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2	U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
3	PUBLIC MEETING
4	ON
5	PATIENT-FOCUSED DRUG DEVELOPMENT
6	FOR SARCOPENIA
7	Thursday, April 6, 2017
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12	Tommy Douglas Conference Center
13	10000 New Hampshire Avenue
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	Page 2		
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		Page 4
1	CONTENTS	
2		Page
3	Welcome	5
4	Opening Remarks	
5	Overview of Sarcopenia and Current	
6	Treatment Options	8
7	Overview of Patient-Focused Drug Development	
8	Meeting	18
9	Setting the Context on Patients' Experiences	
10	and Perspectives	30
11	Large-Group Facilitated Discussion	50
12	Open Public Comment	113
13	Closing Remarks	131
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		

PROCEEDINGS

MS. CHALASANI: Good afternoon, everyone.

Hello. Hi. I'm so glad you guys all were courageous enough to brave the beautiful weather outside and make your way to talk to all of us today.

My name is Meghana Chalasani. And I work in the Office of Strategic Programs within the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research at FDA. I will be cofacilitating the discussion today with my colleague Sara Eggers. Many of you guys may have met her. I think she's helping someone outside right now. But I'll make sure she waves a little bit later.

It's an intimate group this afternoon, so please, please feel free to work your way forward.

There's plenty of empty seats up here, too, as well.

Today's meeting, conducted as part of FDA's

Patient-Focused Drug Development Initiative, is focused
on hearing from many of you living with muscle loss and
weakness, also known as sarcopenia. Dr. Jean-Marc
Guettier will provide some opening remarks in a few
minutes, but first let me start by asking my colleagues
sitting here in the front to state their names and

Page 6 their role within the Agency. 1 DR. GUETTIER: Good afternoon. My name is 2 Jean-Marc Guettier. I'm the Division Director in the 3 Division of Metabolism and Endocrine Products. 4 5 division reviews drugs to treat sarcopenia. DR. SHARRETTS: Hi. My name is John 6 I'm a medical officer in the Division of 7 8 Metabolism and Endocrinology Products. 9 DR. SULLIVAN: My name is Shannon Sullivan. I'm also a medical officer in the Division of 10 Metabolism and Endocrinology Products. 11 I'm Silvana Borges, the Assistant 12 DR. BORGES: 13 Director for Regulatory Science, and I also work with 14 the Division. 15 DR. CHEN: Good afternoon. My name is Wen-16 Hung Chen. I am the reviewer at in the Clinical 17 Outcome Assessment Staff at the Office of New Drugs. 18 Thank you. 19 MS. CHALASANI: We also have our colleagues 20 over there: Graham Thompson, who is going to be 21 moderating our webcast; and Pujita Vaidya, as well as 2.2 very amazing, helpful A/D staff as well. And then we

also have Shannon Woodward and Alyse (phonetic), who helped us welcome all of you this morning.

2.2

Now, to give you all a brief overview of the agenda today, after Jean-Marc's opening remarks, we will spend a bit more time providing background on sarcopenia.

Then we will move into our discussion with seniors and their family members. Our two main topics are How Sarcopenia Affects Your Daily Life, and Treatments for Sarcopenia. Sara will provide some more details about the exact format of the discussion in a little bit.

We do have some time set aside for open public comment later this afternoon. While the primary discussion today is focused dialog with seniors and their family members, the open public comment session will give anyone in the audience the opportunity to make a comment.

To participate in that, you will need to sign at the registration table. Participation is first-come, first-served. And we'll close that signup around 2:45 at the end of our break. The time allowed for

Page 8 each speaker will depend on the number of participants 1 who express interest -- most likely, one to two minutes each. 3 Now, just for a few logistical and 4 housekeeping points, there is a cafeteria downstairs 5 where snacks and beverages will be available for 6 7 purchase for the rest of the afternoon. Restrooms are 8 located right outside of this meeting room. 9 Ladies' is to the right, and the Men's is to the left. 10 At any point, please feel free to move around and get up and use the restroom or grab a snack. It's 11 12 a very informal setting today. As I mentioned, we will be taking a 15-minute break around 2:30. 13 14 I will ask that everyone please take a moment 15 to silence your cell phones right now. Thank you. 16 Also, this meeting is being transcribed, and a 17 live webcast is being recorded, both of which will be 18 archived on our public website. 19 With that, I'd like to welcome Jean-Marc for 20 opening remarks. 21 OPENING REMARKS 2.2 DR. GUETTIER: So, good afternoon. Again my

name is Jean-Marc Guettier, and I'm the Division

Director in the Division of Metabolism and

Endocrinology Products.

Our division is housed within the Office of
New Drugs at FDA. And we are essentially responsible
for reviewing medications to treat metabolic and
endocrine conditions, as well as medications that treat
disorders caused by the loss of muscle mass, strength,
and function related to aging.

Loss of muscle mass, strength, and function related to aging has also been coined "sarcopenia," and today you will hear these two terminologies used interchangeably.

We are happy to see so many patients, caregivers, advocates in the audience. And I understand we also have many more of you joining us remotely. Thank you all for agreeing to be part of this meeting and for being willing to share your personal experiences with us. We are excited for this opportunity to engage directly with you and to learn how sarcopenia has affected your lives.

We understand that sarcopenia may have

emotional, physical, and social impacts. And we're hoping to hear about the broad range of experiences that affect people with sarcopenia.

In the course of the discussion this afternoon, we will ask you to describe in details the various aspects of your lives that have changed and that you have attributed to sarcopenia. We are also very interested in learning more about how you have coped with, managed, or adapted to sarcopenia over time.

An understanding of how sarcopenia has impacted various aspects of your lives is very important to us. This knowledge can, for example, help us focus on developing tools to measure aspects of the conditions that matter most to patients. These tools can then be used in studies to evaluate the clinical benefits of drugs that aim to treat sarcopenia.

The knowledge we gain from your personal experience also provides context for our interpretation of benefits and risks identified in the evaluation of therapies to treat sarcopenia.

I know we also have representation from

industry, academia, and other government partners in the room and on the web. While FDA plays a critical role in drug development, we are just one piece of the puzzle. And I'm glad to see a high level of interest and engagement from other stakeholders who also play important roles in drug development.

FDA's role is to protect and promote public health by ensuring that drugs marketed in the United States are safe and effective for their use. But the FDA does not develop drugs or conduct the clinical studies that test whether these drugs work or are safe.

Drug companies, sometimes working with researchers and patient communities, are the ones who develop new drugs and conduct the clinical studies that generate the evidence necessary to establish that the benefits of a new drug for a given condition outweigh its risks.

A good understanding of the types of benefits people living with sarcopenia expect from therapies aiming to treat sarcopenia and an understanding of the level of risks patients are willing to tolerate for this benefit will help the FDA and all stakeholders

involved in developing drugs to treat this condition.

2.2

To conclude, we are all here today to hear the voice of the patient. We are grateful to each of you for being here and for being willing to share your personal stories, experiences, and perspectives. We look forward to incorporating what we learn today into the Agency's thinking, and I would like to thank you again for your participation.

The next speaker is Dr. John Sharretts, who works in our division and will provide a brief overview of sarcopenia and current treatment options.

OVERVIEW OF SARCOPENIA AND CURRENT TREATMENT OPTIONS

DR. SHARRETTS: Good afternoon. Thank you,

Jean-Marcus. He said my name is John Sharretts, and

I'm a medical officer in the Division of Metabolism and

Endocrinology Products.

So, my talk today is going to be an overview of what sarcopenia is and how it is detected, and also what currently we're doing to treat sarcopenia and how this meeting might help in the development of future treatments.

Sarcopenia is a word that's derived from

Greek. Literally, it means a lack of muscle or flesh.

But as a medical term, it's used to describe the loss of muscle mass, strength, and function that are associated with aging. At the current time, there's not one widely agreed-upon definition of what sarcopenia is or an agreed-upon way on how to diagnose it.

What we do know about the condition right now is that it affects up to a third of people over the age of 60, and these are the best estimates by public health researchers currently. The actual rate of this condition in the population depends on a lot of other factors, including what definition of sarcopenia is used, the methods to diagnose it, the geographical location, and other factors.

So, how is sarcopenia measured? The three main, big categories on measuring sarcopenia are, number one, methods to detect the amount of muscle mass, or more specifically, lean body mass. The most common ways this is done are body scans, or imaging, to look at the muscles. But it may be other methods, including blood tests or other methods.

The second category is measurements to test muscle strength. And the most commonly used techniques are methods to measure grip strength, which I have demonstrated in the picture. But also, there might be methods to measure lower body strength -- for example, things like knee extension.

The third category of testing for sarcopenia is methods to test muscle function. And this category is varied. It can be things like walking speed. It may involve things like timed rising-out-of-a-chair or measurement of climbing stairs.

The reason that there isn't a widely agreedupon diagnosis has to do with these factors,

determining how much muscle loss is important, how much
loss of strength or how much loss of function. And
also, what techniques are the best ways to measure
these?

So, what are the causes of sarcopenia? Well, right now the simple answer is that the causes of sarcopenia are not known. We know that there are a lot of risk factors that are associated with muscle loss.

These can start with lack of exercise for various

factors, decrease in muscle growth, changes in the nerve supply that supply the muscles.

Other illnesses may be associated with muscle loss, in particular I think of things like cancer and heart disease. But there may be other unknown factors that are either still being researched or are not yet identified.

So, why is sarcopenia important to us to study? Well, the overall importance is that muscle loss may lead to worse health outcomes for people who have it, have this condition.

Muscle weakness is known to be a risk factor for falls, and falls can cause fractures and other serious injuries in older adults. Loss of muscle strength and loss of muscle function can lead to disability and loss of independence, specifically people's ability to care for themselves.

For an example of a decline in muscle function, which is slow walking speed is known to be associated with a higher risk of dying, especially in people who are older than age 75.

But with a lot of things that are identified

in the field, we know that walking speed may depend on factors other than muscle. And it's important to remember that just because conditions may be associated, that doesn't necessarily mean that one causes the other. So the same things that may be causing the decline in walking speed may be related to the conditions that cause increased death or risk for death.

2.2

So, what are the current treatment options for sarcopenia? Well, the best-studied treatments so far have been exercise. And as far as we know right now, these are the most effective treatments. Exercise consistently shows that it improves muscle strength and muscle function in different populations.

However, in studies, the effects of muscle mass are inconsistent. In some studies, exercise improves muscle mass; in others, it does not.

The second category that's been studied more considerably is nutritional supplementation, and the effects with nutrition have been much more varied. The effects on both muscle function, strength, and size have varied in different studies. Some have found

effects, and others have not.

But some of it may be dependent on the specific types of supplements that have been used in different research, and it may depend on specific deficiencies that the patients enrolled in those studies may have had.

Currently, there are no medications that are approved by the FDA for the treatment of sarcopenia.

And that's part of the reason that we're here is to help guide our ability to find ways to approve new medications that may be helpful.

So, why is it important to us to hear from people who might have sarcopenia? Well, the information in these sessions will help us understand how the condition impacts the lives of patients who have it, understand what patients most want in the therapies that aim to improve the condition.

And furthermore, patient information helps us identify concepts that are important to patients who are living with the condition. They help to develop instruments to measure how patients with the condition feel or function.

And also, to develop instruments that can 1 measure the treatment benefit of therapies aiming to 2 improve the condition, because ultimately, to improve a 3 drug, it requires demonstrating that the treatment 4 5 improves patients' outcomes. That is my overview of sarcopenia. And we'll 6 7 move on to the next speaker. 8 OVERVIEW OF PATIENT-FOCUSED DRUG DEVELOPMENT MEETING 9 DR. EGGERS: Thank you, John. 10 I think we are -- can everyone hear now? Is it better? Great. 11 12 Okay. My name is Sara Eggers. And I'm in the 13 Office of Strategic Programs at FDA. And it is my 14 pleasure to serve as one of the facilitators for 15 today's meeting. 16 If you have any trouble at any time hearing, 17 just raise your hand and give a thumbs-down sign that 18 you can't hear, and we'll work on that. 19 So, I'm going to give an overview of what the 20 meeting is today. And then we're going to get into our 21 facilitated discussion, because you didn't come here to

hear us talk. You came to hear our valuable

2.2

participants talk today.

But a bit of background. This is a program called Patient-Focused Drug Development. And it came about as a program five years ago with the realization that FDA and others could use more systematic ways to really engage patients, people living with various conditions, to learn their perspectives on what it's like to live with their condition and their thinking on available treatment options and potential future treatment options, how they might think of those.

This perspective, as has been mentioned before, is critical to inform FDA's and others' understanding of the context for assessing the benefits and risks of medications. And it can inform FDA in our role to help drug developers and researchers during drug development to identify ways to evaluate treatments. It can also help our review of the potential therapies that come in for our marketing for review.

So, as part of this Patient-Focused Drug

Development Initiative, FDA is holding 24 meetings. We

started in April of 2013. This is our 22nd of 24

meetings. And we have a few more meetings for the remainder of 2017.

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And for those of you who would be interested in this, this is part of a commitment that FDA made under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act, and that is an act that allowed FDA to gather fees from marketing, from drug developers who want us to review their products.

As part of that, FDA makes certain commitments to advance regulatory science or drug development, and this was one of the important commitments we made.

These meetings are helping us to develop approaches, more systematic approaches, to gathering patient input more broadly.

Each meeting is focused on a specific disease area or disease areas. Meetings in the past that we've had have been on breast cancer, fibromyalgia, narcolepsy, HIV, so a wide range of conditions and a wide range of people who are attending our meetings.

Even as our 22nd meeting, we have learned from every meeting, and we continue learn even from our meeting today about how to successfully and effectively

After each meeting, we publish a Voice of the

Page 21

1 | engage with people who have lived with conditions.

Patient Report. And it's available on our website.

And what is does is summarize the input and

perspectives we hear today in the meeting with the

input we get over the webcast and the input that the

public can continually submit for the next two months

through our website. I'll give some information on

that in a minute.

And these reports are very informative.

They're useful for our own staff at FDA, and we also hope that they're useful to researchers, drug developers, and others.

So, today's meeting is focusing on the two topics that Meghana outlined today. And for the, I want to say patient panelists, but I mean that in the term of seniors who may be experiencing or concerned about muscle weakness and muscle loss, what we're interested in understanding is how sarcopenia, how muscle loss and weakness, affects your daily life.

What aspects of muscle loss and weakness are most important to you? How does muscle weakness,

muscle loss and weakness affect your life, specific activities that are important to you that you can't do any longer or no longer as fulfilling as you'd like?

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How has your condition changed over time? And what worries you most as your muscle loss and weakness progresses? Or if you're a senior who has not yet fully experienced muscle loss and muscle weakness, what concerns you the most as you think about getting older?

And then, regarding treatments, what are you doing to manage your muscle loss and weakness? How well are your treatments addressing what's important to you about muscle loss and weakness? And what would be a meaningful benefit or an improvement in your condition if there were medications available to treat it, or any other therapy? What are you looking for to improve regarding muscle strength and muscle function?

So, what our discussion is going to look like today is to start with a panel of seniors and a nutritionist who span a wide spectrum of experiences and perspectives on sarcopenia and its treatments. And your comments are going to set the context for a facilitated discussion.

Once we go through your comments, then we will open it up to talk to all the seniors in the room and to really build upon what you've talked about. We're going to delve more deeply into certain topics.

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We will ask questions. And just raise your hand to respond. It's really open. Meghana and I will be roaming the room, and it's very much an open forum.

Please state your name before answering. And if anyone sponsored your travel, that's usually helpful to know.

So we will also have polling questions. And realize that this is very small text. But we're going to go our best to try to answer some polling questions that really just give us a chance to hear from everyone in the room and on the web. It's not at all a scientific survey that we're conducting. It just gives us a sense of what perspectives are in the room. We'll practice this in a few minutes.

We're going to ask that seniors or a family member of a senior are the only ones who answer the clicker questions, please.

And on the web, feel free to answer the

1 questions as they're posed on your webcast. If you 2 have any difficulties, just send us a little note saying that you're having some trouble, and we'll see 3 what we can do, throughout. If you're on the web and 4 you have trouble hearing or seeing something, just let 5 us know. 6 Okay? 7 So, web participants, you can also type in 8 your comments to the webcast, and although we won't read them out in their entirety, we will summarize 9 10 those and they will be included in our report. So feel 11 free. 12 If you're hearing something that really, that 13 you say, "Okay, I agree with that," chime in then. Ιf 14 you say, "No, I have a different perspective" and 15

you're on the web, also type in your answers. We're interested in those.

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If you would like to -- we do have phone today. Is that correct? So if you're on the web and you'd like to make a phone comment and contribute, please -- we'll let you know when it's time to do that. Okay?

So there are a few ground rules we've learned

1 over time that make these meetings be very effective. We're encouraging seniors to contribute to the dialog. 2 Family members, health care providers, and patient 3 advocates -- people who work with seniors and can put 4 yourself as much as possible into the shoes of senior 5 citizens or people who are struggling with sarcopenia 6 -- we encourage you to comment as well. 7 8 This is a very intimate setting and an intimate group. So we really want to get all the input 9 10 we can. If you're from the drug developer community, 11 we'll just ask you to stay in listening mode. 12 13 there is a chance for open public comment at the end of 14 our discussion. 15 FDA is here to listen. So, except for this

FDA is here to listen. So, except for this background we've shared now, we don't have a lot to share with you. But if there's a bit of time at the end, we'll be able to open it up to see if the seniors in the audience have any questions for FDA colleagues.

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The views expressed here today and the experiences are personal experiences and personal opinions. And we will be getting into very sensitive

topics. So, with that, respect for one another and the different experiences, the different perspectives, and the different viewpoints we have is critical to having a successful meeting.

And finally, let us know how the meeting went today. As I said, we've conducted 22, but we continue to learn. There will be evaluation forms at the registration table.

Again, if you have to get up at any point for any reason, please feel free to do so.

And there's also one more chance to participate. If you hear something today and you don't get a chance to fully say your thought, you can submit to a website that's available here. And I think that link will go out to everyone who has participated in the meeting. You can also go to regulations.gov and search for sarcopenia, and you should be able to find it.

But this, we have a website available to submit further comments. So you can comment if you're here today and you think of something, or if you're on the web and you'd like to comment, or if you know of

other seniors who are experiencing these conditions who may have differing perspectives. Their perspectives are very important.

2.2

We are going to take what we learn today and also what we gather from the web to incorporate into our findings. So, please, encourage others to participate and comment. And anyone is welcome to comment.

Okay. So at that, we're going to get the clickers out. And let's see. So if you're up here in front, it's the little thing that looks like a tiny remote control. And you're going to be clicking a button that best matches your response to a question.

So, the first one we're going to ask is -- and this will be for seniors or family members of seniors or -- I would say you probably, Rose, the questions wouldn't make sense for you. So.

So, have you ever consulted a health care professional about age-related loss of muscle mass, strength, or function? You'll press the 1 or A if yes, and 2 or B, I believe, if no.

(Pause)

So, yes would be a 1 or an A, and 1 no would be 2 or a B. Or, you know what? 2 reason we do the polling is because in case there are 3 people who don't feel comfortable raising their hands. 4 5 So if you have -- let's do another thought. If you have any trouble with the clickers at 6 7 any time, just give us a big thumbs-down and we will 8 figure out some other way to get the input or someone 9 to help. Okay. So. 10 So, several of you have talked to your health care provider about sarcopenia or muscle mass. 11 12 So the next polling question is What is your 13 A if you're younger than 40. You'll click B if you're 40, in your 40s. You'll click C if you're in 14 15 your 50s, D if you're in your 60s, E if you're in your 16 70s, and F if you're better than 80. 17 (Pause) 18 Okay. This is what we thought. DR. EGGERS: 19 We have half of you here who are better than 80. 20 thank all of you for coming. Usually, we ask a 21 question of -- can I have a show of hands for who 2.2 traveled outside of the metropolitan area?

Page 29 1 (Show of hands) Okay. Okay. We thank you for 2 DR. EGGERS: making this trek today. It's bad enough on the Beltway 3 if you live here all the time. But it may be quite a 4 5 surprise if you're traveling. The next polling question is Are you 6 7 male/female? So A if you're male, and B if you're 8 female. 9 MR. THOMPSON: I just want to add for those on the webcast, you can click the little pie-chart link at 10 the bottom right and you'll see the polling questions. 11 12 DR. EGGERS: Okay. 13 And, Graham, while they're doing that, what was our age characterization on the web? 14 15 MR. THOMPSON: Similar to that in the room. 16 DR. EGGERS: Okay. 17 (Pause) 18 Okay. So we have a nice split. DR. EGGERS: 19 I think that is our last polling question. 20 So now we are going to go through, and we're 21 going to hear from Greta first. And Greta is going to 2.2 give her comments, and then we'll go on down.

may stop you with a question or something to clarify as we go through. But otherwise, we'll let you speak.

2.2

SETTING THE CONTEXT ON PATIENTS' EXPERIENCES

AND PERSPECTIVES

MS. DERSHIMER: In 1999, I volunteered to be a participant at the University of Virginia in Dr.

Michael Thorner's NIH-funded study related to sarcopenia. The study of the drug MK-677 was investigating the effects of the growth hormone secretagogue on healthy older adults, with particular attention to the effects on muscle mass.

I received the study drug during both years of the study. And my growth hormone levels were restored to those seen in 30-year-old, or on young, subjects. I experienced particularly high levels of energy throughout the study. I gained muscle mass, and I improved on all the function tasks that were tested.

Sixteen years later, at 85, I still qualify as an older healthy adult. I haven't been diagnosed with sarcopenia. The physical problems I have are mainly related to arthritis in my lower back. But those problems include difficulty with balance and falling,

which are typical of sarcopenia. So, I've learned what muscle pain and falling feel like.

2.2

Looking back, I can recall two particularly distressing periods which illustrate how muscle and balance problems have affected me and taught me valuable lessons.

The first lesson involved a dinner party. I have a friend who loves to cook for her crowd, but doesn't have space to serve a crowd in her home. So three years ago, I agreed to have a dinner for 14 people at my house. We agreed that she would plan the menu and do the cooking, and I would provide the space.

On the day of the event, I worked really hard. I was cleaning the house and moving furniture around to accommodate extra guests, and so forth. I overdid it. I strained the muscles in my right leg, and I ended up with severe pain. The guests pitched in to help. They greeted people at the door. They helped to serve the food. They served the wine. And they even washed the dishes.

But I just sat on the couch, trying to conceal my pain and feeling really embarrassed to be such a

1 poor hostess at my own party.

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When everyone left, I crawled up the stairs to bed, feeling miserable both physically and emotionally.

And that was just one of my many bitter lessons about the need to acknowledge my physical limitations.

I no longer have the strength or stamina to handle the tasks I used to manage. Like many elderly adults, I want to remain independent, but if I push myself too hard, I injure myself and undermine that goal. It's a really hard lesson to learn.

My second lesson came from a bad fall. While
I was at a conference in D.C., I was backing away from
a window in my hotel room. And I tripped over a
hassock that was behind me. I fell hard on my right
side and badly hurt my hip.

I was able to sit or stand, but it was very painful to walk. I didn't want to miss the conference presentations, which I had paid for. So I borrowed a crutch from the hotel, just one, and managed to get around the conference for the day.

Back home, my doctor x-rayed my hip and said that nothing was broken, but I had a deep bruise. I

1 stayed at home for days, using a cane to move around.

2 My hip was very sore. I couldn't sleep. So I got

3 | little real rest.

But a more serious problem was the psychological reaction to the fall. For weeks after the bruise had healed and I was able to walk normally, I kept using the cane whenever I left the house. I was afraid someone would bump into me, knock me over, and injure me badly. I felt really quite fearful and fragile.

I avoided activities where a crowd might be expected. It took ages to get back to a normal routine of activities. And from that experience, I learned that I need to be extra careful in unfamiliar territory. And that the psychological effects of falling can be worse and longer lasting than the physical effects.

I've recovered from episodes like these because I found a helpful treatment. Arthritis in my lower back led to two back surgeries for me in 1998 and 2010. I lost the feeling in my big toes after the first surgery, and in all my other toes after the

second. These resulted in difficult balance problems, several minor falls, and some restricted activity -- for example, no more dancing, no more cross-country skiing.

After the second surgery, I began doing water exercises that were suggested by a personal trainer at my gym. These focused on balance, strength, and flexibility, and included cardio exercises. Over time, I lost weight, got a big improvement in my balance, and gained a fair amount of feeling back in my toes.

Recently, arthritis in my neck sent me to a physical therapist and a new doctor. Both of them seemed to be surprised about how strong I am for my age. I even surprised myself when the doctor asked me to walk across the room on my toes, and I found out I could do it.

I credit the water exercises for these results. With pool exercise, there's far less stress on joints, and every movement involves some resistant from the water. In addition, the water provides support so that exercises that are difficult, balance exercises that are difficult, are easier. And that

1 better enables muscle development.

2.2

So, I've become a big advocate for a particular kind of water exercise, which I think could be helpful for people with sarcopenia. I advocate first individual exercise, using routines that are designed specifically to deal with the particular problems faced by the individual.

I stress exercise in warm water pools, because warm water is relaxing and soothes painful muscles. I recommend exercise routines that involve many varied exercises to maintain the interest and attention of the person exercising. Rather than jogging in the water for 30 minutes, for example, I do five different cardio exercises for 5 minutes each and am never bored.

In my warm-water pool, we socialize as we exercise. We encourage each other's efforts. These four features of water exercise provide positive reinforcement to continue working and improving. They are the features that keep me getting out of bed at 5:00 and into the pool at 6:20 three mornings a week. And I do continue to improve.

So, while we wait for new drugs to be

Page 36 1 developed and tested to alleviate sarcopenia, I think we should encourage and enable forms of exercise that 2 assist people with sarcopenia to maintain as much 3 4 muscle mass as possible. I believe that the kind of 5 water exercise I described here and that I've been 6 practicing for the last seven years is worthy of such 7 encouragement. 8 So, for now, I'm going to keep exercising 9 regularly. And when a drug that provides the benefits 10 I experienced in the UVA study of MK-677, when it gets 11 approved, I hope I'll still be around to use it. 12 DR. EGGERS: Thank you so much, Greta. 13 (Applause) 14 DR. EGGERS: Yes. A round of applause, 15 please. 16 (Applause) 17 DR. EGGERS: I'm going to introduce Fred 18 Bartlit, who will be going next. 19 MR. BARTLIT: Okay. Good. So, when I got here I figured I'd be the oldest person here. But I'm 20 21 tied with Greta. We're both 85. So I have a very -- I guess I'd be called a patient. I have a long, deep, 22

personal interest in sarcopenia, the downward spiral of frailty with aging.

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When you get near 50, you get a little weaker, so you do a little less. When you do a little less, you get a little weaker. You do a little less, you get weaker. And when you're 70 you get weak. And a lot of people are bedbound, and people get disabled.

I've studied this for 20 years, man and boy.

I'm a trial lawyer and an engineer. I was President

Obama's lawyer in the Deepwater Horizon. I still do

that for a living. But this is my life's work now.

I've learned in the last 20 years that almost all the work being done with regard to sarcopenia by the medical community is how to deal with people when they're at the bottom of the downward spiral, when they're bedbound, when they can't walk and they're disabled. And the geniuses in the medical profession want to bring people up a notch.

Almost nothing is written or done or taught about how to stop the downward spiral when you're 45, how not to get sarcopenia, how to be able to do every single thing at 85 you could do at 22. It's just not

Page 38 1 part of the literature. Now, how do I find out how to really stop in 2 its tracks the downward spiral? Like most things in 3 4 life, a woman was involved. 5 (Laughter) MR. BARTLIT: Thirty-five years ago, I'm 50. 6 7 I meet a woman 35. She blew my barn doors off. I 8 thought I was really fit and God's gift, as a lot of 9 men do at that age. 10 (Laughter) 11 MR. BARTLIT: So I said, "Let's go to the gym 12 and work out." So I went to the gym with her. 13 walked out. I can remember right now, she turned to me 14 and she said, "That's the silliest thing I've ever seen 15 in my entire life." I thought I was fit. I said, "What do you 16 17 mean, Janna?" I'm now married to her for 36 years. I said, "What do you mean?" 18 19 She says, "You're weak, and you're going to 20 get weaker, and you'll never be the man you are now in 21 15 years." I said, "What do I do?" She said, "I'll find a strip mall in a crappy shopping center, and 22

we'll find you a real trainer. And you'll learn how to do real exercise."

