

Sharing best practices on integrative approach to rare diseases in different countries



Republic of Macedonia

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Strategies for rare diseases

- *According to the New RDs program introduced in RM rare diseases are defined as less than 1:20 000*
- *Many rare diseases are covered by specific programs:*
 - GH deficiency*
 - Familial colon carcinoma*
 - Cystic fibrosis*
 - Rare malignant diseases*
 - Congenital heart malformations*
 - Immunodeficiencies*



Program for treatment of rare diseases

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M Gausher	1:50 000-100 000
Hereditary angioedema	1: 5 000
Multiple myeloma	5:100 000
Phenylketonuria	1:20 000-1:100 000
Myelodysplastic syndrome ?	
Acromegaly	1:15 000
Gatrointestinal stromal tumors GIST	14.5:1 000 000
Gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors	2.5-5:100 000
Mucopolysacharidosis	1:25 000 (1:150 000)
Hereditary tyrosinemia	1:100 000
Galactosemia	1:260 00-1:500 000
Hereditary fructose intolerance	1:20 000

Funding of actions, regarding rare diseases



How different issues, concerning RDs are funded:

- ***Prenatal screening***
- ***Neonatal screening***
- ***Diagnostic genetic services-Health fund, scientific projects***
MANU, Pediatric Clinic
- ***Treatment (clinical management)-Health fund***
- ***Orphan drugs- Health fund, donations***
Mucopolysaccharidoses
M. Gaucher-donation
- ***Rehabilitation – Health fund***
Center for physical rehabilitation, nonspecific
Center for care and early intervention in children with delayed development
- ***Social care - Project , Humanitarian aid***
Day care centers for children with different causes of mental impairment including syndromes

Provision of information for rare diseases

- *Availability of website-based information web-site
“pediatric health”*
- *Availability of an official list of RDs
Preparation in process*



Research on rare diseases



- *Availability of research program for RDs*
Scientific projects - international collaboration

OI

Cistinuria

Tubulopathies

Neonatal diabetes

Other

Prevention



- *Folic acid*
- *Prenatal screening*
 - *Major malformations, compulsory ultrasound check up*
- *Neonatal screening*
- *Delay of diagnosis*
 - *Training of doctors*
- *Other preventive practices*
 - *Prevention of fractures in OI by therapy with bisphosphonates*
 - *Prenatal diagnosis of CAH for early treatment*
 - *Prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal abnormalities*

Specialised social services

- *Therapeutic Recreational Programmes*
- *Services aimed at the integration of patients in daily life*



Empowerment of patients organisations



- *Support to the activities of patient organisations*
 - Cystic fibrosis*
 - GH deficient children*
 - Initiative for RDs parent organization*
- *Representation and consultation of patient organisations*

Experience

size of the country	-
centralized care	+

Diagnostic tools

biochemistry	-
molecular diagnostics	+

Therapy

medication (CAH, storage diseases)	
devices	-
surgery	±
specialized programmes	±

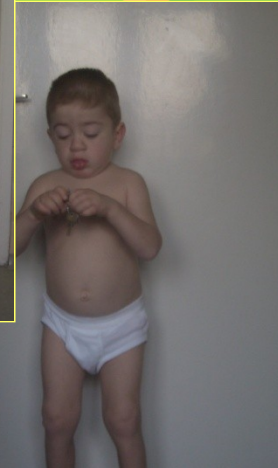


Dysmorphology unit Paediatric Clinic



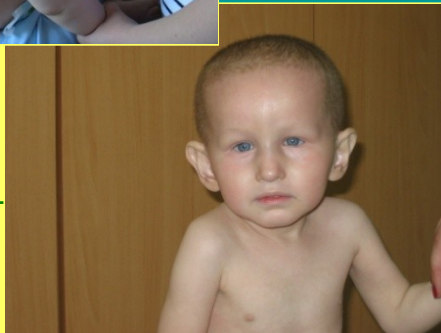
Detection of rare syndroms

Williams
Prader Willi
VCF syndrome



Detection of extremely rare syndroms

Cohen syndrom
Alstrom syndrom
Syndromic obesity
Sexual ambiguities



In collaboration with

EUROPLAN

European Project for Rare Diseases National Plans Development



Expertise

Paediatric Clinic - diagnosis and treatment

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
(Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo)
Hemoglobinopathies
Cystic fibrosis
Osteogenesis imperfecta
Rare multimalformative syndroms
Hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemias
Sexual ambiguities
Rare tubulopathies
Immunodeficiencies
Rare neurologic disorders

