

Orphanet disability project: key findings

Inserm, US14

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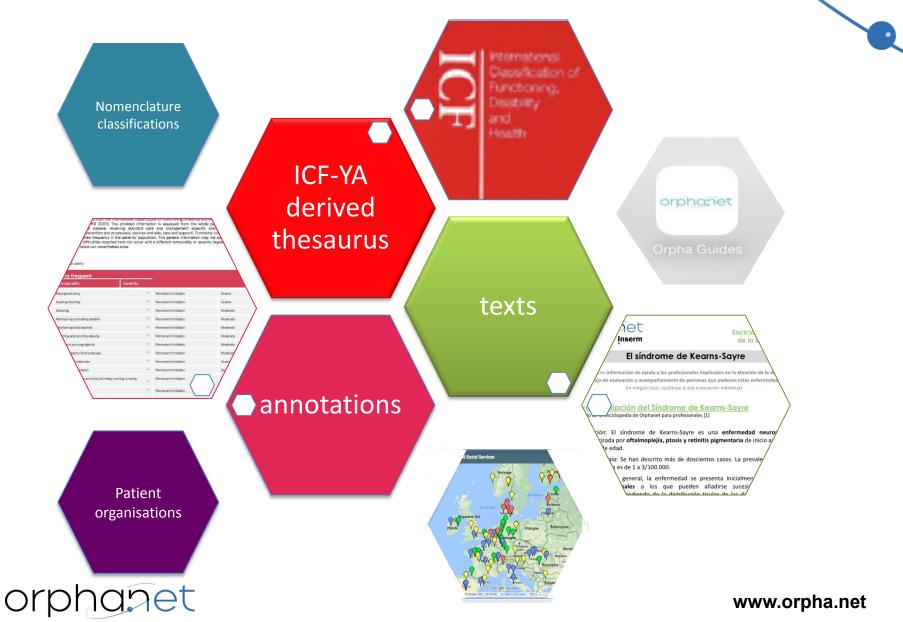
La science pour la santé _____ From science to health

Why Orphanet disability project?

- Lack of information on disability associated with rare diseases and the need for compensation result in a negative impact on social care for persons suffering of a RD, with a risk of isolation, and exclusion.
- There is no literature on the functional consequences of rare diseases.
- Paramedical and social sector practitionners should benefit from information allowing to evaluate the needs of RD patients.
- Compensation systems should benefit from information allowing to anticipate the solutions the most adapted to situations faced by persons suffering from a RD



Orphanet disability project



RD disability database: methodology

Orphanet Functionning Thesaurus

- 139 items in 10 domains + environement items
- Based on CIF-YA (WHO 2007)
- In 7 languages

Questionnaire

- Derived form the thesaurus
- Can be adapted for evaluation purposes
- In English, French and German
- Allowing to describe
 - Frequency : Very frequent, Frequent, Occasional
 - Severity: Complete, Severe, Moderate, Low
 - Temporality: Permanent, Transient, Episodic, Acquisition delay

• Annotations and texts made with the contribution of:

