



## Progress to PerFection: Navigating the Path from Diagnosis to Advanced Treatment of PPF



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## **Educational background**

2003 Ph.D., University Lecturer for Internal Medicine, Julius-Maximillian University, Würzburg, Germany

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## **Professional experience**

2009-Present Research Director, Firestone Institute for Respiratory Health, McMaster University and St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton

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The interstitial lung diseases include several forms of pulmonary fibrosis, many of them being progressive and leading to impaired lung function and death within years. Besides idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis there are other disease driven by autoimmunity, antigen responses or inhaled or ingested substances (e.g. asbestos or medications) that behave similarly to IPF are called "progressive pulmonary fibrosis" (PPF) since a few years. The diagnostic pathway is clearly delineated in guidelines, but the practical approach to these disorders differs widely between countries based on access to tools and clinical expertise. Treatment of PPF include non-pharmacologic and pharmacologic approaches. Anti-inflammatory drugs are often the first step, but once fibrosis progresses, patients are treated with antifibrotics. Only Nintedanib has been widely approved for PPF. Earlier this year, the Fibroneer trials have been published and showed at equal efficacy of nerandomilast on the decline of lung function in PPF compared to Nintedanib with much better tolerability. Further, there were signals showing reduced mortality and hospital admissions for nerandomilast treated patients, especially in the PPF trial. The presentation will update the audience on the diagnosis and treatment of PPF discuss how new drugs might affect the future management.