Pediatric Growth Hormone Deficiency (GHD) Understanding More About It

This information is provided for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace discussions with a health care provider. Speak to your treatment team if you have any questions about your child's care.

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1 in Every 4,000 to 10,000 Children has GHD

GHD is a rare disorder in which the pituitary gland is not able to produce enough growth hormone. There are three different types:



Congenital GHD is a type that is present at birth



Acquired GHD develops due to an injury or infection

Idiopathic GHD means that the cause of the GHD cannot be identified

The Likelihood of GHD

Even though boys tend to be diagnosed with GHD two times more often than girls, GHD equally affects both genders. This could be due to societal biases that it is okay for girls to be "petite."

How to Know If Your Child Has GHD

Insufficient growth hormone in a child with GHD can lead to a child growing more slowly than the average child.

In fact, **2.5%** of children experience short stature, which is a common symptom of GHD. Because short stature is a common symptom, measuring your child's height every 6 months is important.

Height is not the Only Indicator of GHD

The six common signs of GHD include:

- Below average height
- Younger appearance than peers
- Fat around the stomach
- Thin, delicate hair
- Slow tooth development
- Poor nail growth

Talk to your child's doctor if adherence to treatment is a concern

64% of caregivers of children (aged 4-12) and **77%** of teens (aged 13-17) have reported experiencing trouble sticking to a daily GH treatment plan.

For more than 25 years, Pfizer has been supporting the needs of the growth hormone community. Pfizer continues to seek innovative ways to optimize the treatment of growth disorders.

For more information and additional resources to educate yourself and your community on GHD, please visit:



DreamBigForGHD.com

Children whose growth remains below the normal range (ie, <3rd percentile) or continues to fall over time should be tested by a pediatric endocrinologist for growth hormone levels, which could be abnormally low.



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