- Medical experts
- Medical-social sector professionals
- Patient organisations

Target

Annotations: ~1000 more prevalent RD Texts: 40 texts produced/year

Functionning thesaurus

Orphanet disability thesaurus		ICF-CY	Eatin
Inderstanding	dl	Learning and applying knowledge	Drin
Watching	d110	Watching	Mana
Listening	d115	Listening	assist
Learning	d130-d159	Basic learning	Interpersonal r
Acquiring language	d133	Acquiring language	
Learning to read	d140	Learning to read	Inter
Learning to write	d145	Learning to write	
Learning to calculate	d150	Learning to calculate	Maki
Applying knowledge	d160-d179	Applying knowledge	Main
Focusing attention	d160		Deal
Reading	d166	Focusing attention Reading	Enga
Writing	d170	Writing	Enga
	d172		Daily activities
Calculating	d172	Calculating	Hous
Solving problems	Contraction of the second s	Solving problems	
communication with others	d3	Communication	
Receiving messages	d310-d329	Communicating-receiving	
Receiving spoken messages	d310	Communication with - receiving - spoken messages	L
Receiving messages in sign language	d320	Communication with - receiving - formal sign language messages	Educ
Receiving nonverbal messages	d315	Communication with - receiving - nonverbal messages	Date
Receiving written messages	d325	Communication with - receiving - written messages	
Producing messages	d330-d349	Communicating-producing	
Speaking	d330	Speaking	
Producing messages in sign language	d340	Producing messages in formal sign language	
Producing nonverbal messages	d335	Producing nonverbal messages	
Writing messages	d345	Writing messages	
Participating in a conversation	d350	Conversation	
Using communication devices	d360	Using communication devices and techniques	
fotor skills	d410-d429	Changing and maintaining body position	
	d430-d449	Carrying, moving and handling objects	
	d450	Walking	<u> </u>
	d455	Moving around	
	d410	Changing basic body position	Word
Changing body position	d420	Transferring oneself	won
Standing	d4104	Standing	
Sitting	d4104	Sitting	
Bending	d4105	Bending	
2	d420	2	
Transferring		Transferring oneself	L
Maintaining body position	d415	Maintaining a body position	
Maintaining a standing position	d4154	Maintaining a standing position	
Maintaining head position	d4155	Maintaining head position	
Using objects	d430-d449	Carrying, moving and handling objects	Life
Reaching and catching objects	d4452	Reaching	
	d4455	Catching	
Lifting and carrying objects	d430	Lifting and carrying objects	
Handling objects (fine hand use)	d440	Fine hand use	
Walking	d450	Walking	
Walking short distances	d4500	Walking short distances	Social life
Walking long distances	d4501	Walking long distances	Taki
Performing vigorous activities (climbing stairs, climbing, running, jumping, swimming,)	d455	Moving around	Playi
foving around	d460	Moving around in different locations	-
to the stored	d470-d489	Moving around using transportation	Socia
Moving around within the home	d4600	Moving around using transportation Moving around within the home	Pract
moving around within the nome	d4601		Parti
Moving around outside the home	d4602	Moving around within buildings other than home	Trav
Moving around using transportation		Moving around outside the home and other buildings	
Moting ground using transportation	d470-d489	Moving around using transportation	
Using transportation	d470	Using transportation	

Self-care	d5	Self-care
Washing oneself	d510	Washing oneself
Skin, tooth, nail, hair, genital hygiene	d520	Caring for body parts
Regulating urination	d5300	Regulating urination
Regulating defecation	d5301	Regulating defecation
Dressing/undressing	d540	Dressing
Eating	d550	Eating
Drinking	d560	Drinking
Managing one's health (diet, medications, needs,		
assistance, monitoring)	d570	Looking after one's health
Interpersonal relations	d7	Interpersonal interactions and relationships
	d710-d729	General interpersonal interactions
Interacting with other people	d740	Formal social relationships
• · · ·	d750	Informal social relationships
Making/keeping friends	d7500	Informal relationships with friends
Maintaining family relationships	d760	Family relationships
Dealing with strangers	d730	Relating with strangers
Engaging in and maintaining intimate relationships	d770	Intimate relationships
	d7702	
Engaging in sexual relationships Daily activities	01102	Sexual relationships
	36	Demostic life
Household	d6	Domestic life
Shopping	d6200	Shopping
Cooking/Preparing meals	d630	Preparing meals
Doing housework	d640	Doing housework
Looking after/helping others	d660	Assisting others
Education	d810-d839	Education
Edicator	d840	Apprenticeship (work preparation)
Attending preschool	d815	Preschool education
Attending school in the general environment		
Attending school in an adapted mainstream/	d820	School education
special environment		
Learning a profession (Vocational	d825	Vocational training
training/Apprenticeship) in the general		
environment	d840	Apprenticeship (work preparation)
Learning a profession (Vocational	d825	Vocational training
training/Apprenticeship) in an adapted		
mainstream/special environment	d840	Apprenticeship (work preparation)
Accessing higher education	d830	Higher education
	d845	Acquiring, keeping and terminating a job
Work and economic life	d850	Remunerative employment
	d860-d879	Economic life
Engaging in paid work in the regular	4000-4075	according int
environment		
Engaging in paid work in a supported/	d850	Remunerative employment
sheltered environment		
	d8450	Section combound
Seeking employment	d8450 d8451	Seeking employment
Performing professional tasks		Maintaining a job
Handling money	d860	Basic economic transactions
Life management	d2	General tasks and demands
Undertaking a single task	d210	Undertaking a single task
Undertaking multiple tasks	d220	Undertaking multiple tasks
Carrying out daily routine	d230	Carrying out daily routine
Handling stress/responsabilities/emergencies	d240	Handling stress and other psychological deman
Controlling one's own behaviour	d250	Managing one's own behaviour
Social life	d9	Community, social and civic life
Taking part in community life	d910	Community life
	d8803	Shared cooperative play
	40000	
Playing with others		Play
Playing with others	d9200 d9205	Play Socializing
Playing with others Socializing	d9200 d9205	Socializing
Playing with others Socializing Practicing sport	d9200 d9205 d9201	Socializing Sports
Playing with others Socializing	d9200 d9205	Socializing

