

SPEAKER: There's been a lot of work done trying to identify areas of greater NTM lung disease, that there might be environmental conditions that increase the risk of infection. You can identify the bugs in many places. They're in the soil, they're in the water supply. Perhaps the greatest connection has been shown to be associated with water content. And so there are areas in the country that are perhaps considered hotspots.

But I think a lot of the findings that we have in defining areas where there is a greater number of patients with the disease probably is related to having clinicians who are more specifically looking for it, are culturing for it, investigating it, and you're starting to see centers who would specialize in the treatment of NTM lung disease popping up, primarily, academic centers.