I started right then. And I was feeling better all along. And I got to be 60. I love to ski, I love to play basketball, I love to play golf. And I noticed, at 60, all of my lifelong skiing buddies were falling by the wayside. "Oh, my knees hurt. I'm tired. I can't do that." I got curious. Why would it be that I love skiing more than ever, love being up at Vail on a powder day, and all my buddies have quit?

Medline, all the big databanks out there. And I find in 1994 a piece, a collected piece of research by Dr. Roger Fielding. I'm sure you've heard of Dr. Fielding. And I see the word "sarcopenia." And I've got two sons-in-law who are surgeons, and I start saying, "What's this sarcopenia stuff?"

So I start reading. That's what lawyers do.

None of them had heard of it. And I start reading more and more. And I see that there's, now recognized since last October by the AMA, sarcopenia is now a disease. It used to be a condition or a syndrome, now recognized by the AMA as a disease. And

1 I've read everything you can read in the field.

And I've learned that both my darling wife, who told me I was wasting my time in the gym, and what I've learned from Dr. Fielding and his team is that there is a remedy. It is intense physical activity. There's no easy way around it.

I don't want to discuss it now because it would take too long. But I think it's tied in to what the real cause is. I think there's more known about the cause than many people think is known. It's an interesting debate. I agree with that.

Now, how's that changed my life? Okay, I'm 85. I'm working seven -- I'm not bragging. I was not a good athlete in high school or college. I got cut from every team I ever played on. But when my wife, who I wanted to marry, said, "If you don't watch out, you're going to be an old man," I thought, "I'm not going to be an old man." Okay?

So, I'm a better skier than when I was 40. I shot my age in golf last year two or three times. I've planned my son's basketball team. And I get to do that. And I get to enjoy every day of my life doing

Page 41 exactly what I did before because of what I read from 1 Dr. Fielding and all the research that I've read since 2 then, and because of what my darling wife got me 3 started 35 years ago. 4 Thank you. 5 DR. EGGERS: Thank you, Fred. (Applause) 6 7 DR. EGGERS: And now we have Rose. 8 MS. CLIFFORD: Well, good afternoon. Wow, I'm 9 That was really dynamic. I'm going to following Fred. 10 have to do a good job here. My name is Rose Clifford, and I'm the 11 Nutrition Program Manager at Iona Senior Services in 12 Tenleytown in Ward 3 in D.C. I've been a registered 13 14 dietician/nutritionist for 35 years, and I've worked at 15 Iona for the past 8 years. 16 I primarily work as a senior hunger advocate. 17 I consider myself a warrior in the tireless fight 18 against senior food insecurity and senior malnutrition. 19 Nationwide, nearly one in six adults 60 and over faces 20 the threat of hunger, and up to one in two older adults are at risk of malnutrition. 21 2.2 My team and I work directly with older adults

both individually and in groups, and that work is a spectrum from healthy active aging and a Mediterranean style of eating to what we are here today discussing and sharing thoughts on, which is sarcopenia, or what I refer to with my clients as "physical frailty."

2.2

Sarcopenia is a form of senior malnutrition in my world. Older adults become physically frail very quickly, given the combination of poor or inadequate nutrition; acute medical situations that render them temporarily bedridden or less mobile, such as surgery or rehab.

Limited mobility from chronic conditions such as arthritis, which even I at age 57 am starting to get; a general lack of exercise and a sedentary lifestyle; and also, isolation is a critical factor for a lot of the clients that I work with.

This perfect storm of conditions sets the stage for physical frailty that can lead to, as you've heard from some of the other panelists, falls, fractures, increased disability, a poor life quality, and even increased mortality.

Unintentional weight loss and physical frailty

are the most common nutrition concerns that I work with. Almost all of my clients have this condition, even though it may not be recognized as such officially. Many of my clients would think it's just inevitable to get weak and wobbly as they get older.

They would describe themselves as "not being able to get around as well anymore." The weather today is terrible sarcopenia weather, right, this dreadful rain. Somebody that's very stable, feeling a little weak, would hesitate to go out today.

It's tiring and harder to summon the energy and strength needed to carry groceries, to cook or prepare food, to clean your home, to bathe yourself or drive or take transportation -- very important activities of independent daily living. I would say that most of my clients have limited life space due to their challenges as their world gets smaller and more difficult to navigate.

Some of my clients are very thin and physically frail. But many of them are overweight and physically frail. And this is known as sarcopenic obesity. Many people don't realize that you can be

overweight and malnourished. And, no, you cannot just live off your fat stores.

As a dietician/nutritionist, I use science-based practical personalized information to advise my clients about what to eat to improve their overall muscle health and strength. Exercise, both resistant and aerobic, in combination with adequate protein and calories, are key to prevent or manage sarcopenia. You also need to correct low levels of vitamin D.

A lot of seniors are on what I would call a frailty-promoting diet of tea and toast, or cereal, for breakfast, and canned soup and crackers for lunch, and maybe a microwave frozen meal or a sandwich for dinner.

Seniors need to eat enough protein at every meal. Thirty grams at each meal, or ninety grams per day, is the recommendation for sarcopenia, which is hard to do because many older adults do not eat three meals per day and they do not necessarily eat adequate protein at each meal or snack.

Good sources of animal protein include poultry, fish, lean meat, eggs, and dairy products such as my favorite, Greek yogurt, dairy or soy milk, and

Page 45 natural cheeses. 1 2 Good sources of plant-based protein include beans and legumes, such as black beans, or chick peas 3 4 and lentils; nuts and nut butters; seeds such as 5 quinoa, pumpkin, or sunflower; tofu or soy-based products; whole grains such as oatmeal, brown or wild 6 7 rice, whole-grain pastas; and all vegetables. 8 Protein supplements are also a useful way to increase dietary protein intake when food sources are 9 10 not adequate for whatever reason. 11 In addition, it's very important that older 12 adults spread their protein intake out throughout the 13 day. There is a limit to the rebuilding process of your muscles and how much your muscles can uptake the 14 15 amino acids from a dietary protein that you're eating. You can't just eat all your protein at dinner and hope 16 your muscle strength and health will improve. 17 18 Thank you very much. 19 DR. EGGERS: Thank you very much, Rose. 20 (Applause)

DR. EGGERS: And finally, we have Ray.

MR. LIPICKY: It's hard to know where to

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1 begin. A word about why I'm here. I'm a retired physician, and I worked for FDA for 30 years, from 1979 2 till 2002. And I've participated in sarcopenia 3 4 meetings, international meetings on two occasions. Both times I told these people they didn't know what 5 they were talking about. They said, "Go away," and 6 7 they never invited me back. 8 (Laughter) 9 MR. LIPICKY: I've been talking to two 10 different drug companies who are trying to develop a 11

new drug as part of -- I do consulting now, since I left FDA in 2002. And I told them they're nuts. They said, "Here's your check. Go away."

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And so, I was at a meeting in Milan on the development of a new drug for congestive heart failure. Somebody was at that meeting, and they said, "Why are you using a walker?" I said, "I have sarcopenia." They said, "Oh, we all know a lady who's interested in sarcopenia. We'll put you in touch with her." And I ended up here, saying, "Well, I struck out in science. I struck out in industry. Maybe I can be an advocate." (Laughter)

1 MR. LIPICKY: We'll see.

2.2

It's obvious that sarcopenia differs depending on who it is, right? If you're an NFL quarterback and you develop sarcopenia, you're worried about different things than if you're a 90-year-old male who has that Alzheimer's disease. And that's different.

For me it was primarily a problem of having core muscle problems and of getting weary, feeling bad, feeling that I couldn't move anymore. I had to sit down. I couldn't walk for long distances. Not because of weakness, but because I had the feeling if I kept going, I'd fall down because my core muscles wouldn't support me.

So that was my problem. Idiosyncratic?

Probably not true for anybody else? Who knows? I

don't know.

Quadricep weakness -- I can't get up out of a chair. I imagine at the end of the day today, people are going to help me stand up. That's embarrassing, frankly. I don't want to go places because I don't want to have people hauling up out of a chair and making a big fuss, and having people say, "Ooh, ah,"

and running and looking and seeing what's going to happen. But I frankly can't get out of a chair.

Then there's little things like lower-leg weakness, where I was at Christmas Carol, and I was going to go to a Christmas party. And my lower leg muscle weakness led to an inversion of my foot and an ankle sprain that had me end up in the emergency room. And I was bedridden for two weeks. It sort of messed up Christmas Eve pretty badly.

So that kind of stuff is the stuff that I've been dealing with that is hard to know how to deal with and hard to know how to evaluate. And I've been through 15 million physical therapy people, when there were physical therapists and there were physical therapists, I'll tell you. And most of them don't know what they're doing.

Most doctors you see don't even have the knowledge of what sarcopenia means. They don't even have -- they haven't even heard the meaning, the word, let alone have any idea of what to do. Deep-water exercising kept me going from 2002 till about -- well, currently, I moved from Maryland to Tampa, and there

1 isn't any deep-water exercising in Tampa.

But it kept me going, kept me able to go to Morocco on a trip with my two granddaughters -- I'm sorry, with my two daughters and grandchildren. And most people don't even know what deep-water exercising is. I tell my doctor I'm going deep-water exercising, he says, "Oh, yeah, sure."

So, the point I'm making, I guess, is that it really is very different. I don't think there's a generalization that can be made that sarcopenia means this or sarcopenia means that, or this functionality is gone or this functionality is missing.

And I can guarantee you from my vantage point that the science that's involved is nuts and that the people who are trying to currently develop any drugs for the treatment of sarcopenia have no idea of what they're doing. So, now you can be a patient advocate. I don't know what you're going to advocate.

DR. EGGERS: Thanks a lot, Ray.

(Applause)

MR. LIPICKY: That ought to be written on everybody's bedroom wall, top to bottom. They ought to

read it every morning when they get up. I'm not kidding. Not kidding. Thank you.

DR. EGGERS: Well, I think we have then a sense of resonating from the panel up here. Just again another round of applause for the panel.

(Applause)

DR. EGGERS: For coming, for advocating, and for telling us your experiences.

LARGE-GROUP FACILITATED DISCUSSION

DR. EGGERS: We'll have some time for more follow-up questions as we get along. But first, so the seniors and the family members and the other health care providers who work with seniors, did you hear your experiences, those of your loved ones, those of your friends or your clients in the comments up here? Then we did as best as we could to span the range of perspectives that we thought might be shared today.

But if you have a different perspective, this is going to be your chance. So, we really hope to hear from you in this discussion now. So Meghana and I will be asking some questions. I think I have a piece of paper somewhere that I lost. Right here. All right.

1	I'm going to start with a polling question.
2	Now, you guys can give me a big thumbs-down if you
3	can't read this. But if you can read this, we're going
4	to try to go through it. And we would like to set the
5	stage for what other types of conditions that you may
6	have. So, you can check all that apply. So you can
7	check more than one letter.
8	FEMALE VOICE: You have osteoporosis, but what
9	about osteopenia?
10	DR. EGGERS: Then put that with "other."
11	So A is arthritis or osteoporosis; B, cancer;
12	C, cardiovascular diseases; D, kidney disease; E, lung
13	disease, so if you have COPD; F would be neurological
14	conditions, such as stroke or cognitive impairments; G,
15	psychiatric conditions, such as anxiety or depression;
16	H would be other conditions. So that's where
17	osteopenia would go. And I, if you don't know of any
18	other conditions that you have.
19	And we'll give you some time to do it. Does
20	anyone need a clicker?
21	(No audible response)
22	(Pause)

	Page 52
1	DR. EGGERS: And by the way, this is not a
2	test. So if you don't get to it or if you click the
3	wrong thing, don't worry.
4	(Inaudible comment)
5	DR. EGGERS: Did it buzz for you? Okay, click
6	an I for me for a second.
7	MS. CHALASANI: I don't think it will work
8	now, Sara. We have to wait for the next one.
9	DR. EGGERS: Oh. We'll have to wait again
10	because we stopped. That's okay.
11	(Inaudible comment)
12	DR. EGGERS: Chronic, yeah.
13	(Pause)
14	DR. EGGERS: Okay. So, as Greta described, a
15	lot of arthritis. Basically, many of the conditions up
16	here are represented. So you're dealing with muscle
17	loss and weakness in addition to the other conditions
18	that you have. And one thing we're going to want to
19	tease out a little bit later in our discussion is how
20	you distinguish between those.
21	We heard from some, from the panelists, about
22	how you might distinguish those. But we'll want to get

into that, how weakness means different to you. But before we do that, I think there is another polling question that I'd like to go to. Okay.

So when you think about sarcopenia primarily and in its relationship to the other conditions you have, we would like to know what health effects are most bothersome to you. Again, you can choose up to three. And you'll know it's working, we learned, if you hear, if you feel the little buzz when you click on it.

So, A, pain; B, fatigue or lack of energy; C, poor balance; D, difficulty walking; E, reduced muscle strength or increased muscle weakness; F, depression; G, other symptoms not mentioned.

(Pause)

DR. EGGERS: Okay. So, except with depression, in the room no one chose that. But the rest, everything else is represented here, with fatigue or lack of energy being the number one, the most frequent in the room, followed by difficulty walking. And then, pain and reduced muscle strength or increased muscle weakness.

Page 54 1 Graham, are we getting any responses on the 2 web? MR. THOMPSON: Just as before, the responses 3 4 on the web are very similar to this room. 5 DR. EGGERS: Okay. All right. 6 Now, this may have been a hard question to 7 answer. We had to pick some terms to use, and we want to know what terms you would use to describe what 8 9 you're feeling. So we guessed at some. And now we 10 would like to hear from you about -- when we said this 11 meeting was about loss of muscle mass, muscle strength, 12 weakness, what does weakness mean to you? 13 Can we have someone? Okay. Let's --14 (Inaudible comment) 15 DR. EGGERS: These are -- we have eight here, eight responses in the room. Yes. Let me remind 16 17 everyone this is just a sense of what's in the room so 18 we know where to ask our questions. It should not at 19 all be interpreted as any kind of survey or study. 20 Okay. So, can anyone describe what weakness, when we say "weakness," what you think of? And maybe 21 someone from the roundtables first, back over there 22

	Page 55
1	with Fernando?
2	MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: Unable to open a can of
3	soda.
4	DR. EGGERS: Okay. That's "weakness" to you?
5	MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: Sure. You can't drink
6	anything then.
7	DR. EGGERS: Okay. Anyone else? What's
8	"weakness" to you?
9	(Pause)
10	MR. THOMPSON: Can I make one quick statement
11	for those on the webcast?
12	DR. EGGERS: Um-hm.
13	MR. THOMPSON: At the bottom right there's a
14	little speech-bubble icon, says, "Ask a question."
15	Feel free to ask questions there if you have them.
16	DR. EGGERS: Yeah. We're interested in, how
17	do you think about weakness? This is your chance to
18	tell drug developers and FDA, what is weakness to you?
19	PRU: Inability to get out of the car,
20	particularly after a long journey.
21	DR. EGGERS: Okay. Can you describe why?
22	PRU: Because my lower leg muscles aren't

	Page 56
1	strong enough.
2	DR. EGGERS: Okay.
3	PRU: Pru.
4	DR. EGGERS: Thanks, Pru.
5	All right. So more ideas about what
6	"weakness" means?
7	Okay. If you're on the panel, just use your
8	let's bring all the microphones up real close. You
9	can just keep them on, I think. Can we keep the mics
10	on? Okay. All right.
11	Ray, were you going to say something?
12	MR. LIPICKY: Yeah. I was wondering why you
13	were interested in knowing the answer to these things.
14	They don't mean anything.
15	DR. EGGERS: Okay.
16	MR. LIPICKY: Why are you asking the
17	questions, and why are we spending time on this?
18	DR. EGGERS: What question was
19	MR. LIPICKY: What are you going to do with
20	the answers? How are you going to translate that to
21	some functional thing that you're going to recommend be
22	used as a basis for doing anything?

	Page 57
1	DR. EGGERS: Okay. Then what question would
2	you like us to ask?
3	MR. LIPICKY: Not these.
4	DR. EGGERS: Okay.
5	MR. LIPICKY: Okay? I mean, I just don't see
6	any sense in them.
7	DR. EGGERS: Okay.
8	(Cross-talk)
9	MR. BARTLIT: Questions people ask
10	MR. LIPICKY: You know, you might ask you
11	might ask what kind of functional thing one cares
12	about?
13	MS. GEPHARDT: Okay. Um-hm.
14	MR. LIPICKY: But that, obviously, is going to
15	depend on whether you are male or female. And someone
16	might want to be able to cook for their family. Well,
17	I guess that's nowadays male as well as female; I don't
18	know. And that kind of thing. So I don't see that you
19	can generalize any of this thing to any functional
20	meaning.
21	DR. EGGERS: So, let's go to Fred and see, and
22	then we'll ask another type of question.

MR. BARTLIT: So we're thinking of prevention all the time. Everybody knows what a functional movement assessment is, okay? These real simple sevenminute tests that universities give beginning athletes that are starting out, young women, et cetera.

You can have a functional movement assessment done of yourself when you're 45. And it will tell you, it will be a little embarrassing because it will tell you what's weakening in your body. And then an exercise physiologist tells you, "Work on that." And that won't be the link that fails. You'll always know what the weakest link is and what to work on. Those are just simple things that you do.

What's amazing to me is, I have the same deal that he does about doctors, medical. I have two sonin-laws who are surgeons. And I gave a talk recently before the 300 top cancer surgeons in the world. I said, "How many here have heard of sarcopenia?" No hands went up. Not one.

I then said, "How many people here think that frailty with aging is inevitable?" Every hand went up. The medical profession is in this silo, and the

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting for Sarcopenia April 6, 2017 Page 59 1 exercise physiologists are over here, and their paths 2 never cross. DR. EGGERS: Okay. All right. 3 4 So what we're hearing is very useful to say that it's difficult to ask questions about muscle --5 6 about the functioning. What I'm going to ask, for this 7 meeting, is that we focus on what matters to you. we won't focus as much on -- we do want to get in, 9 after the break, we'll get back into follow-up on what 10 Greta, Fred, Ray, and Rose talked about about what 11 you're doing and what can be done. 12 But for right now, we'll just focus on what 13 the condition is and how it manifests for you and what 14 really bothers you about it. We'll move to functional 15 things here in a minute. But does that sound okay? Then we'll go over here to Steve. 16 17 STEVE: One thing I've found in -- when I was 18 very weak and sick, the things that come up are, "Gee, I wish I could lift the kids." 19 20 DR. EGGERS: Okay.

You know? "Gee, if I fell down, I'd STEVE: like to be able to get up off the floor." The kinds of

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Page 60 help that we need, and you know, it can be easily 1 2 estimated. Well, how big is the kid? Well, it's 25 pounds. Okay? All right. You need to lift 25 pounds. 3 You know, here's how you can safely do that. 4 5 That would be very helpful. DR. EGGERS: Great. And, Steve, would that be 6 7 -- I have a nine-month-old and a four-year-old. So I 8 wish I could do that better, too. 9 They're harder to lift when they get STEVE: 10 bigger. (Laughter) 11 12 DR. EGGERS: Is it the bending down and the coordination of picking up a child? Or is it the 13 stamina to carry that child for the length of time that 14 15 they want you to carry them? 16 STEVE: In my experience, upper-body strength 17 went first. 18 DR. EGGERS: Okay. 19 STEVE: You know, so that legs lasted a little 20 longer as I lost weight. But then you get to those 21 problems, too, where getting out of bed became 2.2 difficult. And also, you know, just bending over to

lift, my back could go out just bending over, let alone lifting up the weight. And then I'd be stuck like that, hauled back into bed.

2.2

So, the small things that are from there. And it does go all the way to where, dang it, can't get the orange juice carton open. Those kinds of things are each increments in, you know, the -- that. But from every point, if you start progressively at that point, you can work back up out of it.

So the modalities of therapy have to be gauged to the individual. And the things that motivate me, you know, would be things like wanting to lift the kids, you know, when they came over to visit.

DR. EGGERS: Yep.

STEVE: This was real important. And there's the lights that are in everybody's life that are along that way, or, you know, or grandma was, you know, wanting to make cookies for them, you know, when they came. So those are the kinds of things that's hard, but they can each easily translate into a physical therapy that can get back to that point with work on it and, as Rose says, very importantly, good diet.

Page 62 1 DR. EGGERS: Okay. 2 Because in working, I had a hard time building muscle back until I actually started to get 3 proper protein intake. 4 5 DR. EGGERS: Um-hm. All right. Does anyone want to follow up? Does what 6 7 Steve say make you think of anything about experiencing 8 the limited functions of what you -- the limits to what 9 you can do? And provide concrete examples. Because one way -- FDA, please, my colleagues, 10 correct me if I'm wrong. But one way is if we can come 11 12 up with specific functions that could be translated into some sort of endpoint at the end of the day for 13 14 what a drug might be showing an improvement in. You 15 can pick up an eight-year-old and not just a six-year-16 I don't think that would actually be an endpoint, 17 but --18 (Laughter) 19 DR. EGGERS: If we could have those concrete 20 examples, they can spur thinking about what endpoints 21 maybe could look like at the end of the day. 2.2 So, any other thoughts?

Page 63 MS. CHALASANI: I think Greta wanted to speak. 1 Okay. Greta, yes, please. 2 DR. EGGERS: Well, I have a friend who had 3 MS. DERSHIMER: a stroke three-and-a-half years ago. And she had lived 4 5 in Hawaii for a long time, and her regular exercise was swimming. She was paralyzed on her left side. She was 6 7 able to come back by working very hard to the point 8 where she could walk with a cane. But she wanted to 9 swim. 10 DR. EGGERS: Okay. 11 MS. DERSHIMER: And a year ago, I started 12 working with her one day a week for an hour on water exercises. And she now swims back and forth across the 13 pool with a noodle under her arms. And she is able to 14 15 flutter kick and frog kick. She doesn't do so well 16 with her left arm, but she can get around. And it's 17 the most important part of her week, actually. 18 Um-hm. Is getting out of the DR. EGGERS: 19 house --20 MS. DERSHIMER: Getting out and getting in the 21 water and being able to swim. 2.2 DR. EGGERS: Um-hm.

MS. DERSHIMER: Now, I think that, and I quess 1 maybe I agree a little bit. I think what is most 2 important is very idiosyncratic. And so, I don't know 3 how that can guide drug development in any way. 4 think the idea that it is individual and therefore the 5 idea that physical therapists need to have training 6 7 that's pretty varied so that they can deal with 8 individual issues --9 DR. EGGERS: All right. 10 Yes, Jean-Marc. DR. GUETTIER: Yeah. So, I think for this 11 12 question it's -- and we've heard a few people saying that -- this is a question about, how does the 13 condition kind of make you feel? And we're going to 14 15 get into it a little bit later, but then there's 16 another question about, well, what are the objective 17 functions that you've lost because of the condition? 18 And the two are somewhat related. And I think 19 we've heard from several panelists that, you know, they 20 don't do things because they know that from past 21 experience they can't do them anymore. And so, they 2.2 decide not to do them. And so, that's more of a

Page 65 feeling aspect. 1 2 And so, if we are going to sort of go down the road of developing therapies that treat the 3 functionality aspect of it, A, we'd want to know, do 4 you relate -- does your experience relate to any of 5 these things that you see here? If you don't, what is 6 7 the one thing that you most closely relate to? Is it 8 something like, "Gee, I wish I could still do 9 something, but I don't want to try it because" -- is it 10 something like that? Or is it something that you could pinpoint 11 that's sort of common symptoms that are associated with 12 the disease that we put together on the slide there, 13 14 but they might not relate to you? 15 But, you know, "What is it you feel about the 16 condition?" is sort of what this question is saying. 17 And it could be something that's not there, and we 18 would be interested in hearing what it is that you have 19 to say about that. 20 MS. CLIFFORD: Can I make a comment? 21 DR. EGGERS: Sure. Yes, Rose. 2.2 MS. CLIFFORD: So, as a health professional

and somebody who works with older adults and tries to get them to change a behavior or do something different that would benefit them, I look at things such as people that are fatigued or lack energy, or people who are depressed.

And I know zero people said depression wasn't an issue with them. But I have to tell you, so many of the older adults I work with have mental health and emotional issues. And there's a lot of stigma in certain circumstances about that sort of situation. They have to really feel trust in order to open up about those kinds of things.

But I think sometimes, if you can deal with the fatigue or lack of energy and depression and other issues, then you have the motivation and the ability to do what you need to do to address the difficulty walking, the poor balance, the pain, and the muscle strength and weakness, by various interventions that, you know, centers around physical activity as well as proper nutrition and other things.

And I just want to comment about the -- I, too, love a heated pool for arthritis. I go to the

Page 67 Sibley therapeutic pool, which is 93 degrees, two or 1 three times a week. And it is really effective at 2 working with some of these conditions here. 3 Thank you, Rose. 4 DR. EGGERS: Okay. MS. CLIFFORD: We've figured out one of the 5 things that really helps. 6 7 Thank you, Rose. DR. EGGERS: 8 So I think we've gotten some good points about 9 what concerns people living with sarcopenia, whether 10 related to functionality and some of the health effects. 11 12 So we have a lot of other people in the room. 13 So I'm going to ask. Loved ones, family members, everyone in this room must know someone who has some 14 15 kind of muscle loss or muscle wasting. So, what 16 concerns you about this condition, whether it's the 17 balance, the fatigue and lack of energy, difficulty 18 walking. Anyone? It's a lot of you. I'm going to 19 start putting the microphone. 20 (Pause) One thing I wanted to comment on is 21 STEVE: 2.2 the way that I became -- lost muscle and became weak

and frail, was first I got cancer, a large melanoma on my right thigh and half of the -- or rather, calf. And half of the calf got cut off. So it started with a surgery.

After three months, they put me on Interferon for 12 months. And that made me very sick, in bed a lot, lowered my blood counts. Seven months into the Interferon, I got valley fever and pneumonia. And that put me in the hospital with fungal pneumonia misdiagnosed as bacterial pneumonia, almost to the point of death.

They finally send the blood to the CDC, get correct diagnosis. Diflucan had just been approved six months before. Took Diflucan, I began to come out of it.

During that time, it's like I wasn't able to sleep for two weeks, respirator on continually, barely able to choke a little breath, and no food. No nutrition at all, just on an IV. So -- oh, and 104-105 temperatures. So I'm sweating like crazy, losing muscle mass, and just wasting away. Went from 200 pounds to 145 pounds.

I come out of it. There's no discussion about what's happened to my muscles. There's no discussion about what nutrition I need now. There's no discussion of physical therapy. Just, "Go home to get well now. You have your pill." So, continued to lose more because I'm still bedridden. After about a year-and-a-half, very poor health, more surgeries, more complications, and so on. Five years very bad health. Then cardiac condition. Open-chest surgery, bypass surgery, okay? Now weak as a kitten and very, very small and thin. Fred is the one who told me, "You have to start building your muscles back up." And I started working on that. And that's been about fourand-a-half, five years now. I'm now stronger than I've

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ever been in my life.

So you can come from that point and come back.

And the most dangerous thing was telling myself, "Oh,
this is it. This is my life. I have to accept it."