MANU-Molecular diagnosis

Cystic fibrosis
Hemoglobinopathies
Haemophilia
Haemochromatosis
Fragile X Syndrome
Male infertility
Cystinuria
Muscular dystrophy
Spinocerebellar ataxia
Spinal muscular
Huntington disease
Androgen insensitivity

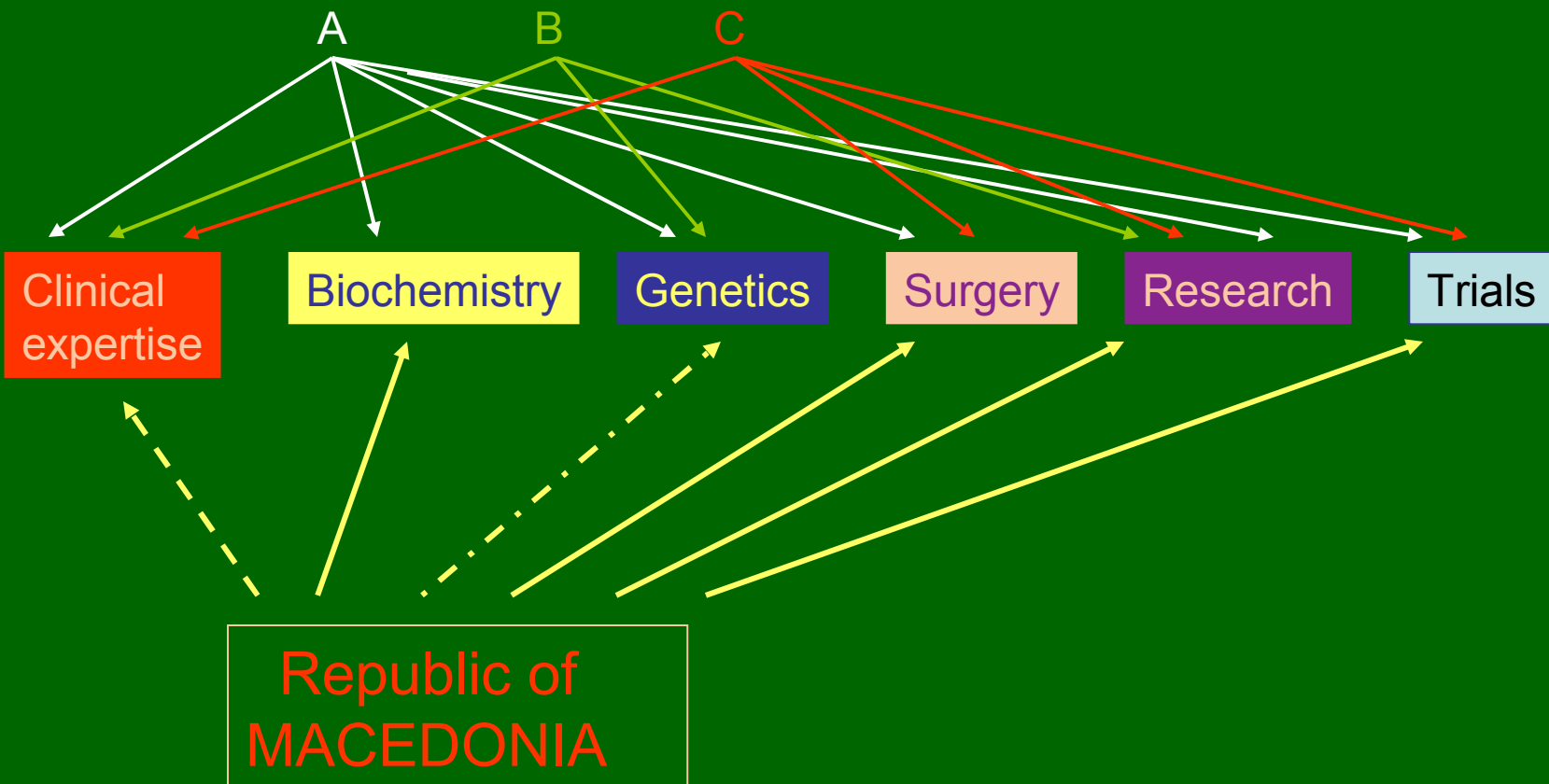
Faculty of Pharmacy

Familial Colon
Carcinoma



SUGGESTIONS

Networking within the region



Challenges

- To cover rare or extremely rare diseases?
- To cover “promising” patients?
- How to set up priorities (diagnosis, treatment or rehabilitation)?
- How to provide justice with limited financial resources?
- How to present “cost-benefit” issues?
- **How to create centers of excellence, and how to transfer patients**

