My Journey with RP

Veronica McDougall

Agenda

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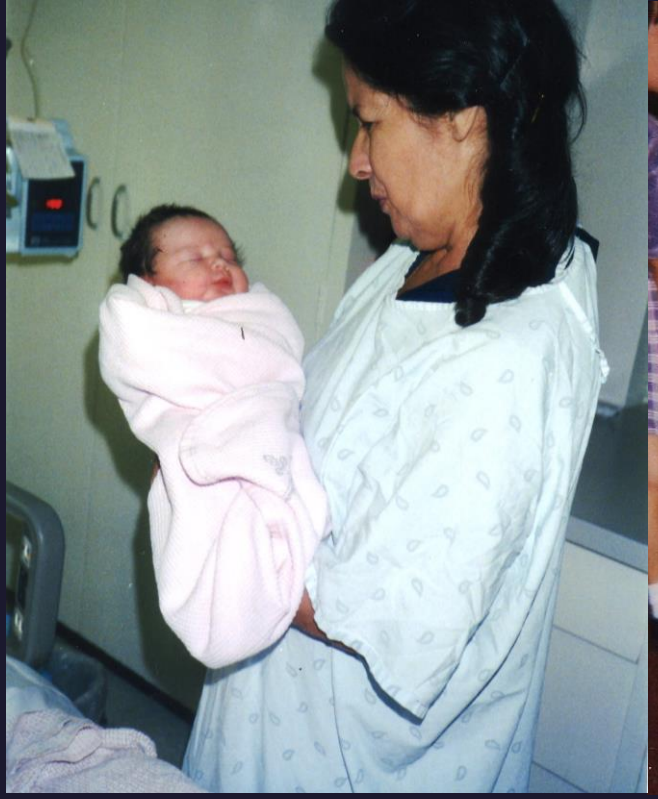
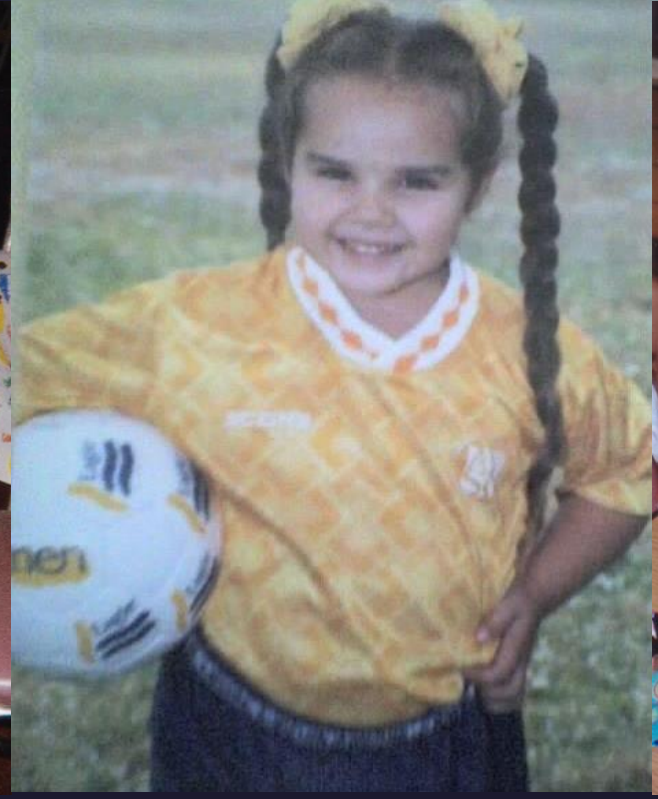
Veronica's Timeline
Meet my Doctors
Getting Started
Content I, II & II
My Journey with RP
Meet my family
Meet Robert & Elliott
Thank you
Questions ?






Meeting Veronica McDougall

- At the age of 3, my parents discovered that I was born hard of hearing. At that time, we were unaware that I would later be diagnosed with Usher Syndrome Type II, which has both hearing loss and Retinitis Pigmentosa.

Usher syndrome type II (USH2) is characterized by hearing loss from birth and progressive vision loss that begins in adolescence or adulthood. The hearing loss associated with this form of Usher syndrome ranges from mild to severe and mainly affects the ability to hear high-frequency sounds.

Retinitis pigmentosa (RP) is a progressive, bilateral, symmetric retinal degeneration that begins with night blindness and constricted visual fields (tunnel vision) and eventually includes decreased central visual acuity; the rate and degree of vision loss vary within and among families.

Also known as a chronic hereditary eye disease characterized by black pigmentation and gradual degeneration of the retina.

There are an estimated 1 in 3,500 to 1 in 4,000 people in Europe and the U.S. who have retinitis pigmentosa. Globally, RP affects about 1 in 3,000 to 1 in 4,000 people, or about two million people total. In the U.S., this total is estimated at about 100,000 people.