It's like that was the slippery slope that was most
dangerous. So that's where the counseling has to be
there, along with just the handy things like Rose is

Page 70 saying, as well as progressive steps, turns things 1 2 around. So that's my story. DR. EGGERS: Can I follow up on what Steve's 3 saying? Because I think, Greta, someone else talked 4 5 about an acute health scare that you had, or condition, that then you think made your -- if you didn't have 6 7 sarcopenia before, you had muscle loss and weakness 8 How many of you felt your muscle weakness, you 9 can pinpoint it, the majority of it, to some event like 10 Steve just described? 11 (Pause) 12 DR. EGGERS: Okay. 13 MR. BARTLIT: Can I make a one-sentence 14 comment? 15 DR. EGGERS: Yeah, yeah, yeah. 16 MR. BARTLIT: When somebody over 60 spends one 17 week on bedrest, they lose half of their strength. 18 you don't get it back just by getting out of bed. 19 MALE VOICE: That's right. 20 MR. BARTLIT: You've got to start all over. Think about that. 21 2.2 DR. EGGERS: Okay. Okay.

	Page 71
1	MS. DERSHIMER: Well, I talked about it a lot.
2	(Laughter)
3	DR. EGGERS: Anyone else?
4	(No audible response)
5	DR. EGGERS: You know, it's almost time for
6	our break.
7	MS. CHALASANI: I do think we have one more
8	polling question left, though.
9	DR. EGGERS: Let's stop with the polling
10	question. We'll do the polling question, and then
11	we'll come back after break and we'll discuss what we
12	got.
13	MS. CHALASANI: Um-hm.
14	DR. EGGERS: Oh, but before we do that, let's
15	hear from Jack.
16	MR. GWALTNEY: Is there any what is the
17	scientific evidence if it is available that fatigue is
18	related to muscle weakness, sarcopenia? Are they the
19	same thing? Or are they possibly two different things?
20	They are the two major things.
21	DR. GUETTIER: Well, they could certainly be
22	two separate things. I think what we're trying to see

and hear from patients is whether or not you relate your muscle weakness to fatigue. Or do you relate it to something else? Or is it an important component of your disorder, for you as an individual person experiencing this?

We've heard from Ray that he doesn't think that that is the case for him, that he doesn't relate to a lot of these things. But it may be that for others it is an important component. And then if that is an important component, we'd like to know, how do you define "fatigue" and how does fatigue manifest itself? And how do you know it's related to your weakness?

So we sort of want to hear from you why you said fatigue was important. And you believe that it's really --

MR. GWALTNEY: I understand that. My question, though, is not the subjective part of this about what people think, but whether there are any objective ways to look at this and separate it based on some kind of scientific testing, which I'm not sure what that would be.

But it seems to me these two things, they're related, and people say, "Yeah, we got both of them."

But is there any -- I'm not sure what types of testing would be done that would show there was relationship or that they were separate entities.

DR. GUETTIER: So, I mean, there are ways to sort of investigate each question scientifically. You could compare a group with muscle weakness sarcopenia and one without and then, you know, determine whether or not fatigue levels are different or people report fatigue more in one group than the other. And then, you know, there are ways that we can get at that.

Again, this is more of, how do you experience your disease? And it's all about subjectivity. And ultimately, you know, if we can actually get, arrive at an understanding of what patients really feel that sarcopenia means for them, is important for them, a drug that treats it should reverse some of those feelings that are associated with the condition, if it actually is treating it.

So the other way that you can tell whether or not it's related is by treating the condition. And if

Page 74 the symptoms associated with the condition improve, 1 then you know that it's related. So those are things 2 that we'll be looking at. 3 4 MS. CHALASANI: Okay. So I think we're cutting a little bit into our break. But I do want to 5 really quickly go on to the next polling question, I 6 7 think, if that's okay. MR. LIPICKY: Well, I'd like to ask you a 8 question. You've obviously been listening. So next 9 10 time someone comes into FDA and talks to you, how are 11 you going to put what you heard in the last half-an-12 hour into action? How is it going to alter your 13 thinking process? How is it going to alter how you advise somebody with respect to how a drug should be 14 15 developed or how it should be tested? 16 Is there anything operational that has come 17 out of this last half-hour? 18 DR. GUETTIER: So, we have our friends from 19 the DOA staff, who -- no, I think that, again --20 MR. LIPICKY: So you're not going to answer 2.1 the question. You're going to drop it. 2.2 (Cross-talk)

	Page 75
1	DR. GUETTIER: Yeah, I'm going to answer the
2	question.
3	DR. EGGERS: Wow.
4	MR. LIPICKY: Good. That answers my question.
5	DR. GUETTIER: No. So, no. I think that if
6	we can actually get so, you know, there are ways to
7	measure function scientifically. There are ways to
8	measure how people feel, scientifically.
9	MR. LIPICKY: What ways are there? Name one.
10	DR. GUETTIER: We have our experts here.
11	MR. LIPICKY: You're ducking.
12	(Cross-talk)
13	DR. GUETTIER: We have our experts on the
14	panel.
15	(Cross-talk)
16	MR. LIPICKY: They're going to come to you for
17	advice.
18	DR. EGGERS: So, I think
19	MS. CHALASANI: Who wants to go ahead and
20	DR. EGGERS: You know what? I think let's go
21	to a break now. We do have some closing comments that
22	we will have at the end of this. I think Ray is asking

a very complicated question for right before break. So let's take a break.

So our Office Director, Theresa, is here, and I think she wanted to say a few words right before the break, actually.

MS. MULLIN: I just want to add -- I don't want Ray Lipicky to think we're not answering. But the fact is, Ray, this meeting is not -- many meetings, and maybe many of the meetings you remember being at FDA, FDA did all the talking or most of the talking.

And what makes these meetings different is that we're really here not to talk and take up the air time, but to really hear from the patients about their experiences. And the more we understand in their words what they're going through, the more likely we are to come up with instruments and data-collection tools that actually use their words, that are written in ways that they're going to understand and it's clear to them.

So what we need is to hear people here talking. We don't want to take up the air time. It was hard enough to get these -- we're taking up precious time from these people today. We want to hear

- 1 | from them. We don't want to do all the talking.
- 2 That's why we keep going back to, what do the people
- 3 here who came, who are giving us their afternoon, what
- 4 do they think? Not what do we think, right now.
- 5 Thank you.

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- 6 DR. EGGERS: Thank you
- 7 Yes. Silvana.

DR. BORGES: So, I think that to add to that is that -- and following up to your question about fatigue as well, is that these symptoms that we are discussing today, most of them are symptoms that the patients report. We don't have any instrument in the sense of a device that we can measure your fatigue like that or other symptoms that we're talking about.

Difficulty walking? Yes, we can measure the distance that you can walk. But the strength that you have and how you feel, maybe, maybe we can have a treatment that makes you walk, I don't know, five more steps in that measurement. Is that significant to you? Is that something that you would consider it's an improvement? We can maybe measure that.

But there's another aspect that is more

subjective. But that subjectivity, it's important as well. So, how do we measure that? And while we're talking about developing the instruments to measure that, we're not talking about a device, because we cannot measure how you feel with a device.

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But there are, let's say, questionnaires or other ways of assessing, getting that information in a systematic way that can give us, let's say, a score that would be significant. But then, if we have a score, let's say then we want to now -- well, in this 10-point scale, what is significant to you? If you improve two points, five points? If you go down to zero, what is important to you?

And all of these we are asking because it's at the heart of what we need, we at the FDA need to work with other people to develop these instruments. But we need to know what's important to you because maybe we are developing something to measure fatigue, but your main issue is walking. Maybe it's all of the above. So, then we need an instrument to measure all of the above.

So we need to know, what is it that sarcopenia

really affects patients, how they affect them, so we can know where we have to put our focus on.

DR. EGGERS: Great.

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FEMALE VOICE: Why do you only ask for three health effects when I could have said the first six would be relevant to me?

DR. EGGERS: So -- oh, go ahead.

DR. BORGES: Maybe that goes to -- in light of what I was saying, we are asking what are the most bothersome to you? Because we know that there's an array of symptoms that you feel. And even though we would like for, you know, a pill or a treatment that would address all of them, most of the time our experience is that we treat some aspects of the disease. We cannot treat all of them, many times.

So, if that is the case, we want to know what is most important to you. Is it the fatigue issue? Is it being able to walk longer? Is it being able to be strong enough to lift your kids or, you know, to get out of bed? What is it?

And of course, it's very -- I mean, it varies a lot from patient to patient. But we want to hear it

Page 80 1 all so we can get an idea of what this disease means to the patients that are suffering from it. 2 And with that, I'm going to put 3 DR. EGGERS: 4 the timekeeper hat on. And I'm going to call for a And it is twenty till three now. If you could 5 be back at five till three. We will resume this 6 7 discussion and carry it forth. And it's just going to 8 keep on rolling. Thank you. Remember, the women's restrooms are over this 9 10 way, and the men's restrooms are over this way. And 11 the cafeteria --12 MS. CHALASANI: It's closed. 13 DR. EGGERS: Closed? 14 (Laughter) 15 DR. EGGERS: We'll check. We'll check. Ιt might have just been closed for a couple of minutes. 16 17 MS. CHALASANI: It closed between 1:00 to 18 1:30, I think. But then they reopened it at 1:30 with 19 just some coffee and snacks, is what I was told. 20 DR. EGGERS: So it might be reopened. 21 (Whereupon, at 3:41 p.m., a recess was taken, 22 to reconvene at 4:00 p.m.)

LARGE-GROUP FACILITATED DISCUSSION (Cont'd)

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Thank you, everyone. I hope MS. CHALASANI: you were able to get some refreshments in. I think we're going to go ahead and get started with the second half of our discussion.

And to jump right in, we're going to have another polling question. And this one is aimed at kind of getting a little bit more of the effects translated into more of the more daily impacts that you might experience day to day.

So, the question is How does sarcopenia affect your life the most? And we are going to ask you to choose up to three impacts so that we can really understand the most aspects of it. So, A is ability to perform work or hobbies.

DR. EGGERS: And this means that sarcopenia affects your ability to do work or your --

MS. CHALASANI: Your hobbies, um-hm.

B is sarcopenia or muscle loss or weakness affects your ability to care for yourself independently. C is the ability to leave the home. D, risks to safety of self or others. E, impact on

	Page 82
1	relationships with family and friends. F, emotional
2	impacts. Or G, other impacts not mentioned.
3	And so, once again, you can choose up to three
4	impacts.
5	(Pause)
6	DR. EGGERS: And we'll give you a bit of time
7	for this one.
8	(Pause)
9	DR. EGGERS: Can you give them a bit more
10	time?
11	(Pause)
12	DR. EGGERS: Okay. So this is just a handful
13	of people in the room. But it gives us a place to
14	start our conversation.
15	MS. CHALASANI: Okay. So
16	DR. EGGERS: Work and hobbies.
17	MS. CHALASANI: Yes, yes. A hundred percent.
18	So everyone answered this question about sarcopenia
19	affected their ability to perform work or hobbies. And
20	then we have ability to care for myself independently,
21	as well as impact on relationships with family and
22	friends, about half of the participants. And then a

Page 83 1 third of the participants said risks to safety of self or others and emotional impacts. 2 So, the small number, we can 3 DR. EGGERS: 4 interpret this as that the impact on work or hobbies, those of you that answered, was universally. And then 5 the rest of these are a smattering. There's not much 6 7 difference. But they were identified. 8 MS. CHALASANI: Um-hm. So I think we touched a little bit upon ability to perform work or hobbies. 9 10 But does anyone want to expand a little bit more on any other anecdotal stories or experiences that they may 11 12 not have shared yet today? 13 I just want to add to the FEMALE VOICE: Hi. work and problems is that I find the volunteer work 14 15 that I used to do was very meaningful to me. And I've 16 had to cut way, way back. 17 MS. CHALASANI: Why? Why have you then? 18 FEMALE VOICE: Well, I'm just too tired to 19 take it all on. 20 MS. CHALASANI: If you wouldn't mind, what 21 kind of volunteer work was it? Was it physical or --

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FEMALE VOICE: Well, one was more physical,

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	Page 84
1	and the other one was too much distance and mentally
2	fatiguing. But what I do now is I just sit and I write
3	thank-you notes.
4	(Laughter)
5	FEMALE VOICE: Thank you for being here and
6	doing all this, really, everybody.
7	DR. EGGERS: Okay. Anyone else? Anyone?
8	(No audible response)
9	DR. EGGERS: Let's look a little bit more into
10	ability to care for yourself independently. Anyone
11	want to talk a little bit about that maybe?
12	MS. CHALASANI: And think about, as you think
13	of yourself as progressing down in muscle weakness,
14	what concerns you the most about that?
15	DR. EGGERS: I think Fernando.
16	MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: Thank you. Thank you.
17	There is much that goes along with this
18	heading. Going up the stairs is certainly a problem.
19	And it faces a problem for the rest of the family,
20	really, that if we have to move to a one-level house,
21	that would be a financial hit. What would we do?
22	In matters of dignity loss, it's another one

that is really a thing that affects me. I used to be
very active in the community, a member of Leadership
Montgomery. I don't know if any of you would be there.
But it's a rather significant group in Montgomery
County. And I have had to pull away from doing that,
and as a consequence, pulling away from all of the
friends that I had that influenced government at one

point. So that is a great loss.

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I don't know how much more I can say to you that would be of concern. But I did raise a point about how I got the weakness in the first place. It was an underlying Lupus condition, or a flare, that of course systemically affected all of my body, including the heart.

But during the course of treatment, four years into it, I had to have a surgery for which a antibiotic was required, and that was Cipro, which is one of the family of fluocinolones that affect tendons and muscles.

And what this does is it really paralyzed me for about a week after I had it. I didn't know what it was and finally decided, yes, you have a black-label

Page 86 warning on that product. And the doctors generally 1 don't look at it because it's out of the box. In other 2 words, they gave you the pill, but not reading the 3 instructions on it. 4 5 DR. EGGERS: And can I follow up? So you are saying, I think it's to the point that Steve made, that 6 7 you had a period of illness and inactivity. And then 8 your weakness got worse? 9 MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: Got worse. 10 DR. EGGERS: Okay. Okay. Yes. That's a common theme that we're hearing today. 11 12 MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: And so, about three, two 13 years ago, I began this downward trend. And now I'm really very weak. And I'm basically kind of skin on 14 15 bones from having lost all of that. You know, I look 16 like one of those cartoon characters in the beach with 17 a big belly and little skinny legs. That bothers me. 18 When you think of where you'll be DR. EGGERS: 19 in three years from now, Fernando, what are you 20 concerned about progressing in weakness? What concerns 21 you?

MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: That I don't want to lose

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any more of it. Because I really can't afford.

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Depring the cannot something about popping open a can of soda. It also goes to the issue of nutrition, because now many of the canned foods that we contain have these pry-open things that you pull off. You don't have the can opener anymore. And that is hard when you don't have power in your fingers to lift it open.

DR. EGGERS: So the living independently and being able to --

MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: Absolutely. That's always in the back of my head. I have a very good wife that takes care of me and makes sure I have my medications every day, of which there are many.

But in the absence of her, what would I do?

And my wife -- daughter lives in North Planta, and I'm here? No. You know, who's going to take care of me?

There's not that much of an extended family anymore.

And other people may not have that problem, but I do.

DR. EGGERS: Thank you very much, Fernando.

Can I ask about the risk and risk to safety of self and others, so yourself and others? Can anyone

explain that further about what that fear or anxiety is, about your safety or your -- I guess mainly safety about falls or other injuries, as Greta explained? Can someone build upon what was said? We have Jack here.

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MR. GWALTNEY: Well, I have a hobby of training Labrador retrievers for field trials. And I have three of them. They weigh about 70 pounds.

They've got a lot of energy. And at night, before I go to bed, I go out the last thing and let them out so they can go out and do their business.

And when I go out at night, I always tell my wife, "I'm going out to let the dogs out." So if they knock me over or break my leg, which they sometimes do to people, she'll know I'm out there, because I won't be able to get back in the house. Because I can't get up -- well, I can get up if I can crawl over to something that I can grab ahold of and pull myself up.

But if I can't do that, then I'm out there all night, which is okay in the summer, but in the winter it wouldn't be too good. And that does, every time I go out at night, I think about that.

MS. CHALASANI: Okay. Maybe we can switch

Page 89 1 gears a little bit now --2 DR. EGGERS: Well, first, let's -- is there any other functional impacts that our colleagues would 3 4 like to ask about? 5 (Pause) DR. EGGERS: Any other impacts of function 6 7 that we haven't discussed today that you'd like to talk 8 We'll go to Steve, and then we'll move on. 9 Just briefly, being very sick and bedridden, after the first year or so people quit 10 11 stopping by. People quit calling on the phone. Profession is lost. Engagement in work is lost. All 12 13 of those things stop. And the isolation becomes 14 terrible. 15 DR. EGGERS: Um-hm, um-hm, right. STEVE: And then it goes on for the whole 16 17 So there is a loss of community connection and 18 just all of the everyday interactions that actually 19 help keep you bright and alive. DR. EGGERS: So should isolation have been up 20 21 as one of the choices? 22 For me, after a period of time, that

Page 90 became a big factor. 1 DR. EGGERS: Okay. So a choice. 2 3 Great. So I think now we want to move into thinking 4 about how medical treatments could one day help address 5 these issues. And first of all, can I ask a question? 6 We have talked a lot about the things that you're doing 7 8 and the things that are important to do that are not 9 medicine -- the physical therapy, the nutrition, the 10 swimming and other exercises. If you feel comfortable raising your hands, 11 12 how many of you think that that's all, for you personally, that's all you need at this point right now 13 is what you're doing in all of your other therapies? 14 15 (Pause) 16 DR. EGGERS: Okay. So, how many think that 17 what you're doing today with exercise or diet is enough 18 for you? 19 (Pause) 20 DR. EGGERS: Okay. Okay. How many of you say if there could be some medicine that you felt 21 2.2 comfortable with, that you wish that there would be

some treatments available to help combat the muscle weakness and strength -- okay. Okay.

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So we have varying perspectives here. And I'm going to ask you to keep those, the fact that we have varying perspectives, in mind in your own personal experiences. But what we would like to do is to find out, what would be the benefit of a treatment that you would look for, that would be important to you?

And it could be a number of things. It could be, we think it's going to be improving function somehow, or it's going to be improving how you feel somehow. And we have a number of those things up on this polling question here.

And, you know, I know we're putting you into a thought, to think in a different way. But if you could help answer this polling question or answer this question for us, what we'd like to know is, if you were considering a new treatment for sarcopenia to address what we've been talking about today, which one thing -- and then you can tell us later that it's very difficult to pick one thing -- but for now, which one of the following things would you consider to be the biggest

Page 92 benefit for you, the most meaningful benefit? 1 So would you rather have a reduction in pain? 2 If you'd rather have a reduction in fatigue 3 and lack of energy so you'd have more energy, pick B. 4 If you'd like to work on balance, have improved 5 balance, you'd pick C. More endurance during your 6 7 physical activity, D. 8 Increased mobility, walking across the room, 9 getting out of a chair, going up and down the steps, 10 that would be E. And then just generally improved muscle strength or muscle weakness as a feeling of 11 12 those, that would be F. 13 And if we missed something and there's something else that you think a medicine, you wish a 14 15 medicine, would treat for you, then you would pick G. 16 (Pause) 17 DR. EGGERS: So we'll give you a few minutes 18 to think about this because it's a different way of 19 thinking. 20 (Pause) MR. BARTLIT: You know, there is peer-reviewed 21 2.2 research saying that the thing that is most correlated

with success -- doctors use the term "success." I

guess it kind of means you're getting by all right.

The one thing that's most correlated with success in

All those things hang on strength. If you're strong, all those things will be cured. The thing -- this is peer-reviewed stuff. Strength is the thing that's most important.

the last 20 years of your life is strength. Period.

DR. EGGERS: Okay. But what we're interested in knowing is, maybe that's the most important. But what do you want in your day-to-life to be treated the most, to be improved in your day-to-day life? And I think we have -- I imagine -- has everyone had a chance to respond? So we'll let Steve go, and then we'll take --

STEVE: I have some specific examples where I think drug companies could really help. And that is to look at all of the treatments from the vantage point of what creates longer bed rest and what harms muscles.

So, for example, after heart surgery, I'm put on statins. And it was Lipitor, which is common -- caused terrible muscle cramping and caused inability to

exercise and caused me to be in bed more.

This is a severe consequence of a particular drug. So better drugs that don't have that particular effect, over time I found my way to Livalo, which worked okay. But to me, the new drugs, if they're focused from the over-arching understanding that muscle health is fundamental to whole body health, and that if they are being lost in significant measure and that's not being addressed, that becomes a life-threatening crisis of its own.

And so, in terms of drugs, there may not be something to go directly at, "Oh, just how do we build muscle?" It's like, what can we replace the drugs that are robbing people of muscle and having them lose their abilities? And how can we find better modalities? That would be very interesting, and I think there's big opportunity there.

DR. EGGERS: Thanks, Steve. So we won't be able to get into this discussion, but the point you're raising is, get other medicines and other conditions to recognize that either medicines can contribute to muscle weakness or the fact that I'm ill contributes to

Page 95 muscle weakness, and address it then. 1 Okay. So that point is noted. Thank you for 2 making that point. 3 Let's go to the results of what we heard about 4 from the handful of you in the room. Okay. So it 5 sounds like improved muscle strength or reducing muscle 6 7 weakness, just on its own, is what you are looking for. 8 So we heard from Fred. Can someone else give 9 -- can we hear from someone else about why F was important to you? Why did you choose F? Is what Fred 10 said? Anyone want to -- okay. Yes. 11 12 (Inaudible comments) 13 MS. CHALASANI: Sure. I can read the percentages. So, for reduced pain we had 13 percent. 14 15 We also had 13 percent for increased mobilities such as 16 walking across the room and getting out of a chair. 17 And then 13 percent again for G, or "Other." 18 FEMALE VOICE: I would please ask that you 19 don't report the percents. They don't mean much because it's a very small number. 20 21 DR. EGGERS: I'm sorry. And what was your 2.2 name?

Page 96 1 FEMALE VOICE: Oh, I was just going to say that if you choose F, that is what you need for all 2 those other options. 3 4 DR. EGGERS: Okay. And so, then -- boy, I 5 wish we would have had to pick two things. 6 (Laughter) 7 MS. CHALASANI: I'm interested to know what 8 the "other" may have been. I think at least one person said "other." 9 10 Oh, Fernando. 11 MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: What is the meaning of a new treatment? Are you talking about moving around, or 12 13 are you talking about a pill? 14 DR. EGGERS: Let's imagine a medicine that 15 could be a pill or it could be some other way that medicine -- that you take medicine. And if you're 16 17 thinking about a medicine and looking at -- what could 18 that medicine address? What could it treat? 19 what we were asking. 20 MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: I can't believe that a 21 medicine is going to do something for the muscles. And 22 that's because I don't know a pharmacology of the

- 1 | medicines. But, you know, that's why I went with pain.
- 2 I know that I can take Tylenol.

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- MS. CHALASANI: Um-hm, um-hm. Okay. Well, I
 think another thing that it could potentially do is
 also slow the progression of that downward spiral that
 folks have been talking about as well. Maybe that
 would be a meaningful benefit, the process happening at
 - DR. EGGERS: So we'll let Jack go.

a slower rate, or stopping it at a certain point.

MR. GWALTNEY: Well, I was actually in a study in which there was a medicine which was designed to do that. It was the study that was referred to earlier that Dr. Michael Thorner did at the University of Virginia.

He had a compound called MK-677, which is a secretagogue for growth hormone. It makes the body release normal growth hormone. And the design was, it was a two-year study. Some people were on active for one year, placebo the second year; some for active two years and some placebo two years. And it was a double-blind study.

Had a tremendously complicated protocol,

including the fact that Mike had them drawing blood from me every 10 minutes for 12 hours -- 24 hours, excuse me.

(Laughter)

MR. GWALTNEY: And you had to have a lot of good veins. And it showed that my growth hormone level, as you heard earlier, it went back to the normal levels it would be if I were in my 20s or 30s. So the drug really did what it was supposed to do.

There were a number of things I thought maybe happened. But these are very subjective, and it's hard to know. And it could have been the placebo effect. I thought I woke up less at night. I felt like I did have more stamina. I had urinary urgency, which decreased some. These things later returned.

One of the major things was the stiffness and the little aches and pains, that all old people have and that young people don't know what we're talking about, went away. And what's hurting right now, is it your knee or your shoulder or whatever, nothing major, but you're always there and you're stiff.

And when you start to move as a young person,

you just get up and go. Now, if I were to get up here

-- I've already decided this table is sturdy enough so

when I push on it to get up, it's not going to turn

over and all the stuff's going to fall on the floor and

I can get my hand back here.

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And so it's a major thing. Every time I get up, and if I'm in a restaurant and it looks like the table is going to turn over when I push on it, then I'm in trouble. But that seemed to go away.

Now, one thing that happened which I thought was very interesting, which was objective, I had a Trichophyton rubrum, rubrum, a fungus infection in the palm of my hand, which I had for as long as 15 years. And it had been treated several times by a dermatologist at the University of the Virginia.

And this caused just little tiny blisters on the palm of my hand. And then they would coalesce, and the skin would slough off and look kind of red. It wasn't painful, and it wasn't very deep. But it was annoying, and my hand looked terrible.

It went away after I had been in the study for several months, and this never returned. I also had a

fungus infection of one of my toenails. It went away, but it did return several months after I discontinued the medicine.

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But one of the things that comes up in this type of approach is, you've got this growth hormone, and what's it going to do if you've got malignancies?

Will it stimulate the growth of malignant tumors? And I say that you could at least hypothesize, particularly in relation to this Trichophyton thing, that maybe it stimulates humoral cellular immunity and it may have a positive effect in terms of prevention of malignancy rather than a negative effect.

I think if other studies are done, it would be very interesting to do things in which you measure -you look at measurements of cellular immunity and of humoral immunity, and see what happens in vaccine responses, which we know, say, with the influenza vaccine, they're not good in older people. But put that also into the study to see if this is not strengthening the immune system and maybe having a positive effect.

I also got bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome.

The tendons in my wrists become entrapped by the tissue through which they go, which occurs with acromegaly, which is, of course, the condition where you have increased human growth hormone. And so, I think that may well have been a complication of the treatment that I was on.

I did have to have surgery. I would not mind paying that price if I had something that would reverse these other things we've talked about.

One other thing I thought that was interesting, and I don't quite understand, but this compound did not lead to increase in testosterone levels. And I never was very good in endocrinology and I've never asked Mike why that's so. But I had a radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer.

And two years afterwards, my PSA became positive again, and I then had radiation. And I'm still negative now after four years, and my urologist says I may be cured, but he says, "I don't think you should try testosterone for your weakness," which has been used and which is available and there are some side effects. But anyway, I've not elected to do that

1 because of that particular situation.

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So, I think that this is certainly a viable approach. And I hope that further work will be done in this area. And I've told Mike, if they do, I want some more of those pills.

(Laughter)

MR. GWALTNEY: You can't get them now at the present time.

MS. CHALASANI: Thank you. Thank you.

DR. EGGERS: Well, Jack has a good -- we won't be talking about any particular treatments in the final few minutes that we have. We're going to go for another five or ten minutes. Does that sound appropriate? Okay. We can go 10 minutes. Because you have bridged us into another topic.

So we do want to, and if you're encouraging people to send in comments, if you encourage people to send comments to our docket on that website that we have, these are the types of things that FDA wants to know about -- is what would you look for in benefits?

And then the final thing to discuss is how you

might think of tradeoffs between benefits and risks of

a medicine that could treat muscle loss and weakness?

So I'm going to ask you a question, and we're going to put the words up on the screen. But it's maybe pretty small -- small font. So don't worry. You don't have to read the question. I'm going to tell you about this.

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Hypothetical treatment. It does not exist.

There is no FDA-approved treatment for this. But imagine that FDA has approved a new treatment that's a monthly injectable medication. And it will treat sarcopenia. And your doctor thinks that you may be a good candidate for this medicine. Okay.

So in the clinical studies like the one Jack was in, one-half of the older adults who took the medicine achieved a 20 percent increase in walking speed -- 20 percent increase in walking speed. And they did that within three months.

The common side effects are fatigue, headaches, weight gain. And the medication is also believed to cause rare, but serious, side effects such as liver problems or cancer. Okay.