Provide information to health-social sector

Rare diseases

Search Classifications Genes

Disability Encyclopaedia for patients

Encyclopaedia for professionals Emergency guidelines Sources/procedures

ORPHA:861 Treacher-Collins syndrome

Search for a disease and its functional consequences

Homepage >Rare diseases > Disability

treacher

(*) mandatory field

Disease name

Orpha number

: Activity limitation/acticoation restriction is described according to the <u>Ornhanet Functioning Thessurus</u>, derived and adopted from the international Classification of Functioning, <u>Desbilly</u> and Health – Children and Youth (ICF-CY, WHO 2007). The provided information is assessed from the whole patients' population affected by the disease, receiving standard care and management (specific and/or symothesitumanagement, prevention and prophysiks, devices and aids, care and support, Functional consequences are organized by their frequency in the alterist's population. This general information may not apoly to specific cases. Some difficulties reported here can occur with a different temporality or severity degree, and others that are not listed can nevertheless arise.

Search

Loss of an ability

	Temporality	Severity
Hearing/listening	Permanent limitation	Moderate
Hearing/listening	Acquisition delay	Severe
Acquiring language	Acquisition delay	Moderate
Learning to read	Permanent limitation	Low
Learning to read	Acquisition delay	Low
Learning to write	Permanent limitation	Low
Reading	Acquisition delay	Low
Writing	Acquisition delay	Low
Receiving spoken messages	Permanent limitation	Moderate
Receiving spoken messages	Acquisition delay	Severe
Receiving written messages	Acquisition delay	Low
Speaking	Permanent limitation	Low
Speaking	Acquisition delay	Severe
Writing messages	Acquisition delay	Low
Participating in a conversation	Permanent limitation	Severe
Participating in a conversation	Acquisition delay	Severe
Using communication devices	Permanent limitation	Severe
Using communication devices	Acquisition delay	Severe
Caring for body parts (skin, teeth, nails, hair, genitals)	Permanent limitation	Moderate

Frequent			
	Temporality	Severity	
Acquiring language	Permanent limitation	Low	
Receiving nonverbal messages	Permanent limitation	Unspecified	
Producing nonverbal messages	Permanent limitation	Unspecified	
Eating	Permanent limitation	Moderate	
Handling emotions and mood	Permanent limitation	Moderate	
Learning a profession (vocational training/apprenticeship) in the standard environment	Acquisition delay	Moderate	
Accessing higher education	Acquisition delay	Moderate	
Engaging in paid work in a standard environment	Permanent limitation	Moderate	
Taking part in community life	Permanent limitation	Unspecified	
Participating in the arts and cultural activities	Permanent limitation	Unspecified	
Travelling	Permanent limitation	Unspecified	