Veronica's Timeline

Veronica diagnosed by Dr. Osman & Dr. Lyons 2016

Veronica's Timeline

We researched for Retinitis Pigmentosa's Cure/Treatment Globally

Dr. Klassen & Dr. Yang Clinical Trial #1 & #2

Herbert Gavin Eye Institute

Assessment

Dr. Kuppermann assessed Veronica for Clinical Trial

Dr. Mehta injected stem cell treatment 2/21/18 & 2/22/2021

Received Treatment

jCyte Testing

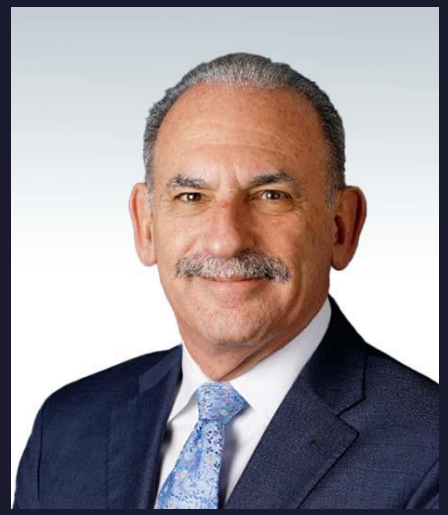
Dr. Kammer performs testing after injections

Waiting for 3rd Trial & FDA Approval

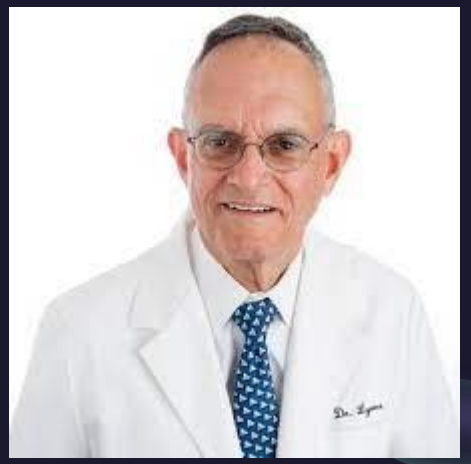
Future

Meet my Doctors:

Michael H. Osman, M.D.
Retina Specialist &
Vitreoretinal Surgeon



Baruch D. Kuppermann, M.D., Ph.D. is the Roger F. Steinert Professor, Chair of the Department of Ophthalmology, and Director of the Gavin Herbert Eye Institute at the University of California, Irvine.



Dr. Jonathan Lyons, MD
Ophthalmologist

Henry J. Klassen, MD, PhD
Professor of Ophthalmology
University of California, Irvine

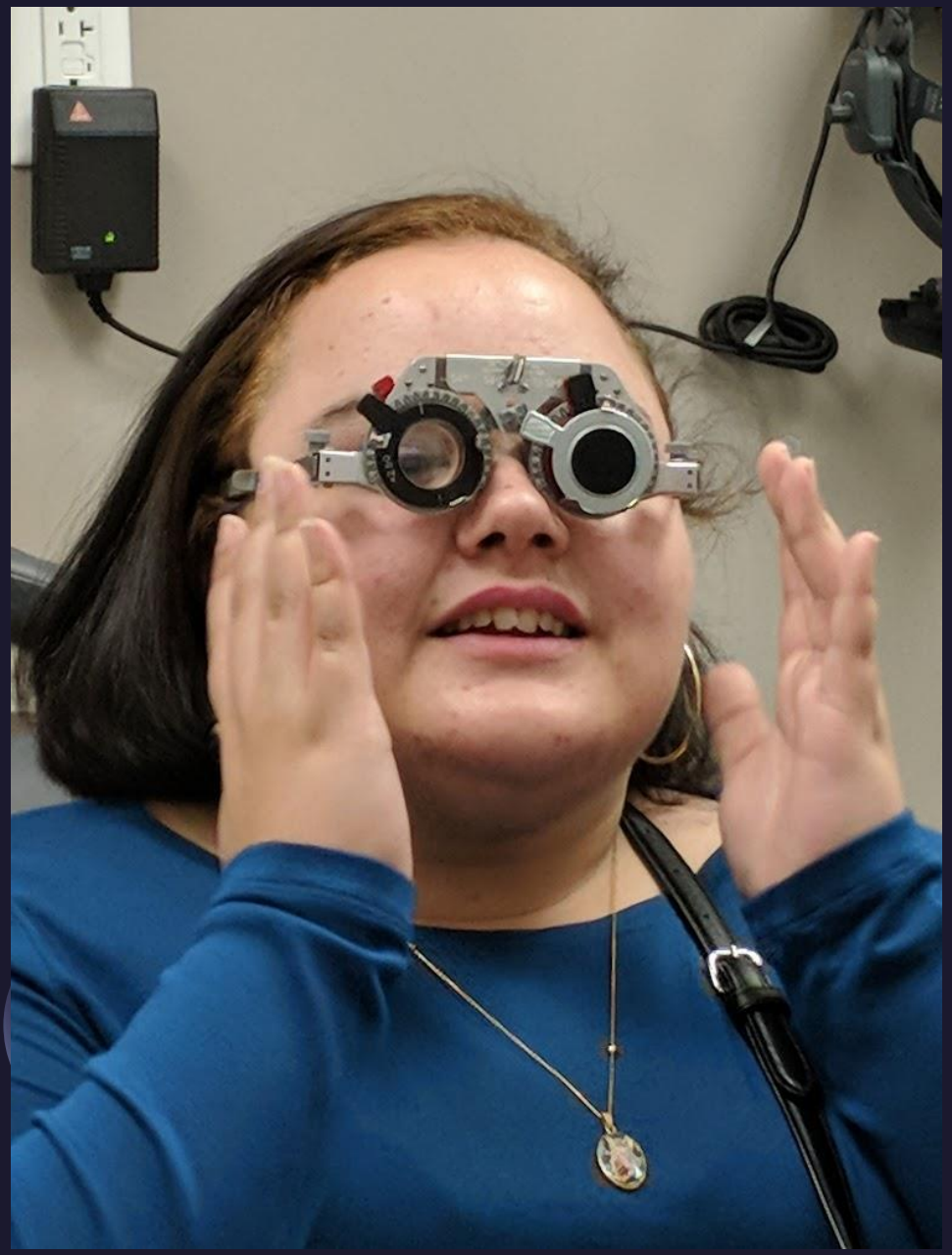
Jing Yang, MD, PhD
Associate Adjunct Professor,
Ophthalmology School of Medicine