So, what first questions would you have, do

	Page 104
1	you have, as I just read that scenario out, that
2	hypothetical treatment? What comes to your mind? You
3	have something in mind.
4	(Laughter)
5	DR. EGGERS: I hear some laughing and some
6	thinking. So what's your first thought?
7	FEMALE VOICE: I'm not going to take it.
8	DR. EGGERS: You're not going to take it.
9	Okay.
10	Others? First thought?
11	FEMALE VOICE: It's going to make life worse
12	rather than better.
13	DR. EGGERS: Makes life potentially makes
14	life worse rather than better.
15	Okay. Back there, Fernando.
16	MR. CRUZ-VILLALBA: The other one is, of
17	course, who's going to pay for it?
18	DR. EGGERS: Okay. Who's going to pay for it?
19	Other questions? Steve.
20	STEVE: We've started with friends, Fred and
21	I, and like we had a guy who had HIV for 30 years and
22	was thin and frail. We've had women that are 400
22	was chili and fraff. We ve had women that are 100

pounds and are sarcopenic, obese. It's not uncommon at all. And in fact, we don't have a single case where after working for them for four to six months they weren't 200 to 300 percent stronger. And you can do that without any side effect.

So I'd say first thing, first thing, look at what's available and what can be done. And if the risk is high or even significant, and the increase is low, much lower than you can get just with decent physical therapy, just set it aside and go on to the next until something comes along that actually adds an additional benefit to modalities that are not toxic and are easily available.

DR. EGGERS: And an additional benefit, you could imagine, might be -- what's a kind of additional benefit?

STEVE: Oh, it's cheap.

DR. EGGERS: Okay.

STEVE: You're going to get involved with people. You'll go to places where things are happening. As your strength increases --

DR. EGGERS: Oh, those types of benefits.

1 Okay. Okay.

STEVE: Yeah. Every kind of -- you know, all the things of life, you know, come with being able to do all those things.

DR. EGGERS: Okay. Yes, Rose.

MS. CHALASANI: Yeah. I want to say that I'm really a minimal medicine person. So many older adults, people with sarcopenia, take so much medicine it's unbelievable. And I think medicine causes -- I mean, some medicine can have positive effects. But you're right, there's risks to everything.

And I think that everyone is always looking for a magic bullet, a quick fix. And there really isn't a quick fix for sarcopenia. You have to do the work. The work includes physical activity and improving your nutrition, as well as other things.

But, you know, a pill would be, especially -I think you can achieve some of your objectives with
much safer alternatives. It's just that they're
harder. And they require a different set of skills and
a different set of motivation and a different set of
beliefs. Is that right?

Page 107 1 DR. EGGERS: Okay. 2 So, Greta, please. MS. DERSHIMER: Well, I think the first thing 3 4 is the benefit is a minimum benefit. I mean, what is 5 the magic of walking 20 percent faster? 6 DR. EGGERS: Okay. 7 MS. DERSHIMER: I mean, it doesn't stop you 8 from doing anything else with speed with which you can 9 walk, really. So it's a low benefit. It's high risks. 10 And it's an injectable medication, which I think a lot of people would have difficulty with. I can't conceive 11 of very many people that would want -- would be happy 12 about that as a new treatment available. 13 14 DR. EGGERS: Okay. And I'm seeing some head 15 nods in the room. Does anyone make a different case, anyone brave enough to say, "Yeah, I would be willing 16 17 to treat this if I was now, or if I was in a certain 18 place in my life"? 19 (No audible response) 20 DR. EGGERS: I'm going to turn to my FDA 21 colleagues. Are there any in the final minutes we have remaining, any specific questions that you had about 22

any of the stuff we've been talking about or about this treatment in general?

Yes, Wen-Hung.

DR. CHEN: I have a question. When Fred mentioned about like the downward spiral, you feel weaker and weaker, I want to know how you noticed that? What made you notice that you were getting weaker and weaker?

What came to you to say, "Wow, I'm weaker now than when I was like a month ago or a year ago"? What strike you as, say --

MR. BARTLIT: That's a very good question.

It's insidious. It sneaks up on you. And it's not like you're 48 and you get out here. You pick up your golf clubs and play a hole, and then two months later you can't. That's why so many people get caught in this spiral, because the changes are insidious.

And, you know, I've been through them. And you notice that you're 74, and you never used to catch your toe when you climbed and went hiking in the woods. Suddenly, you start catching your toe. And you say, "Something is happening with my body. I have to change that." What do I do? Believe it or not, go to an NBA

basketball game. You know what they do before the game? They skip.

Skipping is great for lifting your feet higher. You learn to stand on one leg whenever you're waiting for an elevator. You learn to do all these things, and pretty soon, a week or so later, or six months or so later, you're not catching your toe anymore. You're not starting to fall down.

You have to be aware of your body. But the functional movement assessment is key. And everybody should have those done. I'll bet there isn't a single person in this room that's ever had a functional movement assessment. It's key. That teaches you what part of your body is failing the fastest.

And then you work on that part of your body.

And you guys never even heard of it. Right? I mean,
you've got to be honest. Never heard of it.

Can I make one more point about medical science?

21 DR. EGGERS: You can.

22 MR. BARTLIT: No, I'm serious. Again, I've

got two son-in-laws who are surgeons. They're great 1 They're academic surgeons. They give up their 2 They go to China and fix people's faces for 3 free, and they do all the -- you know, Doctors Sans 4 5 Borders kind of stuff. They're great guys. Okay. Here's what the smartest doctor in 6 7 America thinks about sarcopenia: Smartest doctor in 8 America, brilliant man, Oxford, Harvard, Penn, great 9 bio-ethicist, wrote a long piece recently discussing 10 what he didn't call sarcopenia. It was just the frailty of aging. This wonderful man wrote a piece. 11 12 It's in the Atlantic. You can look it up. 13 You all know the man. You know Ezekiel Emanuel, great guy, friend of mine, Rahm Emanuel's 14 15 brother. He wrote a piece which said, "Nobody should 16 live older than 75 because the frailties of aging are 17 so awful that life's no fun anymore." Think about

This guy is one of the smartest physicians and medical researchers and scientists in the world, and he's advising -- get the Atlantic article and read it.

It will make your blood boil. He says, "We've got too

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that!

many of these people who are 75 and trying to exercise and fight off old age."

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When I read that, I was with my 14-year-old granddaughter in Vail, skiing the deep powder. And I realized it's Zeke, I wrote him an email. "I'm supposed to be dead 10 years ago and I'm having one of the best days of my entire life?" But that's what this is all about. It's not about existing or existing a little better. It's making yourself be the best you you can be. And that's worth everything, okay?

Read the Atlantic article. You're going to be blown away by what Emanuel says. Thank you. Thanks for giving me the time.

DR. EGGERS: Yeah. Thanks. So, I think Fred has made a point that the folks in the room have traveled, some quite a distance, to come and give their input. And on that note -- unless, Rose, you have one quick thing?

MS. CHALASANI: I have a quick comment, and it's really in relation to women. I think a lot is also -- when women go through menopause, I think that ratchets them down a notch in terms of some of these

things. This is just -- you know, this is my peer group here. All the mothers I know, you know, going through this particular situation or over on the other side.

And so, I think people start to do less. Or they can't do as much as they used to do, and they used to have to do a lot every day, all day long, 5:30 in the morning till 9:30 at night. You just start to realize you can't do that anymore.

So, you know, it could be hormones that have an effect as well, on people, you know, loss of ability to do as much as they used to.

DR. EGGERS: Okay. All right. Thank you, Rose.

Well, this is the end of the facilitated discussion. On behalf of Meghana and myself and our team, and our FDA colleagues, a very sincere thank you. We asked you a tough job to come and talk about sarcopenia in a way that is pretty hard to think about it and to share your insight and to try to interpret our questions and answer them, and to ask your own questions and demonstrate what's important to you about

your condition, about what you think needs to be done to treat it, et cetera.

So with that, we're going to close. Please, everyone give our participants a round of applause for participating.

(Applause)

DR. EGGERS: And with that, I'm going to ask Pujita to come up and do the Open Public Comment session.

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT

MS. VAIDYA: Hello, everyone. I'd like to thank you all for coming today. We're now moving into the Open Public Comment session.

And for those of you who are not aware, the main purpose of this session is to allow an opportunity for those who have not had a chance to speak on issues that are not related to our two main discussion topics that we covered today. This is an opportunity for folks who are not patients or patient representatives to comment.

Please keep in mind that we will not be responding to your comments, but they will be

transcribed and be part of the public record. Since we would like this to be a transparent process, we encourage you to note any financial interests that you have that are related to your comment.

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If you do not have any such interest, you may state that for the record. And if you prefer not to provide this information, you can still go ahead and provide your comments.

So we have collected signup before the meeting and during the break. We have a total of six people who have signed up, and about a little less than 20 minutes for this session. So please be respectful for your other colleagues here and other patients, and stick to the three-minute limit that we have for this session per person.

I will be keeping track of time up here. And when I see that you are reaching your three-minute mark, I will need to ask you to stop. If you do have additional points that you would like to say, I suggest submitting those to our public docket. That will be open to up to 60 days after this meeting today. So I strongly encourage you to submit your comments there.

1 So, right now I will run through the order of speakers. And I apologize in advance if I mispronounce 2 your name. We will be starting off with Michael 3 4 Thorner, then Adrian Fugh-Berman, Nicholas Mendola, Ronenn Roubenoff, Ram Miller, and then finally Cynthia 5 6 Bens. 7 So first, could I have Michael Thorner? 8 we'll bring the mic to you. 9 DR. THORNER: Thank you. First of all, my name is Michael Thorner, and I'm an emeritus professor 10 11 from the University of Virginia and the Founder and the 12 Scientific Officer of Ammonett Pharma, which is 13 developing a drug for sarcopenia. So that's my 14 disclosure. 15 First of all, I'd like to thank the organization here and Dr. Guettier in particular, for 16 17 holding this public forum, because I think this is a 18 really important area. 19 I've been working in this field for over 20 20 years. And there are two things that have really 21 impeded progress, I believe. One is the recognition of 22 sarcopenia as a medical condition. In general, only

conditions that are considered to be medical conditions are ones that are eligible for consideration for approval for pharmacological interventions.

And secondly, there's been no defined regulatory pathway for considering drugs for sarcopenia. And so, that's something that's been deficient.

Right now, we have a lot of work that's been done by many different disciplines, including the type of work that Fred described by Dr. Fielding and his colleagues, and others, in the exercise physiology intervention, nutrition, and in pharmacologic developments.

And also, there have been the FNIH and the discussions between the National Institute of Aging, FDA, and the pharmaceutical industry. And they've had several meetings, and there have been several position papers. So there is a great deal of information that's out there.

And I think this is a great opportunity for the FDA to show leadership in helping the field move forward in working together with academia and with the

Page 117 public and with patients, work as a group to make an 1 accelerated pathway so that treatments, which hopefully 2 have a different profile from that last profile that 3 was put up there, where my first thought was, "How was 4 5 that ever approved?" (Laughter) 6 7 DR. THORNER: Well, we could have therapies 8 that are, first of all, not harmful; most importantly, 9 that would be beneficial; and finally, as I can see the 10 clong (phonetic) is about to cling, that not only would deal with improving sarcopenia, but in fact preventing 11 12 sarcopenia from getting worse. 13 As an example, people have mentioned when people get sick, particularly old people when they get 14 15 sick, they lose muscle mass at a tremendous rate. 16 you could just prevent that, that would be beneficial in itself. Thank you. 17 18 Thank you, Michael. MS. VAIDYA: 19 Next we have Adrian. 20 MS. FUGH-BERMAN: Hi. I'm Adrian Fugh-Berman, 21 and I'm the Director of PharmedOut at Georgetown

University Medical Center. We're a research and

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education project that does research on how the pharmaceutical industry affects therapeutic choices.

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I've also been a paid expert witness in litigation regarding pharmaceutical marketing practices.

This meeting is very different from other patient-focused drug meetings that I've been at mainly because of the lack of patients pushing for drug treatments for their conditions. I think the stories we've heard here are very inspiring.

But I just want to defend the FDA a little. You know, they think this is a really important condition because that's what they hear in the medical literature. That's what they're hearing at medical meetings.

Sarcopenia exists, but it's not actually a real disease. The selling of sarcopenia as a disease is a clear example of industry control over medical discourse, the subject of the conference we're holding at Georgetown in June.

Normal aging's pandemic, so a drug treatment for normal manifestations of aging has a large

potential customer base. There have been a lot of articles in the medical literature in an attempt to link sarcopenia with real medical diseases and real diseases. And this is easy to do because real diseases can limit mobility, and limited mobility causes loss of muscle mass.

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Ten years ago, in 2006, sarcopenia was mentioned in Medline Index Abstracts 98 times. In 2016, there were 1,021 mentions of sarcopenia. And I hope you can see my little graphic here. But this is how sarcopenia has gone up in the medical literature.

There have been a lot of efforts made to scare consumers. It's not clear if these efforts have been successful; I'd say from today that they really haven't been. There's an industry-funded website, Aging in Motion, funded by Novartis, Astellas, Abbot Nutrition, and other industry partners, that exaggerates the effects of sarcopenia and rather boldly states that its goal is to manipulate regulators.

Quote: "A lack of action at the regulatory level further impedes progress in research, innovation, and development of therapies to effectively treat or

manage sarcopenia." Aging in Motion tried to drum up 1 patients to come to this meeting. They had a webinar. 2 They actually offered to pay transportation. Is there 3 anyone here whose transportation was paid by Aging in 4 5 Motion or by industry to be here, that will admit it? (Pause) 6 7 MS. FUGH-BERMAN: Interesting. Okay. 8 they apparently weren't very successful. 9 Perhaps the -- but anyway. Some of the things 10 they say on the website, I won't read all of this, but "Sarcopenia leaves millions of aging Americans 11 12 vulnerable to falls and fractures, hospitalization, loss of mobility, frailty, institutionalization, and 13 14 The direct U.S. health care costs of sarcopenia 15 are estimated at over \$18 billion a year." They go on 16 to say it's actually hundreds of billions. 17 Fightsarcopenia.com, sponsored by Abbott, 18 conflate sarcopenia and malnutrition. Even if you 19 don't have sarcopenia, by the way, you can't escape a 20 diagnosis. You have, many people in this room, I have 21 this -- pre-sarcopenia, which is characterized by 2.2 reduced muscle mass, no reduction in muscle strength or

physical performance. Well, that applies to every elder who's not diagnosed with sarcopenia.

Perhaps the difficulties inherent in portraying low muscle mass as a silent killer led drug and supplement manufacturers to obfuscate the issue by linking the term "sarcopenia" to frailty, osteoporosis, and cachexia whenever possible.

MS. VAIDYA: Thank you, Adrian. I would like to ask if you would like to wrap up. And then we'll move on to the next person.

MS. FUGH-BERMAN: Okay. All right.

There's been a lot of drugs being developed, including myostatin antagonists, which have risks.

Androgens and selective androgen receptor modulators also have risks. There haven't been any drug treatments for age-related sarcopenia that have been successful, which hasn't been for lack of trying.

Sarcopenia has been called "the next osteoporosis." Several Novartis researchers wrote, "Muscle is the last un-drugged organ system." I personally want to die with at least one un-drugged organ system. Sarcopenia's not a disease. It should

not be a medical diagnosis. And it does not need drug treatment. Thank you.

MS. VAIDYA: Thank you, Adrian.

Next we have Nicholas Mendola.

MR. MENDOLA: Hi. My name's Nick Mendola.

I'm a public health student at the Milka Institute

School of Public Health at the George Washington

University. And I'm transitioning from exercise

physiology to the public health field.

And as a younger person who has not experienced this, I really appreciate everyone that's in this meeting that's shared their story.

One of the biggest things I wanted to talk about from an exercise science perspective is really pushing the exercise and nutritional treatment of this, which was really well stated by our panel and several of our guests here. There's a lot of studies talking about use of nutrition and vitamin D supplementation, proper protein intake, and using that to really combat sarcopenia and loss of muscle mass.

And there's a big problem with malnutrition, as stated by our RD over there. About 15 percent of

Page 123 1 individuals above the age of 60 consume less than 75 percent of the recommended daily amount of protein. 2 And when they do consume protein, it's oftentimes in 3 4 very confined time frames, usually at one meal. And it 5 needs to be spread out much over the entire day. 6 And a lot of it just needs to be consistent regulated exercise programming, which is challenging as 7 we get older, but obviously needs to be done to 9 regulate not-loss of muscle mass. 10 And just using that to really emphasize the 11 use of a drug treatment with a usually heavily 12 medicated population has the potential for interference 13 and other side effects, where exercise and nutrition 14 and proper diet and management of lifestyle does not have anywhere near the same adverse side effects. 15 Thank you, Nicholas. 16 MS. VAIDYA: 17 Next we have Ronenn Roubenoff. 18 DR. ROUBENOFF: Thank you. I'm Ronenn 19 Roubenoff from Novartis. I'm also a professor of 20 medicine and nutrition at Tuft's University. And I've

been working in this field since 1989, which is the

year that my then-boss coined the term "sarcopenia."

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I wanted to get to a bit of confusion that I think is very common here. And it gets to the definition, which is what Dr. Sharretts presented earlier. The definition of sarcopenia has bounced around for a long time. But in 2010, we had a conference with people from FDA, and they told us, "We need a clear definition. We need scientific community assessment and consensus on what this is before we can go further."

And over the past seven years now, I think we have achieved a lot of that, so that we now have had three clear international definitions of sarcopenia, which are all essentially the same. They've gotten away from the concept of just the body mass change, muscle mass change, to function change as well.

And when you do that, you clearly make a distinction between sarcopenia as a process, which is universal. Everybody loses muscle as they get older. Starts in their 30s, has to do with all sorts of changes in the nervous system and the hormones and so on that support muscle growth. But that's not a disease. I agree with that.

1 What is a disease is when that causes disability and loss of muscle strength to the point 2 that people can't function. And that, according to 3 4 data now from the 25,000-patient NIH-funded study, is somewhere between 2 and 5 percent of elderly people. I 5 think that's a real population where exercise and diet 6 7 are necessary, but not sufficient for the treatment. 8 I think that's where the focus can be. And 9 then I think there really is consensus in the 10 scientific community now around this. And now, with 11 the ICD-10 Code, as people have said, there's a chance for recognition in the clinical world, which is only 12 13 just beginning. 14 I think that's part of the reason that it's 15 hard to find patients. People have this, but they don't know they have it and their doctors don't know 16 17 they have it. 18 So I think this is where the next generation 19 of treatments is going to be. But I really do think that there are people 20 21 for whom diet and exercise alone are not enough, and if a drug were developed and was sufficiently safe and 22

1 effective, it could be a real benefit. Thank you.

MS. VAIDYA: Thank you, Ronenn.

Next we have Ram Miller.

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DR. MILLER: Thank you. Ram Miller. I'm also from Novartis. But I'm speaking more from the context, I'm also a geriatrician by training. And in my clinical practice I deal with sarcopenic older people all the time.

So, in that context, I want to just comment on one of the things that was raised earlier, which is the importance of chronic disease. I know many people have mentioned many of the chronic diseases. But I think, as Ronenn was alluding to, one of the things that we recognize as geriatricians is that sarcopenia coexists with chronic disease.

And if you look at the list of chronic diseases that the people in this room reported, those are the ones that any clinician who takes care of older people would have guessed would be the ones that most people would have reported -- you know, arthritis, cardiovascular disease.

But clinically, we recognize, as

geriatricians, that they may be correlated, but we don't believe that sarcopenia is caused by these chronic diseases. So, sarcopenia, as Ronenn alluded to, is part of these other age-associated responses.

I think it's also important that, clinically as geriatricians, we deal with -- we're confronted with ageism and therapeutic nihilism all the time. And this is one of the things that we have to fight against.

And I've heard some themes about that here, as well as that this is just a part of aging, this is normal, you know.

And as geriatricians, we have always fought against that. And we get that all the time. And, you know, the earlier examples are we don't have to treat high blood pressure in older people; that's just normal. And then we have to show that, well, yes, we can treat it. We can treat it safely. And if we do so, it improves the outcomes.

And I think we're dealing with the same thing here, because I think everyone will recognize that the consequences of sarcopenia are significant. Whether it's functional decline, social isolation, loss of

productivity, decreased resilience to acute illness and hospitalization, those consequences are serious and real.

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So I think we have to prove that it's possible to treat those people who are at risk, safely. And we need to avoid the therapeutic nihilism and the results from the ageism that these things aren't a disease and they need not be treated.

I think one of the things we have to recognize is most of the chronic diseases that most people are familiar with have been around for a very long time.

It's only recently that life expectancy has increased to the point that people are living long enough to experience some of these age-associated syndromes that we haven't encountered hitherto.

And I think there needs to be a paradigm shift in the way we think about these things. The old paradigms may not apply.

MS. VAIDYA: Thank you, Ram.

And finally, we have Cynthia Bens.

MS. BENS: Hi, everyone. I'm Cynthia Bens, and I'm Vice President of Public Policy at the Alliance

for Aging Research. And I also serve as Executive

Director of the Aging in Motion Coalition that you all
heard about earlier.

We do receive support from Astellas

Pharmaceuticals, Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Avid

Nutrition, Nutricia, as well as GE Health Care and

Hologic. And we're very transparent about the funding

we receive from industry.

But I wanted to use my time, even though I didn't have prepared remarks, to just applaud the FDA for having this meeting.

Most of the patient-focused drug development meetings that have been held so far have been on diseases that were recognized. And when you all selected sarcopenia as the disease to focus on, it had not yet been recognized by the CDC as a condition. So it takes a lot of courage to devote the resources and time of your staff to bring patients and caregivers here.

I would also note that you did hear from a number of people today for which nutrition and exercise was effective in targeting their condition. But there

are a number of other people, who couldn't make it here today, whose nutrition and physical activity was not enough to treat them. And that is a primary concern of our coalition.

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And that's why we've been working with the FDA not just to engage in conversations about it, but we're actually pursuing the development of an endpoint that can be used in clinical trials, where we're working to develop data for people who are immobile, to try to get a sense from them of what's going to be important to them to recover from their inactivity and their immobility.

So those are the types of activities that we engage in through our coalition.

I'm not going to take three minutes. We're actually going to submit some comments for the record. But again, thank you to FDA for having this meeting today.

MS. VAIDYA: Thank you, Cynthia.

(Applause)

MS. VAIDYA: And that wraps up our Open Public Comments period.

Now, finally, I would like to ask Dr. Jean-1 2 Marc to come to the stand for his closing. CLOSING REMARKS 3 So, I want to thank, first and 4 DR. GUETTIER: foremost, the patients, the patient representative that 5 came today to testify about their personal experience 6 7 living with loss of muscle mass, weakness, and strength 8 related to aging. And I think that the testimony took 9 a lot of courage. You're talking to the FDA. 10 I want to thank the people online that also testified and participated in the polling questions. 11 So thank you very much for making it here and for 12 actively engaging with us. I want to thank the people 13 14 in the Office of Strategic Programs, who really planned 15 this meeting and ran the meeting. They're real 16 professionals, and it was a pleasure working with them. 17 So, thank you all for coming. And look at the 18 website, because everything will be on the website. 19 Thank you. 20 (Applause) 21 (Whereupon, at 5:01 p.m., the meeting was 2.2 concluded.)

1 CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC

I, MICHAEL FARKAS, the officer before whom the foregoing proceeding was taken, do hereby certify that the proceedings were recorded by me and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true and accurate record to the best of my knowledge, skills, and ability; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this was taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of any counsel or attorney employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

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[1 - adequate] Page 1

1	20903 1:14	6:20 35:20	accelerated 117:2
1 27:20 28:1	20s 98:8	7	accept 69:19
1,021 119:9	22 26:6 37:22	70 37:6 88:7	accommodate
10 78:11 98:2	22nd 19:22 20:20	70 37.0 88.7 70s 28:16	31:15
102:14 111:6	24 19:21,22 98:2		accurate 132:6
102:14 111:0	25 60:2,3	74 108:18	aches 98:17
10000 1:13	25,000 125:4	75 15:21 110:16	achieve 106:18
	2:30 8:13	111:1 123:1	achieved 103:15
104 68:19 105 68:19	2:45 7:22	796-0684 1:15	124:11
103 08.19 113 4:12	3	8	acids 45:15
113 4.12 12 68:6 98:2		8 4:6 41:15	acknowledge 32:5
	3 41:13	80 28:16,19	acromegaly 101:2
13 95:14,15,17 131 4:13	30 4:10 30:14	85 30:18 36:21	act 20:5,6
131 4.13 14 31:10 111:3	35:13 46:2 104:21	37:22 40:13	action 74:12
14 51:10 111:5 145 68:22	300 58:17 105:4 301 1:15	9	119:20 132:9,13
145 68:22 15 8:13 38:21	30s 98:8 124:19	90 47:5	133:7,9
48:13 99:13	30s 98:8 124:19 35 38:7 41:4,14	93 67:1	active 42:2 85:2
122:22	36 38:17	98 119:8	97:18,19
18 4:8 120:15	3:41 80:21	9:30 112:8	actively 131:13
133:13		-	activities 22:2
1979 46:2	4	a	33:11,13 43:15
1979 40.2 1989 123:21	40 28:13,14 40:19	abbot 119:16	130:13
1989 123.21 1994 39:13	400 104:22	abbott 120:17	activity 34:2 40:5
1994 39.13 1998 33:20	40s 28:14	abilities 94:15	66:19 92:7 106:15
1998 33.20 1999 30:5	45 37:20 58:7	ability 15:17	130:2
1:00 80:17	48 108:13	17:10 66:15 81:14	actual 13:11
1:00 80.17 1:06 1:8	4:00 80:22	81:17,20,21 82:19	acute 42:9 70:5
1:30 80:18,18	5	82:20 83:9 84:10	128:1
,	5 4:3 35:14 125:5	112:11 132:7	adapted 10:9
2	50 4:11 37:3 38:6	133:4	add 29:9 76:6 77:8
2 27:21 28:2 125:5	50s 28:15	able 25:18 26:17	83:13
20 37:8,12 93:4	57 42:13	32:16 33:6 37:21	addition 34:20
103:15,16 107:5	5:00 35:20	43:7 49:2 57:16	45:11 52:17
114:11 115:19	5:01 131:21	59:22 63:7,14,21	additional 105:11
200 68:21 105:4	5:30 112:7	68:16,18 79:18,18	105:14,15 114:19
2002 46:3,12		81:3 87:10 88:15	address 66:16
48:21	6	94:19 106:3	79:13 90:5 91:18
2006 119:7	6 1:7	absence 87:15	95:1 96:18
2010 33:21 124:5	60 13:10 39:4,6	absolutely 87:11	addressed 94:9
2013 19:22	41:19 70:16	abstracts 119:8	addressing 22:11
2016 119:9	114:21 123:1	academia 11:1	adds 105:11
2017 1:7 20:2	60s 28:15	116:22	adequate 44:7,18
133:13	677 30:8 36:10	academic 110:2	45:10
	97:15		

