared decision-making that is grounded in your patient's treatment goals, disease burden, and capacity for therapy.¹⁻³

INDICATORS THAT PROGRESSION HAS STARTED OFTEN INCLUDE:



Symptoms worsening between visits^{1,2,4-7}

- Increasing cough
- Worsening fatigue
- Weight loss
- Declining lung function
- Night sweats
- Hemoptysis



Radiologic changes over time⁵⁻⁸

- Increased number of involved nodules
- Multilobar disease
- Extensive bilateral involvement
- Cavitory disease



Shifts in microbiologic patterns^{5,9,10}

- Positive AFB smear status
- Persistently positive cultures

This is not a diagnostic tool. Use your clinical judgment when evaluating disease progression.



Left untreated, MAC lung disease can be associated with progressive and irreversible lung damage even in patients who had minimal symptoms.¹¹

Evaluate the signals of progression at each visit.³
To learn more, go to **[SpotMACprogression.com](https://www.spotmacprogression.com)**.

AFB=acid-fast bacilli; MAC=*Mycobacterium avium* complex.

2020 NTM Guidelines recommendations



The 2020 NTM Guidelines suggest initiation of treatment rather than watchful waiting in patients who meet diagnostic criteria, especially in the context of positive AFB sputum smears and/or cavitary lung disease.³

NTM=nontuberculous mycobacteria.

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