Mitul C. Mehta, MD
Associate Clinical Professor,
Ophthalmology, School of Medicine

Dr. Rebecca Kammer
Adjunct Professor, Ophthalmology
School of Medicine

The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing.

Walt Disney.



Content One:

IS RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA A RARE DISEASE?

Retinitis pigmentosa (RP) is a group of rare eye diseases that affect the retina (the light-sensitive layer of tissue in the back of the eye). RP makes cells in the retina break down slowly over time, causing vision loss. RP is a genetic disease that people are born with

WHO IS MOST LIKELY TO GET RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA?

In most cases, the disorder is linked to a recessive gene, a gene that must be inherited from both parents in order to cause the disease.

But dominant genes and genes on the X chromosome also have been linked to retinitis pigmentosa

AT WHAT AGE DO PEOPLE WITH RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA GO BLIND?

Retinitis pigmentosa usually starts in childhood. But exactly when it starts and how quickly it gets worse varies from person to person.

Most people with RP lose much of their sight by early adulthood. Then by age 40, they are often legally blind.

Content Two:

CAN RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA STOP PROGRESSING?

Retinitis pigmentosa often progresses gradually, but as it worsens, patients may suffer from night blindness, followed by a loss of side vision.

Unfortunately, there is no cure for retinitis pigmentosa.

CAN I STILL DRIVE WITH RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA? RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA AND DRIVING

Since RP is a progressive condition that particularly affects peripheral vision, it's likely that at some point, your visual field won't meet the minimum standard.

Usually, your night vision will be affected first, meaning you will only be able to drive during the day.

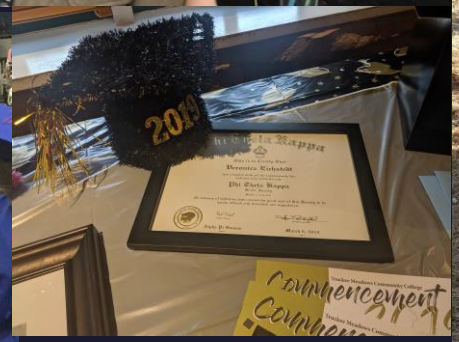
Content Three:

HOW LONG DOES RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA TAKE TO PROGRESS?

Retinitis pigmentosa is a disabling disease that is currently incurable. It typically starts at the early teenage years and progresses to severe visual impairment during the 4th and the 5th decade.

IS THERE A CURE COMING SOON FOR RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA?

Initial safety data from the PRODYGY study are expected in 2023. The FDA has cleared the investigational new drug application (IND) of SparingVision's gene therapy SPVN06 for treating retinitis pigmentosa (RP). Dec 4, 2022



My Journey

Meet my Family











Meet Robert & Elliott

Thank You

Veronica McDougall

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Questions ?

- What did you experience during your Clinical Stem Cell Trial?
- How has the Trial affected your daily life?
- How has this affected your ability to finish college?
- What dreams are you able to achieve?
- What are you doing to help Retinitis Pigmentosa's in the future?