administration	agenda 7:4	america 110:7,8	apply 51:6 128:18
1:2	ages 33:12	americans 120:11	appreciate 122:11
admit 120:5	aging 3:20,21 9:9	amino 45:15	approach 100:5
adrian 3:14 115:4	9:11 13:4 37:2	ammonett 3:13	102:3
117:19,20 121:8	42:2 58:21 110:11	115:12	approaches 20:12
122:3	110:16 116:15	amount 13:18	20:13
adult 30:19	118:22 119:15	34:10 123:2	appropriate
adults 15:14 30:10	120:1,4,11 127:10	androgen 121:14	102:14
32:8 41:19,20,22	129:1,2 131:8	androgens 121:14	approval 116:3
42:7 44:17 45:12	aging's 118:21	anecdotal 83:11	approve 17:10
66:1,8 103:14	ago 19:4 31:10	animal 44:20	approved 17:8
106:8	38:6 41:4 63:4,11	ankle 48:7	36:11 68:13 103:8
advance 20:10	86:13 108:9,9	annoying 99:20	103:9 117:5
115:2	111:6 119:7	answer 14:19	april 1:7 19:22
adverse 123:15	agree 24:13 40:11	23:13,20,22 54:7	133:13
advice 75:17	64:2 124:22	56:13 74:20 75:1	arching 94:6
advise 44:4 74:14	agreed 13:5,6	91:16,16 112:21	archived 8:18
advising 110:21	14:12 31:10,11	answered 82:18	area 20:16 28:22
advocate 2:19 3:2	agreeing 9:17	83:5	102:4 115:18
35:2,4 41:16	ah 47:22	answering 23:8	areas 20:16
46:21 49:17,18	ahead 75:19 79:7	76:7	aren't 55:22 128:7
advocates 9:15	81:4 114:7	answers 24:15	arm 63:16
25:4	ahold 88:17	56:20 75:4	arms 63:14
advocating 50:7	aim 10:17 17:17	antagonists	array 79:11
aerobic 44:7	aimed 81:7	121:13	arrive 73:15
affect 10:3 22:1	aiming 11:20 18:2	antibiotic 85:16	arthritis 30:21
79:1 81:11 85:18	air 76:12,20	anxiety 51:15 88:1	33:19 34:11 42:13
afford 87:1	alive 89:19	anybody 47:15	51:11 52:15 66:22
afraid 33:8	alleviate 36:1	anymore 43:7	126:20
afternoon 5:2,13	alliance 3:20	47:9 64:21 87:6	article 110:21
6:2,15 7:14 8:7,22	128:22	87:18 109:8	111:11
10:5 12:13 41:8	allow 113:15	110:17 112:9	articles 119:2
77:3	allowed 7:22 20:6	anyway 101:22	aside 7:13 105:10
age 13:9 15:21	alluded 127:3	120:9	asked 34:14
27:19 28:13 29:14	alluding 126:13	apologize 115:2	101:14 112:18
34:14 38:9 40:20	alter 74:12,13	apparently 120:8	asking 5:21 50:21
42:13 111:2	alternatives	applaud 129:10	56:16 75:22 78:14
121:16 123:1	106:19	applause 36:13,14	79:9 96:19
127:4 128:14	alyse 7:1	36:16 41:6 45:20	aspect 65:1,4
ageism 127:7	alzheimer's 47:6	49:20 50:5,6	77:22
128:7	ama 39:20,22	113:4,6 130:20	aspects 10:6,12,14
agency 6:1	amazing 6:22	131:20	21:21 79:14 81:14
agency's 12:7	58:14	applies 121:1	assessing 19:13 78:7
			/0./

assessment 2:13	34:10 46:7 54:22	bedrest 70:17	94:15 104:12,14
6:17 58:3,6	59:9 61:1,3,9,21	bedridden 42:10	111:9
109:11,14 124:8	62:3 63:7,13	48:8 69:6 89:10	beverages 8:6
assist 36:3	69:13,17 70:18	bedroom 49:22	big 13:17 28:7
assistant 6:12	71:11 77:2 80:6	began 34:5 68:14	33:21 34:9 35:2
associated 13:4	83:16 87:12 88:15	86:13	39:12 47:22 51:2
14:21 15:3,20	98:7 99:5 104:15	beginning 58:4	60:2 86:17 90:1
16:4 65:12 73:19	background 7:5	125:13	94:16 122:21
74:1 127:4 128:14	19:2 25:16	behalf 112:16	bigger 60:10
astellas 119:16	backing 32:12	behavior 66:2	biggest 91:22
129:4	bacterial 68:10	beliefs 106:22	122:13
athlete 40:14	bad 29:3 32:11	believe 27:21 36:4	bilateral 100:22
athletes 58:4	47:8 69:9	72:15 96:20	billion 120:15
atlantic 110:12,21	badly 32:15 33:9	108:22 115:21	billions 120:16
111:11	48:9	127:2	bio 110:9
attempt 119:2	balance 30:22	believed 103:20	bit 5:12 7:5,12
attending 20:19	31:5 34:1,7,9,21	belly 86:17	19:2 25:17 52:19
attention 30:11	53:12 66:17 67:17	beltway 29:3	64:2,15 74:5 81:8
35:11	92:5,6	bending 60:12,22	82:6,9 83:9,10
attorney 132:11	barely 68:17	61:1	84:9,11 89:1
attributed 10:7	barn 38:7	beneficial 117:9	124:1
audible 51:21 71:4	bartlit 2:21 36:18	117:16	bitter 32:4
84:8 107:19	36:19 38:6,11	benefit 11:22 18:2	black 45:3 85:22
audience 7:17	57:9 58:1 70:13	22:13 66:3 91:7	blew 38:7
9:15 25:19	70:16,20 92:21	92:1,1 97:7	blind 97:21
audio 133:3	108:11 109:22	105:12,14,16	blisters 99:16
available 8:6 19:9	base 119:1	107:4,4,9 126:1	blood 13:22 68:7
21:3 22:14 26:14	based 44:4 45:2,5	benefits 10:17,20	68:12 98:1 110:22
26:19 71:17 91:1	72:20	11:16,18 19:13	127:15
101:21 105:7,13	basically 52:15	36:9 102:20,22	blown 111:12
107:13	86:14	105:22	body 13:19,20
avenue 1:13	basis 56:22	bens 3:20 115:6	14:5 58:9 60:16
avid 129:5	basketball 39:5	128:20,21,21	85:13 94:7 97:16
avoid 128:6	40:21 109:1	berman 3:14	108:21 109:10,15
avoided 33:11	bathe 43:13	115:4 117:20,20	109:16 124:14
aware 109:10	beach 86:16	120:7 121:11	boil 110:22
113:14	beans 45:3,3	best 13:10 14:16	boldly 119:18
awful 110:17	beautiful 5:4	16:10 23:13 27:13	bones 86:15
b	bed 32:3 35:19	50:16 111:7,9	borders 110:5
b 27:21 28:2,13	60:21 61:3 68:6	132:6 133:3	bored 35:14
29:7 51:11 53:11	70:18 79:20 88:9	bet 109:12	borges 2:12 6:12
81:19 92:4	93:19 94:1	better 18:11 28:16	6:12 77:8 79:8
back 30:21 31:3	bedbound 37:7,16	28:19 35:1 39:4	borrowed 32:18
32:21 33:12,20,20		40:19 60:8 94:3	
32.21 33.12,20,20			

[boss - china] Page 4

boss 123:22	buzz 52:5 53:9	cares 57:11	cetera 58:5 113:2
bothers 59:14	bypass 69:11	carol 48:4	chair 14:10 47:18
86:17	C	carpal 100:22	47:21 48:2 92:9
bothersome 53:7		carry 43:12 60:14	95:16
79:10	c 2:1 3:1 4:1 5:1	60:15 80:7	chalasani 2:3 5:2
bottom 29:11	28:14 51:12 53:11	carton 61:6	5:6 6:19 52:7 63:1
37:15 49:22 55:13	81:21 92:6	cartoon 86:16	71:7,13 74:4
bounced 124:4	cachexia 121:7	case 28:3 72:7	75:19 80:12,17
box 86:2	cafeteria 8:5	79:16 105:2	81:2,18 82:15,17
boy 37:8 96:4	80:11	107:15	83:8,17,20 84:12
bragging 40:13	calf 68:2,3	catch 108:18	88:22 95:13 96:7
brave 5:4 107:16	call 44:10 80:4	catching 108:20	97:3 102:9 106:6
break 7:22 8:13	110:10	109:8	111:19
59:9 71:6,11 74:5	called 19:3 36:22	categories 13:17	challenges 43:17
75:21 76:1,2,5	97:15 121:18	category 14:1,7,8	challenging 123:7
80:5 88:13 114:10	calling 89:11	16:18	chance 23:14
breakfast 44:12	calories 44:8	caught 108:15	25:13 26:11,13
breast 20:17	cancer 15:4 20:17	cause 15:13 16:7	50:19 55:17 93:13
breath 68:18	51:11 58:17 68:1	40:9,10 103:20	113:16 125:11
bridged 102:15	101:15 103:21	caused 9:8 93:21	change 66:2
brief 7:3 12:10	candidate 103:12	93:22 94:1 99:16	108:21 124:14,15
briefly 89:9	cane 33:1,7 63:8	127:2	124:15
bright 89:19	canned 44:12 87:4	causes 14:18,19	changed 10:6 22:4
brilliant 110:8	can't 18:18 22:2	16:5 106:9 119:5	40:12
bring 37:18 56:8	37:16 39:8 45:16	125:1	changes 15:1
115:8 129:18	47:17 48:2 51:3	causing 16:6	108:16 124:20
broad 10:2	55:5 61:5 64:21	cdc 68:12 129:16	characterization
broadly 20:14	87:1 88:15,18	cder 2:5,7,9,10,11	29:14
broken 32:22	96:20 102:7	2:12	characterized
brother 110:15	107:11 108:15	cell 8:15	120:21
brown 45:6	112:6,9 120:19	cellular 100:10,15	characters 86:16
bruise 32:22 33:6	125:3	center 1:12 2:5	chart 29:10
bubble 55:14	car 55:19 cardiac 69:10	3:15 5:7 38:22	cheap 105:17
buddies 39:6,10	cardio 34:8 35:13	117:22	check 46:13 51:6
build 23:3 88:4	cardio 34.8 33.13	centers 66:19	51:7 80:15,15
94:12	51:12 126:21	cereal 44:11	cheeses 45:1
building 62:3	care 15:17 25:3	certain 20:9 23:4	chen 2:13 6:15,16
69:13	27:18 28:11 50:13	66:10 97:8 107:17	108:4
bullet 106:13	81:20 82:20 84:10	certainly 71:21	chest 69:10
bump 33:8	87:13,17 120:14	84:18 102:2	chick 45:3
business 88:10	126:18 129:6	certificate 132:1	child 60:13,14
butters 45:4	careful 33:14	133:1	chime 24:13
button 27:13	caregivers 9:15	certify 132:3	china 110:3
	129:18	133:2	
	149.18		

choice 90:2	clinically 126:22	comes 74:10 100:4	component 72:3,9
choices 89:21	127:5	104:2 105:11	72:10
118:2	clinician 126:18	comfortable 28:4	compound 97:15
choke 68:18	clong 117:10	90:11,22	101:12
choose 53:7 81:13	close 7:21 56:8	coming 28:20 50:7	conceal 31:21
82:3 95:10 96:2	113:3	113:12 131:17	conceive 107:11
chose 53:17	closed 80:12,13,16	comment 2:16	concept 124:14
christmas 48:4,5,9	80:17	4:12 7:14,16,18	concepts 17:19
chronic 42:12	closely 65:7	24:19 25:7,13	concern 85:10
52:12 126:11,12	closing 4:13 75:21	26:20,22 27:7,8	130:3
126:15,16 127:3	131:2,3	52:4,11 54:14	concerned 21:17
128:10	clubs 108:14	65:20 66:21 67:21	86:20
cipro 85:17	coalesce 99:17	70:14 111:19	concerns 22:8
circumstances	coalition 3:21	113:8,10,13,20	43:1 67:9,16
66:10	129:2 130:4,14	114:4 126:9	84:14 86:20
citizens 25:6	code 125:11	comments 3:11	conclude 12:2
clarify 30:1	coexists 126:14	22:21 23:1 24:8	concluded 131:22
clean 43:13	coffee 80:19	26:20 29:22 50:15	concrete 62:9,19
cleaning 31:14	cognitive 51:14	75:21 95:12	condition 11:16
clear 76:18 118:18	coined 9:11	102:17,18 113:22	12:1 13:8,12
119:13 124:7,12	123:22	114:8,22 130:16	15:11 17:15,17,20
clearly 124:16	colleague 5:9	130:22	17:21 18:3 19:8
click 28:13,14	colleagues 5:21	commitment 20:4	22:4,14 39:21
29:10 52:2,5 53:9	6:19 25:19 62:10	commitments	43:2 59:13 64:14
92:3	89:3 107:21	20:9,11	64:17 65:16 67:16
clicker 23:21	112:17 114:13	common 13:20	69:10 70:5 73:19
51:20	116:11	43:1 65:12 86:11	73:22 74:1 85:12
clickers 27:10	collected 39:13	93:21 103:18	101:3 113:1
28:6	114:9	124:2	115:22 118:13
clicking 27:12	collection 76:16	commonly 14:2	129:16,22
clients 42:5,16	college 40:14	communities	conditions 9:7
43:2,4,16,19 44:5	columbia 132:19	11:13	10:15 16:3,7 19:7
50:15	combat 91:1	community 25:11	20:18 21:1 27:1
clifford 3:3 41:8	122:19	37:14 85:2 89:17	42:12,17 51:5,14
41:11 65:20,22	combination 42:8	124:7 125:10	51:15,16,18 52:15
67:5	44:7	companies 11:12	52:17 53:5 67:3
climbed 108:19	come 7:21 18:21	46:10 93:17	94:20 116:1,1
climbing 14:11	19:18 59:18 62:11	compare 73:8	118:9
cling 117:10	63:7 68:14 69:1	complicated 76:1	conduct 11:10,14
clinical 2:13,20	69:17,17 71:11	97:22	conducted 5:16
6:16 10:16 11:10	74:16 75:16 76:16	complication	26:6
11:14 103:13	106:3 111:16	101:5	conducting 23:16
125:12 126:7	112:18 113:8	complications	conference 1:12
130:8	120:2 131:2	69:8	32:12,17,20

	I	I	
118:19 124:6	cont'd 3:1 81:1	credit 34:17	daughter 87:16
confined 123:4	conversation	crisis 94:10	daughters 49:4
conflate 120:18	82:14	critical 11:2 19:12	day 31:13 32:20
confronted 127:6	conversations	26:3 42:15	39:10 40:22 44:16
confusion 124:1	130:6	cross 34:3 57:8	44:18 45:13 47:18
congestive 46:15	cook 31:8 43:12	59:2 74:22 75:12	62:13,21 63:12
connection 89:17	57:16	75:15	81:10,10 87:14
consensus 124:8	cookies 61:18	crowd 31:8,9	90:5 93:11,12,12
125:9	cooking 31:12	33:11	112:7,7 123:5
consequence 85:6	coordination	crutch 32:19	days 33:1 111:7
94:2	60:13	cruz 3:6 55:2,5	114:21
consequences	copd 51:13	84:16 86:9,12,22	dead 111:6
127:21 128:2	coped 10:9	87:11 96:11,20	deal 35:6 37:14
consider 41:17	core 47:8,12	104:16	48:11 58:14 64:7
77:20 91:22	correct 24:18 44:9	cured 93:6 101:19	66:13 116:18
considerably	62:11 68:13	curious 39:8	117:11 126:7
16:19	correlated 92:22	current 4:5 12:11	127:6
consideration	93:3 127:1	12:12 13:4 16:9	dealing 48:11
116:2	costs 120:14	currently 12:19	52:16 127:19
considered 116:1	couch 31:21	13:11 17:7 48:22	death 16:7,8 68:11
considering 91:18	couldn't 33:2 47:9	49:15	120:14
116:5	47:10 130:1	customer 119:1	debate 40:11
consistent 123:6	counsel 132:8,11	cut 40:14 68:3	decent 105:9
consistently 16:13	133:6	83:16	decide 64:22
consulted 27:18	counseling 69:21	cutting 74:5	decided 85:22
consulting 46:11	country 34:3	cynthia 3:20 115:5	99:2
consume 123:1,3	counts 68:7	128:20,21 130:19	decline 15:18 16:6
consumers 119:13	county 85:5	d	127:22
contain 87:5	couple 80:16	d 5:1 6:22 28:15	decrease 15:1
context 4:9 10:19	courage 129:17	44:9 51:12 53:12	decreased 98:15
19:13 22:21 30:3	131:9	81:21 92:7 122:18	128:1
126:5,9	courageous 5:3	d.c. 32:12 41:13	deep 32:22 36:22
continually 21:7	course 10:4 79:21	daily 7:9 21:20	48:20 49:1,5,6
68:17	85:13,15 101:3	43:15 81:9 123:2	99:19 111:4
continue 20:21	104:17	dairy 44:21,22	deeply 23:4
26:6 35:18,21	covered 113:18	dancing 34:3	deepwater 37:10
continued 69:5	crackers 44:12	dang 61:5	defend 118:11
contribute 24:19	cramping 93:22	dangerous 69:18	deficiencies 17:5
25:2 94:21	crappy 38:22	69:21	deficient 116:7
contributed 3:11	crawl 88:16	darling 40:2 41:3	define 72:11
contributes 94:22	crawled 32:2	data 76:16 125:4	defined 116:4
control 27:12	crazy 68:20	130:9	definition 13:5,13
118:18	creates 93:19	databanks 39:12	124:3,4,7
		uatavanns 37.12	

[definitions - dogs] Page 7

definitions 124:12	developer 25:11	116:9 117:3 118:6	discussions
degrees 67:1	developers 19:15	differing 27:2	116:15
delve 23:4	20:7 21:13 55:18	differs 47:2	disease 15:5 20:15
demonstrate	developing 10:14	difficult 34:1,21	20:16 39:21,22
112:22	12:1 65:3 78:3,18	34:22 43:18 59:5	47:6 51:12,13
demonstrated	115:13	60:22 91:20	65:13 73:14 79:15
14:4	development 1:5	difficulties 24:2	80:1 118:17,17
demonstrating	4:7 5:17 11:3,6	121:3	121:22 124:22
18:4	12:20 18:8 19:3	difficulty 30:22	125:1 126:11,15
depend 8:1 16:1	19:16,21 20:10	53:12,20 66:16	126:21 128:7
17:4 57:15	35:1 46:15 64:4	67:17 77:15	129:15
dependent 17:2	119:22 129:12	107:11	diseases 51:12
depending 47:2	130:7	diflucan 68:13,14	119:3,4,4 126:12
depends 13:12	developments	dignity 84:22	126:17 127:3
depressed 66:5	116:13	dinner 31:7,10	128:10 129:14
depression 51:15	device 77:13 78:4	44:13 45:16	dishes 31:20
53:13,17 66:6,14	78:5	direct 120:14	disorder 72:4
derived 12:22	devote 129:17	direction 132:5	disorders 9:8
dermatologist	diagnose 13:6,14	directly 9:20	distance 77:16
99:15	diagnosed 30:19	41:22 94:12	84:1 111:16
dershimer 2:20	121:2	director 2:8,17	distances 47:10
30:5 63:3,11,20	diagnosis 14:13	6:3,13 9:2 76:3	distinction 124:17
64:1 71:1 107:3,7	68:13 120:20	117:21 129:2	distinguish 52:20
describe 10:5 13:2	122:1	disability 15:16	52:22
43:6 54:8,20	dialog 7:15 25:2	42:20 125:2	distressing 31:4
55:21	didn't 18:21 32:17	disabled 37:7,17	district 132:19
described 36:5	46:5 70:6 85:21	disciplines 116:9	division 2:8 6:3,4
52:14 70:10	110:10 129:10	disclosure 115:14	6:5,7,10,14 9:1,2
116:10	die 121:21	discontinued	9:4 12:10,15
design 97:17	diet 44:11 61:22	100:2	dmep 2:9,10,11,12
designed 35:6	90:17 123:14	discourse 118:19	doa 74:19
97:11	125:6,21	discuss 40:7 71:11	docket 102:18
details 7:11 10:5	dietary 45:9,15	102:21	114:20
detect 13:18	dietician 41:14	discussed 89:7	doctor 32:21
detected 12:18	44:3	discussing 42:3	34:12,14 49:6
determine 73:9	difference 83:7	77:11 110:9	103:11 110:6,7
determining 14:14	different 16:14,22	discussion 4:11	doctors 48:17
develop 11:10,14	17:4 24:14 26:2,2	5:9 7:7,11,15 10:4	58:15 86:1 93:1
17:20 18:1 20:12	26:3 35:13 46:10	18:21 22:17,22	110:4 125:16
46:10 47:4 49:15	47:4,6 49:9 50:18	25:14 50:9,20	doesn't 16:4 31:9
78:16 130:9	53:1 66:2 71:19	52:19 69:1,2,3	63:15 72:6,7
developed 36:1	73:10 76:11 91:15	80:7 81:1,5 94:19	107:7
74:15 121:12	92:18 106:20,21	112:16 113:17	dogs 88:12
125:22	106:21 107:15		

[doing - elderly] Page 8

doing 12:19 22:10	60:6,12,18 61:14	123:11 125:22	119:18 123:13,15
29:13 34:5 40:22	62:1,5,19 63:2,10	129:12	efforts 35:16
48:16 49:17 56:22	63:18,22 64:9,11	drugged 121:20	119:12,13
59:11 84:6 85:5	65:21 67:4,7 70:3	121:21	eggers 2:6 5:10
90:7,14,17 107:8	70:12,15,22 71:3	drugs 2:14 6:5,17	18:9,12 28:1,18
don't 25:16 26:12	71:5,9,14,21 73:6	9:5 10:17 11:8,10	29:2,12,16,18
28:4 40:7,16	74:18 75:1,3,5,10	11:11,14 12:1	36:12,14,17 41:5
43:22 47:16,20,20	75:13,18,20 77:6	35:22 49:15 94:3	41:7 45:19,21
48:15,17,18 49:5	77:8 79:3,7,8 80:3	94:5,11,13 116:5	49:19 50:3,7,10
49:9,18 51:17	80:13,15,20 81:16	121:12	51:10 52:1,5,9,12
52:2,3,7 56:14	82:6,9,12,16 83:3	drum 120:1	52:14 53:16 54:5
57:5,17,18 62:16	84:7,9,15 86:5,10	ducking 75:11	54:15 55:4,7,12
64:3,20 65:6,9	86:18 87:9,20	due 43:16	55:16,21 56:2,4
70:18 76:6,20	89:2,6,15,20 90:2	dying 15:20	56:15,18 57:1,4,7
77:1,12,18 85:3,9	90:16,20 92:17	dynamic 41:9	57:21 59:3,20
86:2,22 87:6,7	93:9 94:18 95:21	e	60:6,12,18 61:14
94:3 95:19,19	96:4,14 97:9,13	e 2:1,1 3:1,1 4:1	62:1,5,19 63:2,10
96:22 98:18	102:10 104:5,8,13	5:1,1 28:15 51:12	63:18,22 64:9
101:11,19 103:4,4	104:18 105:14,18	53:12 81:22 92:10	65:21 67:4,7 70:3
105:2 120:19	105:22 106:5	earlier 87:2 97:12	70:12,15,22 71:3
125:16,16 127:2	107:1,6,14,20	98:7 124:4 126:10	71:5,9,14 75:3,18
127:14	108:4 109:21	127:14 129:3	75:20 77:6 79:3,7
door 31:18	111:14 112:13	easier 34:22	80:3,13,15,20
doors 38:7	113:7 115:9,16	easily 60:1 61:20	81:16 82:6,9,12
double 97:20	116:10 117:7	105:12	82:16 83:3 84:7,9
douglas 1:12	123:18 124:3	easy 40:6 119:4	84:15 86:5,10,18
downstairs 8:5	126:4 131:1,4	eat 44:5,14,17,18	87:9,20 89:2,6,15
downward 37:1	drawing 98:1	45:16	89:20 90:2,16,20
37:15,20 38:3	dreadful 43:8	eating 42:3 45:15	92:17 93:9 94:18
86:13 97:5 108:5	drink 55:5	education 118:1	95:21 96:4,14
dr 5:19 6:2,6,9,12	drive 43:14	effect 94:4 98:12	97:9 102:10 104:5
6:15 8:22 12:9,13	drop 74:21	100:11,12,21	104:8,13,18
18:9 28:1,18 29:2	drug 1:2,5 2:5 4:7	105:5 112:11	105:14,18,22
29:12,16,18 30:6	5:8,17 11:3,6,12	effective 11:9	106:5 107:1,6,14
36:12,14,17 39:13	11:16 18:4,8 19:3	16:12 25:1 67:2	107:20 109:21
39:14 40:4 41:2,5	19:15,16,20 20:5	126:1 129:22	111:14 112:13
41:7 45:19,21	20:7,10 21:12	effectively 20:22	113:7
49:19 50:3,7,10	25:11 30:8,12	119:22	eggs 44:21
51:10 52:1,5,9,12	36:9 46:10,11,15	effects 16:15,20	eight 54:15,16
52:14 53:16 54:5	55:18 62:14 64:4	16:21 17:1 30:9	62:15
54:15 55:4,7,12	73:18 74:14 93:17	30:11 33:15,17	either 15:6 94:21
55:16,21 56:2,4	94:3 98:9 115:13	53:6 67:11 79:5	elder 121:2
56:15,18 57:1,4,7	118:7,8,21 121:4	81:8 101:22	elderly 32:7 125:5
57:21 59:3,20	121:15 122:1	103:18,20 106:10	

[elected - fails] Page 9

elected 101:22	energy 30:15	exact 7:11	122:11
elevator 109:6	43:11 53:11,19	exactly 41:1	experiences 4:9
eligible 116:2	66:4,14 67:17	exaggerates	9:19 10:2 12:5
ellen 133:2,13	88:8 92:4,4	119:17	22:19 25:21,21
email 111:5	engage 9:20 19:6	example 10:13	26:2 30:3 50:8,14
emanuel 110:14	21:1 130:6,14	14:5 15:18 34:3	76:14 83:11 91:6
111:12	engagement 11:5	35:13 93:20	experiencing
emanuel's 110:14	89:12	117:13 118:18	21:17 27:1 62:7
embarrassed	engaging 131:13	examples 62:9,20	72:5
31:22	engineer 2:21 37:9	93:16 127:14	expert 118:3
embarrassing	enjoy 40:22	excited 9:19	experts 75:10,13
47:19 58:8	enrolled 17:5	excuse 98:3	explain 88:1
emergency 48:7	ensuring 11:8	executive 129:1	explained 88:3
emeritus 3:12	entire 38:15 111:7	exercise 14:22	express 8:2
115:10	123:5	16:11,12,16 34:18	expressed 25:20
emotional 10:1	entirety 24:9	35:3,5,8,10,16,17	extended 87:18
66:9 82:1 83:2	entities 73:5	36:2,5 39:2 42:14	extension 14:6
emotionally 32:3	entrapped 101:1	44:6 58:10 59:1	extra 31:15 33:14
emphasize 123:10	episodes 33:18	63:5 90:17 94:1	ezekiel 110:13
employed 132:8	escape 120:19	111:1 116:11	f
132:11 133:7	especially 15:20	122:8,14,15 123:7	f 28:16 51:13
employee 132:10	106:17	123:13 125:6,21	53:13 82:1 92:12
empty 5:15	essentially 9:5	129:21	95:9,10 96:2
enable 36:2	124:13	exercises 34:6,8	faced 35:7
enables 35:1	establish 11:15	34:17,21,22 35:11	faces 41:19 84:19
encountered	estimated 60:2	35:14 63:13 90:10	110:3
128:15	120:15	exercising 35:12	facilitated 4:11
encourage 25:7	estimates 13:10	36:8 48:21 49:1,5	18:21 22:22 50:9
27:6 35:16 36:2	et 58:5 113:2	49:6	81:1 112:15
102:17 114:3,22	ethicist 110:9	exist 103:7	facilitating 5:9
encouragement	evaluate 10:16	existing 111:8,8	facilitator 2:3,6
36:7	19:16 48:12	exists 118:16	2:16
encouraging 25:2	evaluation 2:5 5:8	expand 83:10	facilitators 18:14
102:16	10:20 26:7	expect 11:19	fact 76:8 91:4
ended 31:16 46:20	eve 48:9	expectancy	94:22 98:1 105:2
endocrine 6:4 9:7	event 31:13 70:9	128:12	117:11
endocrinology 2:9	everybody 58:2	expected 33:12	factor 15:12 42:15
6:8,11 9:3 12:16	84:6 109:11	experience 10:19 33:13 60:16 64:21	90:1
101:13	124:18	65:5 73:13 79:14	factors 13:13,15
endpoint 62:13,16 130:7	everybody's 49:22 61:16	81:10 128:14	14:13,21 15:1,5
	everyday 89:18	131:6	16:2
endpoints 62:20 endurance 92:6	everyday 69.16 evidence 11:15	experienced 22:7	failing 109:15
chuurance 92.0	71:17	30:15 36:10	fails 58:11
	/1.1/	30.13 30.10	

