



Nasal Polyps Facts and Figures

[Nasal polyps](#) can develop from chronic (long-term) inflammation and swelling in the sinuses. Nasal polyps can make breathing and daily activities difficult.

- People with respiratory diseases – such as asthma, chronic rhinosinusitis, or aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease (AERD) – have a greater chance of having nasal polyps.¹
- Nasal polyps can be associated with **chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS)**.
 - CRS is a common medical condition that affects up to 12 out of 100 adults. In the U.S., this equals about 32 million adults.^{2,3}
- There are 2 major types of CRS, divided based on the presence or absence of nasal polyps (NP):
 - Chronic rhinosinusitis *with* nasal polyps (CRSwNP)
 - Chronic rhinosinusitis *without* nasal polyps (CRSsNP)
- Up to 30 out of 100 people with CRS have nasal polyps. In the U.S., this equals about 10 million adults.¹
- As many as 67 out of 100 people with nasal polyps also have asthma.⁴
- Nasal polyps are rare in children. On average, people with nasal polyps are diagnosed between ages 40 and 60 years.¹
 - Men are more likely than women to develop nasal polyps. Some studies report that for every 2 women affected by nasal polyps, there are 3 men affected by nasal polyps.¹
- Researchers estimate that **nasal polyps** cost the U.S. health care system \$5.7 billion per year.⁵
 - Annual health care costs for people with nasal polyps are \$11,057 higher than for people without chronic rhinosinusitis. This equals about \$30 more each day per year.⁵

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References

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