

CHRONIC CONJUNCTIVITIS?

Look Closer for Ligneous Conjunctivitis due to Plasminogen Deficiency^{1-3*}

LESION ONSET



- Watery, stringy, pseudomembranous mass
- Accompanied by chronic tearing, redness, and mucoid discharge¹

*Not the same patient. Images reflect differing severities of ligneous conjunctivitis.^{4,5}

ONGOING INFLAMMATION



- Followed by palpebral conjunctival pseudomembrane formation¹

ADVANCED LESIONS

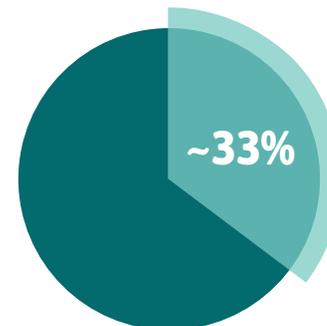


- Thickened, white, avascular mass
- Progresses to wood-like lesions on conjunctivae¹

Patient image from Shapiro AD, Nakar C, Parker JM, et al. *Blood*. 2018;131:1301-1310.

What Is Ligneous Conjunctivitis?

- Ligneous conjunctivitis (LC) is a rare form of chronic, recurrent conjunctivitis characterized by fibrinous pseudomembranes on the palpebral conjunctivae, **signaling Plasminogen Deficiency Type 1 (PLGD-1)**.^{1,4}



~ **1/3** of people with PLGD-1 have corneal involvement with potential for blindness.⁶

PATIENTS WITH PLGD-1 OFTEN TURN TO OPHTHALMOLOGISTS FIRST⁷

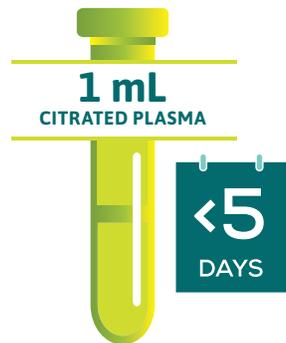
Help them find the appropriate treatment sooner.^{6,8}

Ligneous Conjunctivitis (LC) is the most common manifestation of PLGD-1: a rare, systemic condition.^{6,7*}

- PLGD-1 leads to abnormally low plasminogen levels and significantly reduced plasminogen activity, resulting in the formation of fibrin-rich lesions on mucous membranes throughout the body^{7,8}
- Undiagnosed patients may be at risk of severe complications from untreated internal lesions⁶

86% (19/22) of individuals with ligneous conjunctivitis exhibited lesions in other parts of the body^{9†}

†Patient pool primarily originates from Turkey and various Arabian countries (61%). When compared to previously published cases, this group of patients presented at a younger mean age (1 year and 10 months old) and showed a high rate of consanguinity (61%).

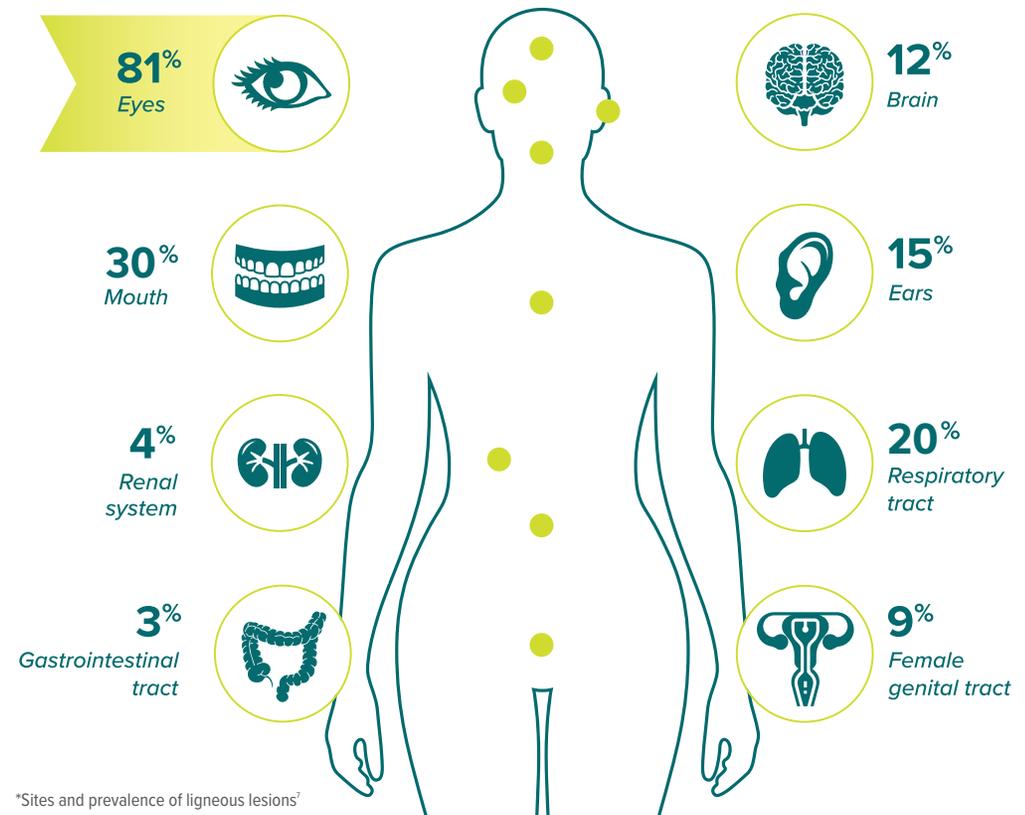


CPT® Code: 85420¹¹

Diagnosing PLGD-1 requires a simple blood test for plasminogen activity

Available in many major US labs with results in under 5 days^{5,10}

Visit Plasminogen.com for more information



References: 1. Schuster V, Seregard S. *Surv Ophthalmol.* 2003;48(4):369-388. 2. Data on file. Kedrion Biopharma, Inc. 3. Shapiro AD, Nakar C, Parker JM, et al. *Blood.* 2018;131(12):1301-1310. 4. Mehta R, Shapiro AD. *Haemophilia.* 2008;14(6):1261-1268. 5. Congenital type 1 plasminogen deficiency. NORD. Updated February 6, 2025. Accessed September 8, 2025. <https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/congenital-plasminogen-deficiency> 6. Shapiro AD, Menegatti M, Palla R, et al. *Haematologica.* 2020;105(3):554-561. 7. Schuster V, Hügler B, Tefs K. *J Thromb Haemost.* 2007;5(12):2315-2322. 8. Congenital plasminogen deficiency. MedlinePlus website. Updated August 1, 2012. Accessed September 8, 2025. <https://medlineplus.gov/genetics/condition/congenital-plasminogen-deficiency/#resources> 9. Klammt J, Kobelt L, Aktas D, et al. *Thromb Haemost.* 2011;105(3):454-460. doi:10.1160/TH10-04-0216 10. Plasminogen activity. Machaon Diagnostics. Accessed September 11, 2025. <https://www.machaondiagnosics.com/test/plasminogen-activity/> 11. CPT® codes lookup. Codify by AAPC. Accessed September 8, 2025. <https://www.aapc.com/codes/cpt-codes-range>

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