[failure - fractures]

failure 46:15	fda's 5:16 11:7	fightsarcopenia	flutter 63:15
fair 34:10	19:12	120:17	fnih 116:14
fall 32:11 33:5	fear 88:1	figure 28:8	focus 10:14 59:7,8
47:12 99:4 109:9	fearful 33:9	figured 36:20 67:5	59:12 79:2 125:8
falling 30:22 31:2	features 35:17,19	final 102:11,21	129:15
33:16 39:7	fee 20:5	107:21	focused 1:5 4:7
falls 15:13,13 34:2	feel 5:14 8:10	finally 26:5 45:21	5:17,17 7:15 18:8
42:19 88:3 120:12	17:22 23:22 24:10	68:12 85:22 115:5	19:3,20 20:15
familiar 128:11	26:10 28:4 31:2	117:9 128:20	34:7 94:6 118:7
family 7:8,16	53:9 55:15 64:14	131:1	129:12
23:19 25:3 27:15	65:15 66:11 73:16	financial 84:21	focusing 21:14
50:12 57:16 67:13	75:8 77:17 78:5	114:3	folks 97:6 111:15
82:1,21 84:19	79:11 90:11 91:11	financially 132:12	113:19
85:18 87:18	108:5	133:8	follow 50:11 59:9
far 16:10,11 34:18	feeling 31:22 32:3	find 17:10 26:17	62:6 70:3 86:5
129:13	33:21 34:10 39:3	38:2,22 39:1,12	followed 53:20
farkas 1:20 132:2	43:9 47:8,9,11	83:14 91:6 94:15	following 41:9
132:17	54:9 65:1 92:11	125:15	77:9 91:22
fast 109:3	feelings 73:19	findings 27:6	font 103:4
faster 107:5	fees 20:6	fingers 87:7	food 1:2 31:19
fastest 109:15	feet 109:4	first 5:21 7:20,21	41:18 43:13 45:9
fat 44:2	fell 32:14 59:21	27:14 29:21 31:7	68:18
fatigue 53:11,18	felt 33:9 70:8	33:22 35:5 50:11	foods 87:4
66:14 67:17 71:17	90:21 98:13	54:22 60:17 68:1	foot 48:6
72:2,11,11,15	female 29:7,8 51:8	79:5 85:11 89:2	foregoing 132:3
73:10,11 77:10,13	57:15,17 79:4	89:10 90:6 103:22	foremost 131:5
78:18 79:17 92:3	83:13,18,22 84:5	104:6,10 105:6,6	form 42:6
103:18	95:18 96:1 104:7	107:3 115:7,9,15	format 7:11
fatigued 66:4	104:11	117:4,8 131:4	former 2:20 3:5
fatiguing 84:2	fernando 3:6 55:1	fish 44:21	forms 26:7 36:2
favorite 44:22	84:15 86:19 87:20	fit 38:8,16	forth 31:15 63:13
fda 2:2,4,7,8 3:5	96:10 104:15	five 19:4 35:13	80:7
5:8 9:5 11:2,10,22	fever 68:8	38:6 69:9,15	forum 23:7 115:17
17:8 18:13 19:5	fibromyalgia	77:18 78:12 80:6	forward 5:14 12:6
19:14,21 20:4,6,9	20:17	102:13	116:22
21:11 25:15,19	field 16:1 40:1	fix 106:13,14	fought 127:12
46:2,12 55:18	88:6 115:19	110:3	found 16:22 33:19
62:10 74:10 76:9	116:21 122:9	flare 85:12	34:15 59:17 94:4
76:10 78:15	123:21	flesh 13:1	founder 115:11
102:19 103:8,9	fielding 39:14,14	flexibility 34:8	four 35:17 60:7
107:20 112:17	40:4 41:2 116:10	floor 59:22 99:4	69:14 85:15
116:16,21 118:11	fight 41:17 111:2	fluocinolones	101:18 105:3
124:6 129:10	127:8	85:18	fractures 15:13
130:5,17 131:9			42:20 120:12

[fragile - good] Page 11

fragile 33:10	109:13 127:22	generation 125:18	102:12,14 105:10
frail 42:7 43:20,21	functionality	geniuses 37:17	105:20 108:22
68:1 104:22	49:11,12 65:4	geographical	110:3 111:21
frailties 110:16	67:10	13:14	114:7 120:15
frailty 37:2 42:5	functioning 59:6	george 3:17 122:7	124:9
42:18,22 44:11	functions 62:8,12	georgetown 3:14	goal 32:10 119:19
58:21 110:11	64:17	117:21 118:20	god's 38:8
120:13 121:6	fundamental 94:7	gephardt 57:13	goes 79:8 84:17
frames 123:4	funded 30:7	geriatrician 3:19	87:3 89:16
frankly 47:20 48:2	119:15,16 125:4	126:6	going 6:20 12:17
fred 2:21 36:17	funding 129:7	geriatricians	18:19,20 22:17,21
41:5,9 57:21	fungal 68:9	126:14 127:1,6,12	23:4,12,19 27:4,9
59:10 69:12 95:8	fungus 99:12	getting 22:8 25:22	27:12,14 29:20,21
95:10 104:20	100:1	35:19 47:8 54:1	29:21 36:8,17,18
108:4 111:14	furniture 31:14	60:21 63:18,20,20	38:19 40:17,18
116:10	further 26:20 88:1	70:18 78:7 81:8	41:9 47:12,19
free 5:14 8:10	102:3 119:21	92:9 93:2 95:16	48:1,5,21 49:2,6
23:22 24:11 26:10	124:9 132:10	108:7 117:12	49:18 50:19 51:1
55:15 110:4	furthermore	gift 38:8	51:3 52:18 56:11
frequent 53:20	17:18	give 7:3,17 18:17	56:19,20,21 57:14
friend 31:8 63:3	fuss 47:22	18:19 21:8 23:14	59:6 64:14 65:2
110:14	future 12:20 19:9	28:7 29:22 51:2	67:13,18 74:11,12
friends 50:15	g	51:19 58:4 78:8	74:13,20,21 75:1
74:18 82:1,22	g 5:1 51:14 53:14	82:6,9 92:17 95:8	75:16 76:15,18
85:7 104:20	82:2 92:15 95:17	110:2 111:16	77:2 80:3,4,7 81:4
frog 63:15	gain 10:18 103:19	113:4	81:6,12 84:18
front 5:22 27:11	gained 30:16	given 3:7,8 11:16	87:17 88:12 91:4
frozen 44:13	34:10	42:8	91:10,11 92:9
fugh 3:14 115:4	game 109:1,2	gives 23:16 82:13	96:1,21 99:3,4,8
117:20,20 120:7	gather 20:6 27:5	giving 77:3 111:13	100:6 102:12
121:11	gathering 20:13	glad 5:3 11:4	103:2,2,5 104:7,8
fulfilling 22:3	gauged 61:10	go 23:1,13 26:15	104:11,17,18
fully 22:7 26:13	ge 129:6	26:16 29:20,22	105:19 107:20
fun 110:17	gears 89:1	30:2 38:11 43:10	111:11 112:2
function 9:9,10	gee 59:18,21 65:8	46:6,13 47:20	113:3,7 125:19
13:3 14:8,15	general 42:14	48:5 49:2 51:4,17	130:10,15,16
15:15,19 16:14,21 17:22 22:16 27:20	108:2 115:22	53:3 57:21 59:16	golf 39:5 40:20 108:14
30:17 75:7 89:6	generalization	61:1,5 65:2 66:22 69:4 74:6 75:19	
91:10 124:15	49:10	75:20 78:12 79:7	good 5:2 6:2,15 8:22 11:18 12:13
125:3	generalize 57:19	81:4 88:8,9,10,11	36:19 40:14 41:8
functional 56:21	generally 86:1	88:21 89:8 93:14	41:10 44:20 45:2
57:11,19 58:2,6	92:10	94:12 95:4 97:9	61:22 67:8 75:4
59:14 89:3 109:11	generate 11:15	99:1,9 101:2	87:12 88:20 98:6
37.17 07.3 107.11		77.1,7 101.2	07.12 00.20 70.0

[good - high] Page 12

100:18 101:13	guarantee 49:13	happening 97:7	54:10 71:15 72:1
102:10 103:12	guess 36:22 49:8	105:21 108:21	72:14 76:13,19,22
108:11	57:17 64:1 88:2	happens 100:16	79:22 95:9 104:5
gotten 67:8 124:13	93:2	happy 9:14 107:12	118:13 129:20
government 11:1	guessed 54:9	hard 31:13 32:9	heard 39:14,18
85:7	126:19	32:10,14 44:17	42:19 48:19 52:21
grab 8:11 88:17	guests 31:15,17	45:22 48:11,12	58:18 64:12,19
graham 2:15 6:20	122:17	54:6 61:19 62:2	72:6 74:11 95:4,8
29:13 54:1	guettier 2:8 5:20	63:7 76:21 87:7	98:7 109:17,18
grain 45:7	6:2,3 8:22 9:1	98:11 112:19	118:10 127:9
grains 45:6	64:11 71:21 73:6	125:15	129:3
grams 44:15,15	74:18 75:1,5,10	harder 43:11 60:9	hearing 5:18
grandchildren	75:13 115:16	106:20	18:16 24:5,12
49:4	131:4	harmful 117:8	59:4 65:18 86:11
granddaughter	guide 17:10 64:4	harms 93:19	118:14
111:4	guy 104:21 110:14	harvard 110:8	heart 15:5 46:15
granddaughters	110:19	hasn't 121:17	78:15 85:14 93:20
49:3	guys 5:3,10 51:2	hassock 32:14	heated 66:22
grandma 61:17	109:17 110:2,5	hat 80:4	heavily 123:11
graphic 119:10	gwaltney 3:9	hauled 61:3	held 129:13
grateful 12:3	71:16 72:17 88:5	hauling 47:21	hello 5:3 113:11
great 18:11 60:6	97:10 98:5 102:7	haven't 30:19	help 10:13 11:22
79:3 85:8 90:3	gym 34:7 38:11,12	48:19 89:7 119:14	12:20 17:10,14,20
109:4 110:1,5,8	40:3	121:15 128:15	19:15,17 28:9
110:14 116:18,20	h	hawaii 63:5	31:17 47:19 60:1
greek 13:1 44:22	h 51:16	head 87:12 107:14	
greeted 31:18	half 28:19 63:4	headaches 103:19	91:16 93:17
greta 2:20 29:21	68:2,3 69:7,15	heading 84:18	helped 7:2 31:18
29:21 36:12,21	70:17 74:11,17	healed 33:6	helpful 6:22 17:11
52:14 59:10 63:1	81:5 82:22 103:14	health 3:17 11:8	23:9 33:19 35:4
63:2 70:4 88:3	hampshire 1:13	13:11 15:10 25:3	60:5
107:2	hand 18:17 23:6	27:18 28:10 44:6	helping 5:11 20:12
grip 14:3	58:21 99:5,13,17	45:17 50:12 53:6	116:21
groceries 43:12	99:20	65:22 66:8 67:10	helps 17:18 67:6
ground 24:22	handful 82:12	69:8,9 70:5 79:5	hereto 132:11
group 4:11 5:13	95:5	94:7,7 120:14	here's 46:13 60:4
25:9 50:9 73:8,11	handle 32:7	122:6,7,9 129:6	110:6
81:1 85:4 112:2	hands 28:4,21	healthy 30:10,19	hesitate 43:10
117:1	29:1 58:19 90:11	42:2	he's 110:21
groups 42:1	handy 69:22	hear 9:12 10:2	hi 5:3 6:6 83:13
growth 15:1 30:9	hang 93:5	12:2 17:12 18:10	117:20 122:5
30:13 97:16,17	happen 48:2	18:18,22,22 21:5	128:21
98:6 100:5,7	happened 69:2	23:14 26:12 29:21	high 11:4 30:15
101:4 124:21	98:11 99:10	50:13,19 53:9	40:14 105:8 107:9

[high - industry] Page 13

127:15	88:15	impacted 10:12	inactivity 86:7
higher 15:20	housed 9:4	impacts 10:1	130:11
109:4	housekeeping 8:5	17:15 81:9,13	inadequate 42:8
hiking 108:19	how's 40:12	82:2,2,4 83:2 89:3	inaudible 52:4,11
hip 32:15,21 33:2	human 101:4	89:6	54:14 95:12
hit 84:21	humoral 100:10	impairments	include 30:22
hitherto 128:15	100:16	51:14	44:20 45:2
hiv 20:18 104:21	hundred 82:17	impeded 115:21	included 24:10
hm 55:12 57:13	hundreds 120:16	impedes 119:21	34:8
62:5 63:18,22	hung 2:13 6:16	importance 15:9	includes 106:15
71:13 81:18 83:8	108:3	126:11	including 13:13
89:15,15 97:3,3	hunger 41:16,20	important 10:13	13:22 85:13 98:1
hobbies 81:15,18	hurt 32:15 39:7	11:6 14:14 15:8	116:9 121:13
82:16,19 83:4,9	hurting 98:19	16:2 17:12,19	inconsistent 16:16
hobby 88:5	hypothesize 100:8	20:11 21:22 22:2	incorporate 27:5
holding 19:21	hypothetical	22:11 27:3 43:14	incorporating
115:17 118:19	103:7 104:2	45:11 61:15 63:17	12:6
hole 108:14	i	64:3 72:3,9,10,15	increase 45:9
hologic 129:7		73:17 78:1,13,17	101:12 103:15,16
home 31:9 32:21	icd 125:11 icon 55:14	79:17 90:8 91:8	105:8
33:1 43:13 69:4		93:8,10 95:10	increased 16:7
81:21	idea 48:20 49:16	112:22 115:18	42:20,21 53:13,21
honest 109:18	64:5,6 80:1	118:12 127:5	92:8 95:15 101:4
hope 21:12 36:11	ideas 56:5	130:10	128:12
45:16 50:19 81:2	identified 10:20	importantly 61:22	increases 105:21
102:3 119:10	15:7,22 83:7	117:8	increments 61:7
hopefully 117:2	identify 17:19	improve 17:17	independence
hoping 10:2	19:16	18:3,3 22:16	15:16
horizon 37:10	idiosyncratic	35:21 44:5 45:17	independent 32:8
hormone 30:9,13	47:14 64:3	74:1 78:12	43:15
97:16,17 98:6	illness 86:7 128:1	improved 30:17	independently
100:5 101:4	illnesses 15:3 illustrate 31:4	92:5,10 93:12	81:21 82:20 84:10
hormones 112:10	imagine 47:18	95:6	87:9
124:20	93:13 96:14 103:9	improvement	index 119:8
hospital 68:9	105:15	22:13 34:9 62:14	individual 35:5,7
hospitalization		77:21	61:11 64:5,8 72:4
120:12 128:2	imaging 13:20 immobile 130:9	improves 16:13,17	individually 42:1
hostess 32:1		18:5 127:18	individuals 123:1
hotel 32:13,19	immobility 130:12 immune 100:20	improving 35:18	industry 11:1
hour 63:12 74:12		91:10,11 106:16	46:21 116:16
74:17	immunity 100:10 100:15,16	117:11	118:2,18 119:15
hours 98:2,2	impact 81:22	inability 55:19	119:17 120:5
house 31:11,14	82:21 83:4	93:22	129:8
33:7 63:19 84:20	04.41 03.4		

[inevitable - job] Page 14

inevitable 43:5	interchangeably	isolation 42:15	18:12,19 36:8,17
58:21	9:13	89:13,20 127:22	36:20 37:9 38:6
infection 99:12	interest 8:2 11:4	issue 66:7 78:19	38:17 39:7,14
100:1	35:11 37:1 114:5	79:17 87:3 121:5	40:12,13,13,17,19
influenced 85:7	interested 10:8	issues 64:8 66:9	41:8,9,11 46:1,1
influenza 100:17	20:3 21:19 24:16	66:15 90:6 113:16	49:3,6,8 50:1 51:1
inform 19:12,14	46:18 55:16 56:13	it's 5:13 8:11 13:2	59:6 62:11 67:13
informal 8:12	65:18 93:9 96:7	16:2 19:7 21:3	67:18 68:20 69:6
information 17:14	132:12 133:8	23:6,7,15 24:20	69:15 72:21 73:3
17:18 21:8 44:4	interesting 40:11	27:11 29:3 32:10	75:1 80:3,4 83:18
78:7 114:7 116:18	94:16 99:11	37:22 40:8,10	86:13,14 87:16
informative 21:10	100:14 101:11	43:4,11 45:11,22	88:12,14,18 91:3
inherent 121:3	120:7	47:2 53:8 59:5	93:20 94:22 95:21
initiative 5:17	interests 114:3	60:2 63:16 64:12	96:7 99:7,8
19:21	interference	67:16,18 68:16	101:17 103:2,5
injectable 103:10	123:12	69:20 71:5 72:12	104:7 106:6
107:10	interferon 68:5,8	72:15 73:14,22	107:14,20 108:8
injure 32:9 33:9	international 46:4	74:2 76:18 77:20	109:22 111:5,6
injuries 15:14	124:12	78:1,14,19 79:21	113:7 115:10
88:3	interpret 83:4	80:7,12 84:22	117:20,21 122:6,8
innovation 119:21	112:20	85:4 86:2,6 91:10	123:18,19 126:4,5
input 20:13 21:4,6	interpretation	91:11,20 92:18	126:6 128:21,22
21:6 25:9 28:8	10:19	94:13 95:20 98:11	130:15
111:17	interpreted 54:19	99:3,6 103:3	i've 31:1 33:18
insecurity 41:18	intervention	104:11 105:1,17	35:2 36:5 37:8,12
insidious 108:12	116:12	106:9,19 107:9,9	38:14 39:15 40:1
108:16	interventions	107:10 108:12,12	40:2,4,20 41:2,13
insight 112:20	66:18 116:3	109:14 110:12	41:14 46:3,9
inspiring 118:10	intimate 5:13 25:8	111:5,8,9,20	48:10,12 59:17
institute 3:16	25:9	118:16 119:13	69:15 83:15 99:2
116:15 122:6	introduce 36:17	120:16 123:3	101:14,22 102:4
institutionalizati	inversion 48:6	125:14 127:5,22	108:17 109:22
120:13	investigate 73:7	128:4,12	115:19 118:3,7
instructions 86:4	investigating 30:9	iv 68:19	123:20 127:9
instrument 77:12	invited 46:7	i'd 8:19 36:20,22	j
78:20	involve 14:10	47:12 53:3 59:21	jack 3:9 71:15
instruments 17:21	35:10	61:2 74:8 105:6	88:4 97:9 102:10
18:1 76:16 78:3	involved 12:1 31:7	113:11 115:15	103:13
78:16	38:4 49:14 105:19	119:14	janna 38:17
intake 45:9,12	involves 34:19	i'll 5:12 21:8	jean 2:8 5:19 6:3
62:4 122:19	iona 3:3 41:12,15	36:11 38:21 48:15	7:4 8:19 9:1 12:14
intense 40:5	isn't 14:12 49:1	109:12	64:10 131:1
interactions 89:18	106:14 109:12	i'm 5:3 6:3,7,10,12	job 41:10 112:18
		9:1 11:4 12:15	
	C '4 ID	1	

jogging 35:12	49:5,18 51:17	large 4:11 50:9	lessons 31:6 32:4
john 2:10 6:6 12:9	53:6,8 54:8,18	68:1 81:1 118:22	letter 51:7
12:14 18:9	57:10,18 58:11	lasted 60:19	let's 27:10 28:5
joining 9:16	59:21 60:1,4,19	lasting 33:16	38:11 54:13 56:8
joints 34:19	60:22 61:7,12,13	laughing 104:5	57:21 71:9,14
journey 55:20	61:17,17,18 64:3	laughter 38:5,10	75:20 76:2 78:6,8
juice 61:6	64:19,20 65:4,15	46:8,22 60:11	78:10 84:9 89:2
jump 81:6	66:6,19 67:14	62:18 71:2 80:14	95:4 96:14
june 118:20	71:5 72:10,12	84:4 96:6 98:4	level 11:4,21
k	73:9,12,15 74:2	102:6 104:4 117:6	84:20 98:7 119:21
keep 35:19 36:8	75:6,20 77:18	law 39:16	levels 30:13,15
56:9,9 77:2 80:8	78:17,22 79:2,10	laws 58:16 110:1	44:9 73:10 98:8
89:19 91:4 113:21	79:12,16,19 85:3	lawyer 2:21 37:9	101:13
keeping 114:16	85:9,21 86:15	37:10	life 7:9 21:20 22:1
kept 33:7 47:11	87:17 88:14 91:14	lawyers 39:11	38:4,15 40:12,22
48:21 49:2,2	91:14,17 92:21	lead 15:10,15	42:20 43:16 61:16
key 44:8 109:11	96:7,22 97:1,2	42:18 101:12	69:16,19 81:12
109:14	98:12,18 100:17	leadership 85:2	93:4,11,12 94:9
kick 63:15,15	102:20 106:2,3,17	116:21	104:11,13,14
kid 60:2	108:6,17 109:1	lean 13:19 44:21	106:3 107:18
kid 60.2 kidding 50:2,2	110:4,13,13 112:1	learn 9:20 12:6	111:7 128:12
kidney 51:12	112:2,2,10,11	19:7 20:21 26:7	lifelong 39:6
kids 59:19 61:13	118:12 125:16,16	27:4 32:10 39:1	lifestyle 42:15
79:19	126:11,20 127:11	109:5,6	123:14
killer 121:4	127:14	learned 20:20	life's 37:11 110:17
kind 35:3 36:4	knowing 56:13	24:22 31:1 33:13	lift 59:19 60:3,9
48:10 54:19 57:11	93:10	37:12 40:2,4 53:8	61:1,12 79:19
57:18 64:14 67:15	knowledge 10:13	learning 10:8	87:7
72:21 81:8 83:21	10:18 48:18 132:7	leave 81:21	lifting 61:2 109:4
86:14 93:2 99:18	known 5:19 14:20	leaves 120:11	light 79:8
105:15 106:2	15:12,19 40:9,10	led 33:20 48:6	lights 61:16
110:5	43:21	121:4	limit 45:13 114:14
kinds 59:22 61:6	knows 47:15 58:2	left 8:9 32:2 33:7	119:5
61:19 66:12	l	46:12 63:6,16	limitations 32:5
kitten 69:11	label 85:22	71:8	limited 42:12
knee 14:6 98:20	labrador 88:6	leg 31:16 48:3,5	43:16 62:8 119:5
knees 39:7	lack 13:1 14:22	55:22 88:13 109:5	limits 62:8
knock 33:8 88:13	42:14 53:11,19	legs 60:19 86:17	link 26:15 29:10
know 10:22 13:8	66:4,14 67:17	legumes 45:3	58:11,12 119:3
14:20 16:1,11	92:4 118:8 119:20	length 60:14	linking 121:6
23:10 24:6,20	121:17	lentils 45:4	lipicky 3:5 45:22
26:5,22 28:2	ladies' 8:9	lesson 31:7 32:10	46:9 47:1 49:21
45:22 46:5,18	lady 46:18	32:11	56:12,16,19 57:3
47:16 48:11,12,15			57:5,10,14 74:8

[lipicky - matter] Page 16

74:20 75:4,9,11	look 12:6 13:21	119:12 121:12	man 37:8 38:20
75:16 76:7	22:17 62:21 66:3	122:17 123:6	40:17,18 110:8,11
lipitor 93:21	72:20 84:9 86:2	124:11 129:17	110:13
list 126:16	86:15 91:8 93:18	131:9	manage 22:10
listen 25:15	99:18 100:15	love 39:4,5,5,9,9	32:7 44:8 120:1
listening 25:12	102:20 105:6	66:22	managed 10:9
74:9	110:12 126:16	loved 50:14 67:13	32:19
literally 13:1	131:17	loves 31:8	management
literature 38:1	looked 99:20	low 44:9 105:8	123:14
118:14 119:2,11	looking 22:15 31:3	107:9 121:4	manager 3:3
litigation 118:4	48:1 74:3 95:7	lower 14:5 30:21	41:12
little 5:12 7:12	96:17 106:12	33:20 48:3,5	manifest 72:11
24:2 27:11 29:10	looks 27:11 99:7	55:22 105:9	manifestations
33:3 37:3,4,4,5,5	lose 69:5 70:17	lowered 68:7	118:22
43:9 48:3 52:19	86:22 94:14	lunch 44:12	manifests 59:13
53:9 55:14 58:8	117:15	lung 51:12	manipulate
60:19 64:2,15	loses 124:18	lupus 85:12	119:19
68:18 74:5 81:8	losing 68:20	_	manufacturers
83:9,10 84:9,11	loss 5:18 9:8,10	m	121:5
86:17 89:1 98:17	13:2 14:14,15,15	magic 106:13	marc 2:8 5:19 6:3
99:16 111:9	14:21 15:4,10,14	107:5	8:19 9:1 64:10
114:11 118:11	15:15,16 21:18,20	main 7:8 13:17	131:2
119:10	21:21 22:1,5,7,10	78:19 113:15,17	marcus 12:14
livalo 94:4	22:12 27:19 42:22	maintain 35:11	marc's 7:4
live 8:17 19:8 29:4	52:17 54:11 67:15	36:3	mark 114:18
44:2 110:16	70:7 81:19 84:22	major 71:20 98:16	marketed 11:8
lived 21:1 63:4	85:8 89:17 103:1	98:20 99:6	marketing 19:18
liver 103:21	112:11 119:5	majority 70:9	20:6 118:4
lives 9:21 10:6,12	120:13 122:20	making 29:3	married 38:17
17:15 87:16 110:3	123:9 125:2	47:22 49:8 95:3	marry 40:16
living 5:18 11:19	127:22 131:7	111:9 131:12	maryland 1:14
17:20 19:6 37:11	lost 33:21 34:9	male 29:7,7 47:5	48:22
43:15 67:9 87:9	50:22 60:20 64:17	57:15,17 70:19	mass 9:8,10 13:3
128:13 131:7	67:22 86:15 89:12	malignancies	13:19,19 16:16,17
located 8:8	89:12 94:8	100:6	27:19 28:11 30:11
location 13:15	lot 13:12 14:20	malignancy	30:16 36:4 54:11
logistical 8:4	15:22 25:16 37:6	100:11	68:21 117:15
long 36:22 40:8	38:8 42:16 44:10	malignant 100:7	119:6 120:22
47:10 55:20 63:5	49:19 52:15 66:9	mall 38:22	121:4 122:20
99:13 110:9 112:7	67:12,18 68:7	malnourished	123:9 124:14,15
124:5 128:11,13	71:1 72:8 79:22	44:1	131:7
longer 22:3,3 32:6	88:8 90:7 98:5	malnutrition	matches 27:13
33:16 60:20 79:18	107:10 111:20	41:18,21 42:6	matter 10:15
93:19	112:7 116:8 119:1	120:18 122:21	

[matters - months] Page 17

matters 59:7	medicated 123:12	67:13	113:21
84:22	medication 103:10	men 38:9	mine 110:14
md 2:8,10,11,12	103:19 107:10	mendola 3:16	minimal 106:7
2:13 3:5	medications 9:6,7	115:4 122:4,5,5	minimum 107:4
meal 44:13,15,15	17:7,11 19:14	menopause	minor 34:2
44:19 123:4	22:14 87:13	111:21	minute 8:13 21:9
meals 44:18	medicine 90:9,21	mental 66:8	58:4 59:15 114:14
mean 16:4 21:16	92:14,15 96:14,16	mentally 84:1	114:17
38:17,18 54:12	96:16,17,18,21	mentioned 8:12	minutes 5:21 8:2
56:14 57:5 73:6	97:11 100:3 103:1	19:11 53:14 82:2	23:18 35:13,14
79:21 95:19	103:12,15 106:7,8	87:2 108:5 117:13	80:16 92:17 98:2
106:10 107:4,7	106:9,10 123:20	119:8 126:12	102:12,13,14
109:17	medicines 94:20	mentions 119:9	107:21 114:12
meaning 48:19	94:21 97:1	menu 31:12	130:15
57:20 96:11	mediterranean	men's 8:9 80:10	misdiagnosed
meaningful 22:13	42:2	messed 48:8	68:10
83:15 92:1 97:7	medline 39:12	met 5:10	miserable 32:3
means 13:1 48:18	119:8	metabolic 2:9 9:6	mispronounce
49:10,11 53:1	meet 38:7	metabolism 6:4,8	115:2
56:6 73:17 80:1	meeting 1:3 4:8	6:11 9:2 12:15	missed 92:13
81:16 93:2	5:16 8:8,16 9:18	methods 13:14,18	missing 49:12
measure 10:14	12:20 18:8,15,20	13:21,22 14:3,5,8	mk 30:8 36:10
14:3,5,16 17:21	20:15,20,21,22	metropolitan	97:15
18:2 75:7,8 77:13	21:2,5,14 26:4,5	28:22	mobile 42:10
77:15,21 78:2,3,5	26:16 46:14,16	mic 115:8	mobilities 95:15
78:18,20 94:8	54:11 59:7 76:8	michael 1:20 3:12	mobility 42:12
100:14	114:9,21 118:6	30:7 97:13 115:3	92:8 119:5,5
measured 13:16	120:2 122:12	115:7,10 117:18	120:13
measurement	129:11 130:17	132:2,17	modalities 61:10
14:11 77:19	131:15,15,21	microphone 67:19	94:15 105:12
measurements	meetings 19:21	microphones 56:8	mode 25:12
14:1 100:15	20:1,1,12,16,19	microwave 44:13	moderating 6:21
measuring 13:17	25:1 46:4,4 76:8,9	mics 56:9	moderator 2:15
meat 44:21	76:11 116:17	mike 98:1 101:14	modulators
medical 3:15 6:7	118:7,15 129:13	102:4	121:14
6:10 12:15 13:2	meghan 2:3	milan 46:14	moment 8:14
37:14,17 42:9	meghana 5:6	milk 44:22	montgomery 85:3
58:15,22 90:5	21:15 23:6 50:20	milka 3:16 122:6	85:4
109:19 110:20	112:16	miller 3:19 115:5	month 60:7 108:9
115:22 116:1	melanoma 68:1	126:3,4,4	monthly 103:10
117:22 118:13,14	member 23:20	million 48:13	months 21:7 68:5
118:18 119:2,3,11	85:2	millions 120:11	68:6,7,14 99:22
122:1	members 7:8,16	mind 83:20 91:5	100:2 103:17
	25:3 27:15 50:12	101:7 104:2,3	105:3 108:14

109:7	94:22 95:1,6,6	needed 43:12	note 24:2 111:17
morning 7:2 50:1	103:1 117:15	needs 113:1 123:5	114:3 129:20
112:8	119:6 120:22,22	123:6,8 128:16	noted 95:2
mornings 35:20	121:4,20 122:20	negative 100:12	notes 84:3
morocco 49:3	123:9 124:15,18	101:18	notice 108:7,18
mortality 42:21	124:21 125:2	neither 132:7	noticed 39:6 108:6
mothers 112:2	131:7	133:6	novartis 3:18,19
motion 3:21	muscles 13:21	nerve 15:2	119:16 121:19
119:16 120:1,5	15:2 31:16 35:9	nervous 124:20	123:19 126:5
129:2	45:14,14 47:12	neurological	129:5
motivate 61:11	55:22 69:2,13	51:13	nowadays 57:17
motivation 66:15	85:19 93:19 96:21	never 35:14 38:20	number 8:1 13:18
106:21	myostatin 121:13	46:7 59:2 99:22	53:19 83:3 91:9
move 7:7 8:10	n	101:13,14 108:18	91:12 95:20 98:10
18:7 33:1 47:9	n 2:1 3:1 4:1,1 5:1	109:17,18	129:21 130:1
59:14 84:20 89:8	name 3:7,8 5:6 6:2	new 1:13 2:14	nut 45:4
90:4 98:22 116:21	6:6,9,15 9:1 12:14	6:17 9:5 11:14,16	nutricia 129:6
121:10	18:12 23:8 41:11	17:10 34:12 35:22	nutrition 3:3
moved 48:22	75:9 95:22 115:3	46:11,15 91:18	16:20 41:12 42:9
movement 34:19	115:10	94:5 96:12 103:9	43:1 66:20 68:19
58:3,6 109:11,14	names 5:22	107:13	69:3 87:4 90:9
moving 31:14	name's 122:5	nfl 47:3	106:16 116:12
96:12 113:12	narcolepsy 20:18	nice 29:18	119:16 122:18
mullin 2:17 76:6	national 116:15	nicholas 3:16	123:13,20 129:6
muscle 5:18 9:8,10	nationwide 41:19	115:4 122:4	129:21 130:2
13:1,3,18 14:2,8	natural 45:1	123:16	nutritional 16:19
14:14,21 15:1,3,9	navigate 43:18	nick 122:5	122:15
15:12,14,15,18	nba 108:22	night 88:8,11,19	nutritionist 22:19
16:2,13,14,15,17	near 37:3 123:15	88:21 98:13 112:8	
16:21 21:18,18,20	nearly 41:19	nih 30:7 125:4	nuts 45:4 46:12
21:21,22 22:1,5,7	necessarily 16:4	nihilism 127:7	49:14
22:7,10,12,16,16	44:18	128:6	0
27:19 28:11 30:11	necessary 11:15	nine 60:7	o 4:1 5:1
30:16 31:2,4 35:1	125:7	ninety 44:15	oatmeal 45:6
36:4 44:6 45:17	neck 34:11	nods 107:15	obama's 37:10
47:8 48:6 52:16	need 7:19 32:5	noodle 63:14	obese 105:1
53:12,13,21,22	33:14 44:9,14	normal 33:12	obesity 43:22
54:11,11 59:5	51:20 60:1,3 64:6	97:17 98:7 118:21	obfuscate 121:5
62:3 66:17 67:15	66:16 69:3 76:19	118:22 127:10,16	objective 64:16
67:15,22 68:21	78:15,15,17,20,22	normally 33:6	72:20 99:11
70:7,8 71:18 72:2	90:13 96:2 114:18	north 87:16	objectives 106:18
73:8 81:19 84:13	122:1 124:7,7	notary 132:1,18	obvious 47:2
91:1 92:11,11	128:6,8	notch 37:18	obviously 57:14
93:22 94:6,13,14		111:22	74:9 123:8

occasions 46:4	62:16 98:17 111:2	osteoporosis 51:8	paradigm 128:16
occurs 101:2	111:3 117:14	51:11 121:6,19	paradigms 128:18
october 39:20	128:17	others' 19:12	paralyzed 63:6
offered 120:3	older 15:14,21	other's 35:16	85:20
office 2:4,7,14,17	22:8 30:10,19	ought 49:21,22	part 5:16 9:17
5:7 6:17 9:4 18:13	41:20,22 42:7	outcome 6:17	17:9 19:20 20:4,9
76:3 131:14	43:5 44:17 45:11	132:12 133:8	38:1 46:11 63:17
officer 6:7,10	66:1,8 100:18	outcomes 2:13	72:18 109:15,16
12:15 115:12	103:14 106:7	15:10 18:5 127:18	114:1 125:14
132:2	110:16 123:8	outlined 21:15	127:4,10
officially 43:4	124:18 126:7,18	outside 5:4,11 8:8	participant 2:20
oftentimes 123:3	127:15	28:22	30:6
oh 39:7 46:18 49:7	oldest 36:20	outweigh 11:16	participants 2:19
52:9 68:19 69:18	once 23:1 82:3	overall 15:9 44:5	3:2 8:1 19:1 24:7
71:14 79:7 94:12	ones 11:13 23:20	overdid 31:15	82:22 83:1 113:4
96:1,10 105:17,22	50:14 67:13 116:2	overview 4:5,7 7:3	participate 7:19
okay 18:12 24:6	126:18,19	12:10,12,17 18:6	26:12 27:7
24:13,21 27:9	online 131:10	18:8,19	participated
28:9,18 29:2,2,12	ooh 47:22	overweight 43:20	26:15 46:3 131:11
29:16,18 36:19	open 4:12 7:13,16	44:1	participating
40:12,18 52:5,10	23:2,6,7 25:13,18	oxford 110:8	113:5
52:14 53:3,16	55:2 61:6 66:11	p	participation 7:20
54:5,13,20 55:4,7	69:10 87:3,5,8	p 2:1,1 3:1,1 5:1	12:8
55:21 56:2,7,10	113:8,10,13	p.m. 1:8 80:21,22	particular 15:4
56:15 57:1,4,5,7	114:21 130:21	131:21	30:10 35:3,6 94:2
57:13 58:3 59:3	opener 87:6	page 4:2	94:3 102:1,11
59:15,20 60:3,18	opening 4:4 5:20	paid 32:18 118:3	112:3 115:16
62:1 63:2,10 67:4	7:4 8:20,21	120:4	particularly 30:15
69:11 70:12,22,22	operational 74:16	pain 31:2,17,22	31:3 55:20 100:8
74:4,7 82:12,15	opinions 25:22	53:11,21 66:17	117:14
84:7 86:10,10	opportunity 7:17	92:2 95:14 97:1	parties 132:9,11
88:19,22 90:2,2	9:20 94:17 113:15	painful 32:17 35:9	133:7
90:16,20,20 91:2	113:18 116:20	99:19	partners 11:1
91:2 93:9 94:5	options 4:6 12:11	pains 98:17	119:17
95:2,5,11 96:4	12:12 16:9 19:9	palm 99:13,17	party 31:7 32:1
97:3 102:14	19:10 96:3	pandemic 118:21	48:5
103:12,21 104:9	orange 61:6	panel 22:18 50:4,5	pastas 45:7
104:15,18 105:18	order 66:11 115:1	56:7 75:14 122:16	paths 59:1
106:1,1,5 107:1,6	organ 121:20,22	panelists 2:19 3:2	pathway 116:5
107:14 110:6	organization	21:16 42:19 52:21	117:2
111:10 112:13	115:16	64:19	patient 1:5 2:19
120:7 121:11	osteopenia 51:9	paper 50:22	3:2 4:7 5:17 11:13
old 30:14 40:17,18	51:17	papers 116:18	12:3 17:18 18:8
47:5 60:7,7 62:15			19:3,20 20:13

21:3,16 25:3	87:19 88:14 89:10	perspective 19:11	physiology 116:11
36:22 49:17 79:22	89:11 94:14 97:18	24:14 50:18	122:9
79:22 113:19	98:17,18 100:18	122:14	pick 54:7 62:15
118:7 125:4	102:17,17 105:20	perspectives 4:10	91:21 92:4,6,15
129:12 131:5	106:8 107:11,12	12:5 19:7 21:5	96:5 108:13
patients 9:14	108:15 111:1	22:20 23:17 26:2	picking 60:13
10:15 11:21 17:5	112:5,11 114:10	27:2,2 30:4 50:17	picture 14:4
17:15,16,19,21	117:13,14,14	91:3,5	pie 29:10
19:6 72:1 73:16	120:20 124:6	ph.d. 2:6	piece 11:3 39:13
76:13 77:12 79:1	125:3,5,11,15,20	pharma 3:13	39:13 50:21 110:9
80:2 113:19	126:7,11,17,19,20	115:12	110:11,15
114:13 117:1	127:15 128:5,10	pharmaceutical	pill 69:5 79:12
118:8 120:2	128:13 129:21	116:16 118:2,4	86:3 96:13,15
125:15 129:18	130:1,9 131:10,13	pharmaceuticals	106:17
131:5	people's 15:17	129:5,5	pills 102:5
patients' 4:9 18:5	110:3	pharmacologic	pinpoint 65:11
30:3	percent 82:17	116:12	70:9
pause 27:22 28:17	95:14,15,17	pharmacological	pitched 31:17
29:17 51:22 52:13	103:15,16 105:4	116:3	place 82:13 85:11
53:15 55:9 67:20	107:5 122:22	pharmacology	107:18
70:11 82:5,8,11	123:2 125:5	96:22	placebo 97:19,20
89:5 90:15,19	percentages 95:14	pharmedout 3:14	98:12
92:16,20 120:6	percents 95:19	117:21	places 47:20
pay 104:17,18	perfect 42:17	phone 24:17,19	105:20
120:3	perform 81:15	89:11	plan 31:11
paying 101:8	82:19 83:9	phones 8:15	planned 40:21
peas 45:3	performance	phonetic 7:1	131:14
peer 92:21 93:7	121:1	117:10	plant 45:2
112:1	-	physical 10:1	planta 87:16
penn 110:8	93:4 130:22	30:20 32:5 33:17	play 11:5 39:5,5
people 10:3 11:19	periods 31:4	34:12 40:5 42:5	108:14
13:9 15:10,21	person 35:12	42:18,22 48:13,14	played 40:15
17:13 19:6 20:19	36:20 72:4 96:8	48:14 61:20 64:6	plays 11:2
21:1 25:4,6 28:4	98:22 106:7	66:19 69:4 83:21	please 5:14,14
31:11,18 35:4	109:13 114:15	83:22 90:9 92:7	8:10,14 23:8,21
36:3 37:7,7,14,18	121:10 122:10	105:9 106:15	24:20 26:10 27:6
40:10 43:22 46:5	personal 9:19	121:1 130:2	36:15 62:10 63:2
47:18,21,22 48:13	10:18 12:5 25:21	physically 32:3	95:18 107:2 113:3
49:5,15 57:9	25:21 34:6 37:1	42:7 43:20,21	113:21 114:12
58:20 64:12 66:4	91:5 131:6	physician 3:5 46:2	pleasure 18:14
66:4,6 67:9,12	personalized 44:4	physicians 110:19	131:16
72:19 73:2,10	personally 90:13	physiologist 58:10	plenty 5:15
75:8 76:19,22	121:21	physiologists 59:1	pneumonia 68:8,9
77:2 78:16 82:13			68:10

[point - push] Page 21

point 8:10 26:9	powder 39:10	83:14 103:21	protect 11:7
49:8,13 61:8,8,21	111:4	proceeding 132:3	protein 44:7,14,19
63:7 68:11 69:17	power 87:7	proceedings 132:4	44:20 45:2,8,9,12
78:11 85:8,10	practical 44:4	132:6	45:15,16 62:4
86:6 90:13 93:18	practice 23:18	process 45:13	122:19 123:2,3
94:19 95:2,3 97:8	126:7	74:13 97:7 114:2	protocol 97:22
109:19 111:15	practices 118:5	124:17	prove 128:4
125:2 128:13	practicing 36:6	product 86:1	provide 5:20 7:10
points 8:5 67:8	pre 120:21	productivity	12:10 31:12 35:17
78:12,12 114:19	precious 76:22	128:1	62:9 114:7,8
policy 3:20 128:22	prefer 114:6	products 2:9 6:4,8	provider 28:11
polling 23:11,13	prepare 43:13	6:11 9:3 12:16	providers 25:3
28:3,12 29:6,11	prepared 129:10	20:8 44:21 45:6	50:13
29:19 51:1 53:2	133:3	profession 37:17	provides 10:19
71:8,9,10 74:6	prescription 20:5	58:22 89:12	34:20 36:9
81:7 91:13,16	present 102:8	professional 27:19	providing 7:5
131:11	presentations	65:22	pru 3:7 55:19,22
pool 34:18 35:15	32:18	professionals	56:3,3,4
35:20 63:14 66:22	presented 124:3	131:16	pry 87:5
67:1	president 37:9	professor 3:12	psa 101:16
pools 35:8	128:22	115:10 123:19	psychiatric 51:15
poor 32:1 42:8,20	press 27:20	profile 117:3,3	psychological
53:12 66:17 69:7	pressure 127:15	program 3:3 19:2	33:5,15
popping 87:2	pretty 48:9 64:7	19:4 41:12	public 1:3 2:16
population 13:12	103:3 109:7	programming	3:11,17,20 4:12
123:12 125:6	112:19	123:7	7:13,16 8:18 11:7
populations 16:14	prevent 44:8	programs 2:4,7	13:10 21:7 25:13
portraying 121:4	117:16	5:7 18:13 131:14	113:8,10,13 114:1
posed 24:1	preventing 117:11	progress 115:21	114:20 115:17
position 116:17	prevention 58:1	119:21	117:1 122:6,7,9
positive 35:17	100:11	progresses 22:6	128:22 130:21
100:11,21 101:17	price 101:8	progressing 84:13	132:1,18
106:10	primarily 41:16	86:20	publish 21:2
possible 25:5 36:4	47:7 53:4	progression 97:5	pujita 2:16 6:21
121:7 128:4	primary 7:14	progressive 70:1	113:8
possibly 71:19	130:3	progressively 61:8	pull 85:5 87:5
potential 19:9,18	probably 27:16	project 118:1	88:17
119:1 123:12	47:15	promote 11:7	pulling 85:6
potentially 97:4	problem 33:4 47:7	promoting 44:11	pumpkin 45:5
104:13	47:14 84:18,19	proper 62:4 66:20	purchase 8:7
poultry 44:21	87:19 122:21	122:19 123:14	purpose 113:15
pounds 60:3,3	problems 30:20	prostate 101:15	pursuing 130:7
68:22,22 88:7	30:22 31:5 34:1	prostatectomy	push 32:8 99:3,8
105:1	35:7 47:8 60:21	101:15	

[pushing - related]

Page 22

pushing 118:8	quite 29:4 33:9	realization 19:4	reconvene 80:22
122:15	101:11 111:16	realize 23:12	record 114:1,6
put 25:4 46:19	quote 119:20	43:22 112:9	130:16 132:6
51:10 65:13 68:5	r	realized 111:5	recorded 8:17
68:9 74:11 79:2	r 2:1 3:1 5:1	really 19:6 23:3,6	132:4
80:3 93:20 100:18	r 2:1 3:1 3:1 radiation 101:17	23:14 24:12 25:9	recover 130:11
103:3 117:4	radical 101:15	31:13,22 32:10	recovered 33:18
putting 67:19	radical 101:13	33:9 38:2,8 41:9	red 99:18
91:14	raim 110:14 rain 43:9	49:9 50:19 59:14	reduced 53:12,21
puzzle 11:4	raise 18:17 23:5	66:11 67:2,6	95:14 120:22
q	85:10	72:16 73:16 74:6	132:5
quadricep 47:17	raised 126:10	76:12,13 79:1	reducing 95:6
qualify 30:18	raising 28:4 90:11	81:13 84:6,20	reduction 92:2,3
quality 42:20	94:20	85:1,20 86:14	120:22
quarterback 47:3	ram 3:19 115:5	87:1 93:17 98:9	refer 42:5
question 27:13	126:3,4 128:19	106:7,13 107:9	referred 97:12
28:12,21 29:6,19	ran 131:15	111:20 115:18,20	refreshments 81:3
30:1 51:1 53:3	range 10:2 20:18	118:12 119:14	regard 37:13
54:6 55:14 56:18	20:19 50:16	122:11,14,16,19	regarding 22:9,16
57:1,22 64:12,13	rare 103:20	123:10 125:9,20	118:4
64:16 65:16 71:8	ratchets 111:22	131:14	registered 41:13
71:10,10 72:18	rate 13:11 97:8	reason 14:12 17:9	registration 7:20
73:7 74:6,9,21	117:15	26:10 28:3 45:10	26:8
75:2,4 76:1 77:9	ray 3:5 45:21	125:14	regular 63:5
81:7,11 82:18	49:19 56:11 59:10	rebuilding 45:13	regularly 36:9
90:6 91:13,16,17	72:6 75:22 76:7,8	recall 31:3	regulate 123:9
103:2,5 108:4,11	rayed 32:21	receive 129:4,8	regulated 123:7
questionnaires	rd 122:22	received 30:12	regulations.gov
78:6	reaching 114:17	receptor 121:14	26:16
questions 23:5,11	reaction 33:5	recess 80:21	regulators 119:19
23:13,21 24:1	read 24:9 40:1,1	recognition	regulatory 6:13
25:19 27:16 29:11	41:1,2 50:1 51:3,3	115:21 125:12	20:10 116:5
50:11,21 54:18	95:13 103:5 104:1	recognize 94:21	119:20
55:15 56:17 57:9	110:21 111:3,11	126:14,22 127:20	rehab 42:11
59:5 103:22	120:10	128:9	reinforcement
104:19 107:22	reading 39:11,19	recognized 39:20	35:18
112:21,22 131:11	86:3	39:22 43:3 129:14	relate 65:5,5,7,14
quick 55:10	real 33:3 39:1,2	129:16	72:1,2,7
106:13,14 111:18	40:9 56:8 58:3	recommend 35:10	related 9:9,11
111:19	61:15 118:17	56:21	16:6 27:19 30:7
quickly 42:8 74:6	119:3,3,4 125:6	recommendation	30:21 64:18 67:10
quinoa 45:5	126:1 128:3	44:16	71:18 72:12 73:2
quit 39:10 89:10	131:15	recommended	73:22 74:2 113:17
89:11		123:2	114:4 121:16

131:8 132:8 133:6	41:2 92:22 117:22	reverse 73:18	126:13 127:3
relation 100:9	118:1 119:21	101:8	room 8:8 11:2
111:20	129:1	review 19:17,19	23:2,7,15,17
		20:7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
relationship 53:5	researched 15:6		29:15 32:13 34:15
73:4	researchers 11:13	reviewed 92:21	48:7 53:17,20
relationships 82:1	13:11 19:15 21:12	93:7	54:4,16,17 67:12
82:21	110:20 121:19	reviewer 6:16	67:14 82:13 92:8
relative 132:10	resilience 128:1	reviewing 9:6	95:5,16 107:15
relaxing 35:9	resistant 34:19	reviews 6:5	109:13 111:15
release 97:17	44:6	rice 45:7	120:20 126:17
relevant 79:6	resonating 50:4	right 5:11 8:8,9,15	rose 3:3 27:16
remain 32:8	resources 129:17	13:8 14:19 16:11	41:7,11 45:19
remainder 20:2	respect 26:1 74:14	29:11 31:16 32:14	59:10 61:22 65:21
remaining 107:22	respectful 114:12	38:13 39:3 43:8	67:4,7 69:22
remarks 4:4,13	respirator 68:17	47:3 50:22,22	106:5 111:17
5:20 7:4 8:20,21	respond 23:6	54:5 55:13 56:5	112:14
129:10 131:3	93:14	56:10 59:3,12	roubenoff 3:18
remedy 40:5	responding	60:3 62:5 64:9	115:5 123:17,18
remember 16:3	113:22	68:2 70:19 76:1,4	123:19
38:13 76:9 80:9	response 27:13	77:4 81:6 89:15	round 36:14 50:5
remind 54:16	51:21 71:4 84:8	90:13 93:2 98:19	113:4
remote 27:12	107:19	106:11,22 109:17	roundtables 54:22
remotely 9:17	responses 54:1,3	112:13 115:1	routine 33:12
render 42:9	54:16 100:17	116:8 121:11	routines 35:5,10
reopened 80:18,20	127:4	rising 14:10	rubrum 99:12,12
replace 94:13	responsible 9:5	risk 14:21 15:12	rules 24:22
report 21:3 24:10	rest 8:7 33:3 53:18	15:20 16:7 41:21	run 115:1
73:10 77:12 95:19	83:6 84:19 93:19	87:21,21 105:7	running 48:1
reported 1:20	restaurant 99:7	128:5	S
126:17,20	restored 30:13	risks 10:20 11:17	s 2:1 3:1 4:1 5:1
reports 21:10	restricted 34:2	11:21 19:14 81:22	safe 11:9,11
representation	restroom 8:11	83:1 102:22	125:22
10:22	restrooms 8:7	106:11 107:9	safely 60:4 127:17
representative	80:9,10	121:13,15	128:5
131:5	resulted 34:1	road 65:3	128:5 safer 106:19
representatives	results 34:18 95:4	roaming 23:7	
113:19	128:6	robbing 94:14	safety 81:22 83:1
represented 52:16	resume 80:6	roger 39:14	87:21 88:2,2
53:18	retired 46:1	role 6:1 11:3,7	sanders 133:2,13
require 106:20	retrievers 88:6	19:15	sandwich 44:13
required 85:17	return 100:2	roles 11:6	sans 110:4
requires 18:4	returned 98:15	rolling 80:8	sara 2:6 5:10 7:10
research 2:5 3:21	99:22	ronenn 3:18 115:5	18:12 52:8
5:8 17:4 39:13		123:17,18 126:2	sarcopenia 1:6 4:5
			5:19 6:5 7:6,9,10

9:11,21,22 10:3,7	scale 78:11	send 24:2 68:12	122:12
10:9,11,17,21	scans 13:20	102:17,18	sharing 42:4
11:19,20 12:11,12	scare 70:5 119:12	senior 22:6 23:20	sharretts 2:10 6:6
12:18,19,22 13:6	scenario 104:1	25:5 41:12,16,18	6:7 12:9,13,14
13:13,16,17 14:7	school 3:16 40:14	41:18 42:6	124:3
14:18,20 15:8	122:7	seniors 7:8,15	she'll 88:14
16:10 17:8,13	science 6:13 20:10	21:17 22:18 23:2	she's 5:11
18:6 21:19 22:20	44:3 46:20 49:14	23:19 25:2,4,18	shift 128:16
25:6 26:17 28:11	109:20 122:14	27:1,15,15 44:10	shoes 25:5
30:8,20 31:1 35:4	scientific 23:16	44:14 50:12,13	shopping 38:22
36:1,3 37:1,13,21	71:17 72:21	sense 23:17 27:17	shot 40:20
39:15,17,20 42:4	115:12 124:7	50:4 54:17 57:6	shoulder 98:20
42:6 43:8 44:8,16	125:10	77:13 130:10	show 28:21 29:1
46:3,17,19 47:2,4	scientifically 73:7	sensitive 25:22	73:4 116:21
48:18 49:10,11,16	75:7,8	sent 34:11	127:16
53:4 58:18 67:9	scientists 110:20	sentence 70:13	showed 98:6
70:7 71:18 73:8	score 78:8,10	separate 71:22	showing 62:14
73:17 78:22 81:11	screen 103:3	72:20 73:5	shows 16:13
81:16,19 82:18	search 26:17	serious 15:14 33:4	sibley 67:1
91:18 103:11	seats 5:15	103:20 109:22	sick 59:18 68:6
106:8,14 110:7,10	second 14:1 16:18	128:2	89:9 117:14,15
112:19 115:13,22	32:11 34:1,5 52:6	serve 18:14 31:9	side 32:15 63:6
116:6 117:11,12	81:4 97:19	31:18 129:1	101:22 103:18,20
118:16,17 119:3,7	secondly 116:4	served 7:21 31:19	105:5 112:4
119:9,11,18 120:1	secretagogue	services 3:4 41:12	123:13,15
120:11,14,18,19	30:10 97:16	session 7:16 113:9	sign 7:19 18:17
120:21 121:2,6,16	sedentary 42:14	113:13,15 114:12	signature 132:16
121:18 122:20	see 9:14 11:4 24:3	114:15	signed 114:11
123:22 124:4,12	25:18 27:10 29:11	sessions 17:14	significant 77:19
124:17 126:14	39:15,19 47:1	set 7:13 22:21	78:9,11 85:4 94:8
127:2,3,21 129:15	48:17 57:5,18,21	51:4 105:10	105:8 127:21
sarcopenia's	65:6 71:22 100:16	106:20,21,21	signup 7:21 114:9
121:22	100:19 114:17	sets 42:17	silence 8:15
sarcopenic 43:21	117:9 119:10	setting 4:9 8:12	silent 121:4
105:1 126:7	seeds 45:4	25:8 30:3	silliest 38:14
sat 31:21	seeing 24:5 48:1	seven 36:6 40:13	silo 58:22
saying 24:3 39:16	107:14	58:3 68:7 124:10	silvana 2:12 6:12
46:20 64:12 65:16	seen 30:14 38:14	severe 31:17 94:2	77:7
70:1,4 79:9 86:6	selected 129:15	shannon 2:11 6:9	silver 1:14
92:22	selective 121:14	7:1	similar 29:15 54:4
says 38:19 49:7	self 81:22 83:1	share 9:18 12:4	simple 14:19 58:3
55:14 61:22	87:22	25:17 112:20	58:13
101:19,19 110:22	selling 118:17	shared 25:16	sincere 112:17
111:12		50:17 83:12	

[single - strength] Page 25

single 37:22 105:2	74:14	spiral 37:1,15,20	stay 25:12
109:12	somewhat 64:18	38:3 97:5 108:5	stayed 33:1
sit 32:16 47:9 84:2	son 58:15 110:1	108:16	steps 70:1 77:19
sitting 5:22	sons 39:16	split 29:18	92:9
situation 66:10	son's 40:21	sponsored 23:9	steve 3:8 59:16,17
102:1 112:3	soon 109:7	120:17	59:21 60:6,9,16
situations 42:9	soothes 35:9	sprain 48:7	60:19 61:15 62:2
six 41:19 62:15	sore 33:2	spread 45:12	62:7 67:21 70:10
68:13 79:5 105:3	sorry 49:4 95:21	123:5	86:6 89:8,9,16,22
109:7 114:10	sort 48:8 62:13	spring 1:14	93:14,16 94:18
sixteen 30:18	65:2,12,16 66:10	spur 62:20	104:19,20 105:17
size 16:21	72:14 73:7	stable 43:9	105:19 106:2
ski 39:4	sorts 124:19	staff 2:13 6:17,22	steve's 70:3
skier 40:19	sound 59:15	21:11 74:19	stick 114:14
skiing 34:4 39:6,9	102:13	129:18	stiff 98:21
111:4	sounds 95:6	stage 42:18 51:5	stiffness 98:16
skills 106:20 132:7	soup 44:12	stairs 14:11 32:2	stigma 66:9
skin 86:14 99:18	sources 44:20 45:2	84:18	stimulate 100:7
skinny 86:17	45:9	stakeholders 11:5	stimulates 100:10
skip 109:2	soy 44:22 45:5	11:22	stop 30:1 37:20
skipping 109:3,4	space 31:9,12	stamina 32:6	38:2 71:9 89:13
sleep 33:2 68:17	43:16	60:14 98:14	107:7 114:18
slide 65:13	span 22:19 50:16	stand 32:16 47:19	stopped 52:10
slippery 69:20	speak 30:2 63:1	109:5 131:2	stopping 89:11
slope 69:20	113:16	start 5:21 14:22	97:8
slough 99:18	speaker 8:1 12:9	22:18 39:11,16,18	
slow 15:19 97:5	18:7	51:1 61:8 67:19	stories 12:5 83:11
slower 97:8	speakers 115:2	69:13 70:20 82:14	118:9
small 23:12 61:4	speaking 126:5	98:22 108:20	storm 42:17
69:12 83:3 95:20	specific 17:3,4	112:5,8	story 70:2 122:12
103:4,4	20:15 22:1 62:12	started 19:22 39:3	strained 31:16
smaller 43:17	93:16 107:22	41:4 62:3 63:11	strategic 2:4,7 5:7
smartest 110:6,7	specifically 13:19	68:3 69:14 81:4	18:13 131:14
110:19	15:16 35:6	104:20	strength 9:8,10
smattering 83:6	spectrum 22:19	starting 42:13	13:3 14:2,3,5,15
snack 8:11 44:19	42:2	58:5 109:9 115:3	15:15 16:13,21
snacks 8:6 80:19	speech 55:14	starts 124:19	22:16 27:20 32:6
sneaks 108:12	speed 14:9 15:19	state 5:22 23:8	34:7 43:12 44:6
social 3:3 10:1	16:1,6 103:16,16	114:6	45:17 53:13,21
127:22	107:8	stated 122:16,22	54:11 60:16 66:18
socialize 35:15	spend 7:5	statement 55:10	70:17 77:16 91:2
soda 55:3 87:3	spending 56:17	states 11:9 119:18	92:11 93:4,5,7 95:6 105:21
somebody 43:9	spends 70:16	statins 93:21	120:22 125:2
46:16 66:1 70:16			120.22 123.2

[strength - tested] Page 26

131:7	success 93:1,1,3	survey 23:16	77:14 78:3,4
strengthening	successful 26:4	54:19	91:19 96:12,13
100:20	119:14 120:8	sweating 68:20	97:6 98:18 102:11
stress 34:18 35:8	121:17	swim 63:9,21	108:1 122:17
strike 108:10	successfully 20:22	swimming 63:6	131:9
strip 38:22	suddenly 108:20	90:10	talks 74:10
stroke 51:14 63:4	suffering 80:2	swims 63:13	tampa 48:22 49:1
strong 34:13 56:1	sufficient 125:7	switch 88:22	targeting 129:22
79:19 93:6	sufficiently	symptoms 53:14	tasks 30:17 32:7
stronger 69:15	125:22	65:12 74:1 77:10	taught 31:5 37:19
105:4	suggest 114:19	77:11,14 79:11	tea 44:11
strongly 114:22	suggested 34:6	syndrome 39:22	teaches 109:14
struck 46:20,21	sullivan 2:11 6:9,9	100:22	team 40:4,15,21
struggling 25:6	summarize 21:4	syndromes 128:14	41:22 112:17
stuck 61:2	24:9	system 100:20	tease 52:19
student 3:16 122:6	summer 88:19	121:20,22 124:20	techniques 14:2
studied 16:10,18	summon 43:11	systematic 19:5	14:16
37:8	sunflower 45:5	20:13 78:8	tell 48:15 49:6
studies 10:16	supplement 121:5	systemically 85:13	55:18 58:7,8 66:7
11:11,14 16:15,16	supplementation	t	73:21 88:11 91:20
16:22 17:6 100:13	16:19 122:18	t 4:1,1	103:5
103:13 122:17	supplements 17:3	table 7:20 26:8	telling 50:8 69:18
study 15:9 30:7,8	45:8	99:2,8	tells 58:10
30:12,13,16 36:10	supply 15:2,2	take 8:14 27:4	temperatures
54:19 97:10,12,18	support 34:21	40:8 43:14 76:2	68:20
97:21 99:21	47:13 124:21	76:12,20 83:19	temporarily 42:10
100:19 125:4	129:4	87:17 93:14 96:16	ten 102:13 119:7
stuff 39:17 48:10	supposed 98:9	97:2 104:7,8	tendons 85:18
48:10 93:7 108:1	111:6	106:8 130:15	101:1
110:5	sure 5:12 39:14	taken 80:21 132:3	tenleytown 41:13
stuff's 99:4	49:7 55:5 65:21	132:9	term 13:2 21:17
sturdy 99:2	72:21 73:3 87:13	takes 87:13	93:1 121:6 123:22
style 42:3	95:13	126:18 129:17	terminologies
subject 118:19	surgeons 39:16	talk 5:5 12:17	9:12
subjective 72:18	58:16,17 110:1,2	18:22 19:1 23:2	terms 54:7,8 94:11
78:1 98:11	surgeries 33:20	57:8 58:16 74:22	100:11 111:22
subjectivity 73:14	69:8	75:12,15 76:12	terrible 43:8
78:1	surgery 33:22	84:11 89:7 112:18	89:14 93:22 99:20
subjects 30:14	34:5 42:10 68:4	122:13	territory 33:15
submit 21:7 26:13	69:10,11 85:16	talked 23:3 28:10	test 11:11 14:1,8
26:20 114:22	93:20 101:7	59:10 70:4 71:1	52:2
130:16	surprise 29:5	90:7 101:9	tested 30:17 36:1
submitting 114:20	surprised 34:13	talking 46:6,9	74:15
	34:14	76:10,10,20 77:1	

[testified - threat] Page 27

testified 131:11	122:12 124:21	56:21 57:11,18,19	77:4,4,8 80:18
testify 131:6	125:6,8,14 127:15	59:17 65:7 67:21	81:3 83:8 84:12
testimony 131:8	130:5	69:18 71:19 85:1	84:12,15 86:6,18
testing 14:7 72:21	theme 86:11	88:9 91:19,21	88:21 90:4,12,16
73:3	themes 127:9	92:22 93:3,6,7	91:10,15 92:14,18
testosterone	therapeutic 67:1	97:4 99:6,10	93:13,17 94:16
101:12,20	118:2 127:7 128:6	100:9 101:10	96:8 97:4 100:13
tests 13:22 58:4	therapies 10:21	102:21 105:6,6	101:4,19 102:2,22
text 23:12	11:19 17:17 18:2	107:3 111:18	106:9,12,18 107:3
thank 6:18 8:15	19:18 65:3 90:14	127:19	107:10 110:17
9:17 12:7,13 18:9	117:7 119:22	things 14:6,9,10	111:14,20,21
28:20 29:2 36:12	therapist 34:12	15:4,22 16:5 38:3	112:5,19 113:1
41:4,5 45:18,19	therapists 48:14	47:5 48:3 56:13	115:17 116:20
50:2 67:4,7 77:5,6	48:15 64:6	58:13 59:15,18	118:9,12 124:2,10
80:8 81:2 84:3,5	therapy 22:15	61:4,6,11,12,19	125:6,8,9,14,18
84:16,16 87:20	48:13 61:10,21	64:20 65:6 66:3	125:20 126:12
95:2 102:9,9	69:4 90:9 105:10	66:12,20 67:6	127:5,19,20 128:4
111:12 112:13,17	theresa 2:17 76:3	69:22 70:1 71:19	128:9,16,17 131:8
113:12 115:9,15	there's 5:15 13:4	71:20,22 72:8	thinking 12:7 19:8
117:17,18 121:8	25:17 26:11 34:18	73:1 74:2 87:5	58:1 62:20 74:13
122:2,3 123:16,18	39:19 40:6,9 48:3	89:13 90:7,8 91:9	90:4 92:19 96:17
126:1,2,4 128:19	49:9 55:13 61:15	91:12,22 93:5,6	104:6
130:17,19 131:4	64:15 66:9 69:1,2	96:5 98:10,15,16	thinks 103:11
131:10,12,13,17	69:3 77:22 79:10	100:4,14 101:9	110:7
131:19	83:6 87:18 92:13	102:19 105:20	third 13:9 14:7
thanks 49:19 56:4	94:16 106:11	106:3,4,16 109:6	83:1
94:18 111:12,14	116:4 119:15	112:1 115:20	thirty 38:6 44:15
that's 12:22 16:18	121:12 122:17,21	120:9 122:13	thompson 2:15
17:9 23:9 26:14	125:11	126:10,13 127:8	6:20 29:9,15 54:3
38:14 39:11 43:9	they're 21:11,12	128:7,9,17	55:10,13
47:6,19 49:14	24:1 29:13 37:15	think 5:11 15:4	thorner 3:12
51:16 52:10 55:4	37:16,16 46:12	18:10 19:10 22:8	97:13 115:4,7,9
57:17 61:19 64:7	48:16 49:17 60:9	26:14,21 29:19	115:10 117:7
64:22 65:12,17	73:1 75:16 76:15	35:3 36:1 40:8,9	thorner's 30:7
69:14,21 70:2,19	76:18 94:5 100:18	40:10 43:4 49:9	thought 26:13
74:7 77:2 86:10	106:19 110:1,2,5	50:3,21 52:7 53:2	28:5,18 38:8,16
87:11 90:12,13	118:14 131:15	53:4 54:21 55:17	40:17 50:17 91:15
93:3,8,10 94:8	they've 88:8	56:9 58:20 62:7	98:10,13 99:10
96:18,22 97:1	116:16 124:13	62:16 63:1 64:1,2	101:10 104:6,10
101:14 103:9	thigh 68:2	64:5,11,18 66:13	117:4
108:11,15 109:13	thin 43:19 69:12	67:8 70:4,6,21	thoughts 42:4
111:7,10 115:13	104:22	71:7,22 72:6,19	62:22
116:6,6,8,18	thing 27:11 37:22	74:4,7,19 75:5,18	threat 41:20
118:13,14 122:11	38:14 52:3,18	75:20,22 76:4,7	

threatening 94:9	12:17 18:20 19:1	transcriber 133:1	118:9 121:16
three 13:16 31:10	20:22 21:5,15	transcript 133:3	125:19
35:20 40:20 44:17	22:18 24:18 25:20	transitioning	treats 73:18
53:8 63:4 67:2	26:6,12,21 27:4	122:8	trek 29:3
68:5 79:4 80:5,6	29:3 42:3 43:7,10	translate 56:20	tremendous
81:13 82:3 86:12	47:18 50:17 76:22	61:20	117:15
86:19 88:7 103:17	77:11 83:12 86:11	translated 62:12	tremendously
114:14,17 124:12	89:7 90:17 91:19	81:9	97:22
130:15	113:12,18 114:21	transparent 114:2	trend 86:13
thumbs 18:17	119:14 129:21	129:7	trial 2:20,21 37:9
28:7 51:2	130:2,18 131:6	transportation	trials 88:6 130:8
thursday 1:7	today's 5:16 18:15	43:14 120:3,4	trichophyton
tied 36:21 40:8	21:14	travel 23:9	99:12 100:9
till 46:3 48:21	toe 108:19,20	traveled 28:22	tried 120:1
80:5,6 112:8	109:8	111:16	tries 66:1
time 7:5,13,22	toenails 100:1	traveling 29:5	trip 49:3
10:10 13:4 18:16	toes 33:21,22	treat 6:5 9:6,7	tripped 32:13
22:4 24:20 25:1	34:10,15	10:17,21 11:20	trouble 18:16 24:3
25:17 28:7 29:4	tofu 45:5	12:1,19 22:14	24:5 28:6 99:9
34:8 40:3 50:10	told 40:3 46:5,12	65:3 79:14,15	true 47:15 132:6
51:19 56:17 58:2	69:12 80:19 102:4	92:15 96:18 103:1	trust 66:11
60:14 62:2 63:5	124:6	103:10 107:17	try 23:13 51:4
68:16 71:5 74:10	tolerate 11:21	113:2 119:22	65:9 101:20 109:3
76:13,20,22 79:13	tommy 1:12	127:14,17,17	112:20 130:9
82:6,10 88:20	tools 10:14,15	128:5 130:3	trying 31:21 46:10
89:17,22 94:4	76:16	treated 93:11	49:15 71:22 111:1
99:6 102:8 111:13	top 49:22 58:17	99:14 128:8	121:17
114:16 123:4	topic 102:15	treating 73:20,22	tuft's 3:18 123:20
124:5 126:8 127:7	topics 7:8 21:15	treatment 4:6	tumors 100:7
127:13 128:11	23:4 26:1 113:17	12:11,12 16:9	tunnel 100:22
129:9,18	total 114:10	17:8 18:2,4 19:9	turn 99:3,8 107:20
timed 14:10	touch 46:19	19:10 33:19 49:16	turned 38:13
timekeeper 80:4	touched 83:8	77:18 79:12 85:15	turns 70:1
times 40:20 46:5	tough 112:18	91:7,18 96:12	twenty 80:5
67:2 79:15 99:14	toxic 105:12	101:5 103:7,8,9	two 7:8 8:2 9:12
119:8	track 114:16	104:2 107:13	21:7,14 31:3
tiny 27:11 99:16	tracks 38:3	108:2 118:21	33:20 39:15 40:20
tired 39:8 83:18	tradeoffs 102:22	122:2,15 123:11	41:20 46:4,9 48:8
tireless 41:17	trainer 34:6 39:1	125:7	49:3,4 58:15
tiring 43:11	training 64:6 88:6	treatments 7:10	64:18 67:1 68:17
tissue 101:1	126:6	12:21 16:10,12	71:19,20,22 73:1
toast 44:11	transcribed 8:16	19:17 22:9,11,20	78:12 86:12 96:5
today 5:5,9 7:4,15	114:1	90:5 91:1 93:18	97:18,19,20
8:12 9:12 12:2,6		102:11 117:2	101:16 108:14

[two - ways] Page 29

110:1 113:17	122:8 123:20	villalba 3:6 55:2,5	78:10 79:16,22
115:20	unknown 15:5	84:16 86:9,12,22	83:10,13 84:11
tylenol 97:2	upper 60:16	87:11 96:11,20	86:22 90:4 93:11
type 24:7,15 57:22	uptake 45:14	104:16	95:11 102:4,16
100:5 116:9	urgency 98:14	virginia 3:13 30:6	106:6 107:12
types 11:18 17:3	urinary 98:14	97:14 99:15	108:6 118:11
51:5 73:3 102:19	urologist 101:18	115:11	121:21 126:9
105:22 130:13	use 8:11 11:9 19:5	visit 61:13	131:4,10,13
typewriting 132:5	36:11 44:3 54:7,8	vitamin 44:9	wanted 40:16 63:1
typical 31:1	56:7 76:17 93:1	122:18	63:8 67:21 76:4
u	122:18 123:11	voice 12:3 21:2	122:13 124:1
	129:9	51:8 70:19 79:4	129:9
u.s. 1:2 120:14	useful 21:11,12	83:13,18,22 84:5	wanting 61:12,18
ultimately 18:3	45:8 59:4	95:18 96:1 104:7	wants 75:19
73:15	user 20:5	104:11	102:19
um 55:12 57:13	usually 23:9 28:20	volunteer 83:14	ward 41:13
62:5 63:18,22	123:4,11	83:21	warm 35:8,9,15
71:13 81:18 83:8	uva 36:10	volunteered 30:5	warning 86:1
89:15,15 97:3,3	v	vulnerable 120:12	warrior 41:17
un 121:20,21		W	washed 31:19
unable 55:2	vaccine 100:16,18		washington 3:17
unbelievable	vaidya 2:16 6:21	wait 35:22 52:8,9	122:7
106:9	113:11 117:18	waiting 109:5	wasn't 66:6 68:16
uncommon 105:1	121:8 122:3	walk 32:17 33:6	99:19,19
underlying 85:12	123:16 126:2	34:15 37:16 47:10	wasting 40:3
undermine 32:9	128:19 130:19,21	63:8 77:16,18	67:15 68:21
	1 === 21 2(0.1() 1111.4	70.10.107.0	07:13 08:21
understand 9:16	vail 39:10 111:4	79:18 107:9	watch 40:16
9:22 17:14,16	valley 68:8	walked 38:13	
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22	walked 38:13 walker 46:17	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9	watch 40:16
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional 42:22	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12 14:22 19:6 66:18	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22 want 17:16 20:7	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6 28:8 40:6 45:8
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional 42:22 united 11:8	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12 14:22 19:6 66:18 varying 91:3,5	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22 want 17:16 20:7 21:16 25:9 29:9	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6 28:8 40:6 45:8 52:1 61:5,17
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional 42:22 united 11:8 universal 124:18	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12 14:22 19:6 66:18 varying 91:3,5 vegetables 45:7	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22 want 17:16 20:7 21:16 25:9 29:9 32:8,17 37:18	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6 28:8 40:6 45:8 52:1 61:5,17 62:10,11 64:4 67:22 73:21 78:8 80:10,10 83:16,16
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional 42:22 united 11:8 universal 124:18 universally 83:5	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12 14:22 19:6 66:18 varying 91:3,5 vegetables 45:7 veins 98:6	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22 want 17:16 20:7 21:16 25:9 29:9 32:8,17 37:18 40:7 47:20,21	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6 28:8 40:6 45:8 52:1 61:5,17 62:10,11 64:4 67:22 73:21 78:8 80:10,10 83:16,16 91:15 92:18 94:4
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional 42:22 united 11:8 universal 124:18 universally 83:5 universities 58:4	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12 14:22 19:6 66:18 varying 91:3,5 vegetables 45:7 veins 98:6 viable 102:2	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22 want 17:16 20:7 21:16 25:9 29:9 32:8,17 37:18 40:7 47:20,21 52:18,22 54:7	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6 28:8 40:6 45:8 52:1 61:5,17 62:10,11 64:4 67:22 73:21 78:8 80:10,10 83:16,16 91:15 92:18 94:4 96:15 112:19
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional 42:22 united 11:8 universal 124:18 universally 83:5 universities 58:4 university 3:12,14	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12 14:22 19:6 66:18 varying 91:3,5 vegetables 45:7 veins 98:6 viable 102:2 vice 128:22	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22 want 17:16 20:7 21:16 25:9 29:9 32:8,17 37:18 40:7 47:20,21 52:18,22 54:7 57:16 59:8 60:15	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6 28:8 40:6 45:8 52:1 61:5,17 62:10,11 64:4 67:22 73:21 78:8 80:10,10 83:16,16 91:15 92:18 94:4 96:15 112:19 120:19 128:17
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional 42:22 united 11:8 universal 124:18 universally 83:5 universities 58:4 university 3:12,14 3:17,18 30:6	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12 14:22 19:6 66:18 varying 91:3,5 vegetables 45:7 veins 98:6 viable 102:2 vice 128:22 viewpoints 26:3	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22 want 17:16 20:7 21:16 25:9 29:9 32:8,17 37:18 40:7 47:20,21 52:18,22 54:7 57:16 59:8 60:15 62:6 65:4,9 66:21	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6 28:8 40:6 45:8 52:1 61:5,17 62:10,11 64:4 67:22 73:21 78:8 80:10,10 83:16,16 91:15 92:18 94:4 96:15 112:19 120:19 128:17 ways 13:20 14:16
9:22 17:14,16 72:17 76:14,18 81:14 101:11 understanding 10:11 11:18,20 19:13 21:19 73:16 94:6 unfamiliar 33:14 unintentional 42:22 united 11:8 universal 124:18 universally 83:5 universities 58:4 university 3:12,14	valley 68:8 valuable 18:22 31:6 vantage 49:13 93:18 varied 14:9 16:20 16:22 35:10 64:7 varies 79:21 various 10:6,12 14:22 19:6 66:18 varying 91:3,5 vegetables 45:7 veins 98:6 viable 102:2 vice 128:22	walked 38:13 walker 46:17 walking 14:9 15:19 16:1,6 53:12,20 66:17 67:18 77:15 78:19 92:8 95:16 103:15 103:16 107:5 wall 49:22 want 17:16 20:7 21:16 25:9 29:9 32:8,17 37:18 40:7 47:20,21 52:18,22 54:7 57:16 59:8 60:15	watch 40:16 water 34:5,17,20 34:20 35:3,8,9,12 35:15,17 36:5 48:20 49:1,5,6 63:12,21 waves 5:12 way 5:5,14 13:6 28:8 40:6 45:8 52:1 61:5,17 62:10,11 64:4 67:22 73:21 78:8 80:10,10 83:16,16 91:15 92:18 94:4 96:15 112:19 120:19 128:17

[ways - wow] Page 30

72:20 73:6,12	85:21 109:7	117:22 118:19	woods 108:19
75:6,7,9 76:17	weeks 33:5 48:8	127:6,19 129:7	woodward 7:1
78:7	68:17	130:6,8,15	word 12:22 39:15
wayside 39:7	weigh 88:7	we've 20:16 24:22	46:1 48:19
weak 37:6 38:19	weight 34:9 42:22	25:16 26:6 64:12	words 76:4,14,17
43:5,10 59:18	60:20 61:2 103:19	64:19 67:5,8 72:6	86:3 103:3
67:22 69:11 86:14	welcome 4:3 7:2	91:19 101:9	work 5:6,14 6:13
weakening 58:9	8:19 27:7	104:20,22 108:1	11:11 18:18 25:4
weaker 37:3,5,6	wen 2:13 6:15	110:22 118:10	37:11,13 38:12
38:20 108:6,6,7,8	108:3	130:5	41:16,22 42:1,16
108:8	went 26:5 38:12	what's 22:11	43:1 50:13 52:7
weakest 58:12	58:19,21 60:17	39:17 48:1 54:17	58:10,12 61:9,21
weakness 5:19	68:21 97:1 98:7	55:7 58:9,14 69:2	66:8 78:15 81:15
15:12 21:18,20,21	98:19 99:21 100:1	78:17 98:19 100:6	81:17 82:16,19
21:22 22:1,5,7,10	108:19	104:6 105:7,15	83:4,9,14,14,21
22:12 47:11,17	weren't 105:4	112:22 130:10	89:12 92:5 102:3
48:4,6 52:17 53:1	120:8	who's 46:18 87:17	106:15,15 109:16
53:13,22 54:12,12	we'd 65:4 72:10	104:17,18 121:2	116:8,10 117:1
54:20,21 55:4,8	91:17	wide 20:18,19	worked 31:13
55:17,18 56:6	we'll 7:21 18:6,18	22:19	41:14 46:2 94:5
66:18 70:7,8	23:17 24:3,20	widely 13:5 14:12	working 11:12
71:18 72:2,13	25:12,18 29:22	wife 40:2,15 41:3	35:18 40:13 53:8
73:8 81:19 84:13	30:2 39:1 46:19	87:12,16 88:12	62:2 63:7,12 67:3
85:11 86:8,20	47:1 50:10 51:19	wild 45:6	69:14 105:3
91:2 92:11 94:22	52:9,22 57:22	willing 9:18 11:21	115:19 116:22
95:1,7 101:20	59:9,12,14,16	12:4 107:16	123:21 130:5,8
103:1 131:7	71:10,11,11 74:3	window 32:13	131:16
weary 47:8	80:15,15 82:6	wine 31:19	works 12:10 66:1
weather 5:4 43:7	89:8,8 92:17	winter 88:19	world 42:7 43:17
43:8	93:14,14 97:9	wish 59:19 60:8	58:17 110:20
web 11:2 23:15,22	115:8 121:9	65:8 90:22 92:14	125:12
24:4,7,15,18	we're 10:1 12:19	96:5	worried 47:4
26:22 27:5 29:14	17:9 18:20 21:18	witness 118:3	worries 22:5
54:2,4	23:3,12,16,19	wobbly 43:5	worry 52:3 103:4
webcast 2:15 6:21	24:15 25:2 27:9	woke 98:13	worse 15:10 33:16
8:17 21:6 24:1,8	27:14 29:20 36:21	woman 38:4,7	86:8,9 104:11,14
29:10 55:11	51:3 52:18 55:16	women 58:5	117:12
webinar 120:2	58:1 59:4 64:14	104:22 111:20,21	worth 111:10
website 8:18 21:3	71:22 74:4 76:7	women's 80:9 wonderful 110:11	worthy 36:6 wouldn't 27:17
21:8 26:14,19 102:18 119:15	76:12,21 77:14 78:2,4 81:4,6	wondering 56:12	47:12 83:20 88:20
120:10 131:18,18	86:11 91:14 93:9	won't 24:8 58:11	wow 41:8 75:3
week 35:20 63:12	98:18 102:12	59:8 88:14 94:18	108:8
63:17 67:2 70:17	103:2 113:3,12	102:10 120:10	100.0
03.17 07.2 70.17	103.2 113.3,12	102.10 120.10	

[wrap - zero] Page 31

	,
wraps 130:21 wrists 101:1 write 84:2 written 37:19	you'll 27:20 28:13 28:14 29:11 38:20 39:1 53:8 58:11 86:18 105:20 you're 22:6 24:3,4 24:12,15,18 25:11 26:20,21 27:10,12 28:13,14,14,15,15 28:16 29:5,7,7 37:6,20 38:19,19 40:17 45:15 47:3 47:4,5 49:18 52:16 54:9 56:7 56:21 58:7 59:11 74:20,21 75:11 90:7,14,17 93:2,5 94:19 96:16 98:21 98:21 102:16 104:8 105:19 106:11 108:13,18 109:5,8,8 111:11 131:9 you've 23:3 39:14 42:18 64:17 70:20 74:9 100:5,6 109:18 z zeke 111:5 zero 66:6 78:13
yogurt 44:22 young 30:14 58:5 98:18,22	