Occasional			
	Temporality	Severity	
Seeing/watching	Permanent limitation	Unspecified	
Hearing/listening	Permanent limitation	Severe	
Hearing/listening	Acquisition delay	Low	
Receiving spoken messages	Permanent limitation	Severe	
Receiving spoken messages	Acquisition delay	Low	
Motor skills	Acquisition delay	Low	
Staying awake	Permanent limitation	Unspecified	
Performing professional tasks	Permanent limitation	Moderate	
Socializing	Permanent limitation	Unspecified	
Practicing sports	Permanent limitation	Unspecifica	

Environmental factors

= Following are the environmental factors that should be addressed in order to improve the functioning or limit the restrictions deriving from this disease.

Food Sound intensity Sound quality

Source: Pr Marie-Paule VAZQUEZ[Expert]_Pr David GENEVIEV/Expert]_Pr Françoise DENOYELLE[Expert]_Association Coline[Patient organisation] Last update: 2026/2021

Additional information

 Further information
 Specialised Social Services

 > Disease(s)/group of diseases
 > Eurordis directory

Article for general public
 Disability factsheet

Orphanet Disability



Disability factsheets collection

orphanet

Encyclopédie Orphanet du handicap

Ataxie télangiectasie Syndrome de Louis-Bar

Cette fiche rassemble des informations susceptibles d'aider les professionnels du handicap dans leur travail d'évaluation et d'accompagnement des personnes atteintes de maladies rares. Elle ne se substitue pas à une évaluation individuelle.

L'ataxie télangiectasie en bref

Adapté de l'Encyclopédie Orphanet pour les professionnels [1]

 Définition: L'ataxie télangiectasie associe un déficit immunitaire mixte sévère - portant surtout sur l'immunité humorale - à une ataxie cérébelleuse progressive. Elle est caractérisée par des signes neurologiques, des télangiectasies, une sensibilité accrue aux infections et un risque augmenté de cancers.

• Épidémiologie : La prévalence moyenne est d'environ 1/100 000 enfants.

• Clinique : La sévérité des atteintes neurologique, immunitaire et pulmonaire est très variable d'une personne à l'autre. La maladie débute habituellement vers l'âge de 1 à 2 ans par des mouvements anormaux de la tête et des troubles de l'équilibre, puis de l'élocution (dysarthrie) et des mouvements oculaires (apraxie oculomotrice). Mauvaise coordination des mouvements (apraxie) et tremblement des extrémités peuvent apparaître vers 9-10 ans et s'aggravent progressivement. Une choréoathétose est assez fréquente. Dans la plupart des cas, l'intelligence est normale ; environ 30 % des personnes ont des difficultés d'apprentissage ou un déficit intellectuel modéré. Les télangiectasies cutanéomuqueuses apparaissent entre 3 et 6 ans, voire à l'adolescence. Le déficit immunitaire est à l'origine d'infections à répétition des sinus et des poumons, ces dernières pouvant provoquer des bronchectasies. Les fausses-routes contribuent également aux infections pulmonaires. Une pneumopathie interstitielle est parfois présente. Il existe une augmentation relative de la fréquence des cancers par rapport à la population générale. Un retard de croissance est assez fréquent.

 Étiologie : L'ataxie télangiectasie est une maladie récessive autosomique due à l'inactivation par mutation du gène ATM (11q22.3). Ce gène dont l'expression est ubiquitaire, code pour une proténie kinase jouant un rôle clé dans le contrôle de la réparation des cassures doublebrin (CDB) de l'ADN, notamment dans les cellules de Purkinje cérébelleuses et dans les cellules endothéliales (cérébrales, cutanées et conjonctivales). Une forme variante, rare, l'ATLD (AtaxiaTelangiectasia Like Disorder) est due à l'inactivation du gène MRE11 (11q21), dont le produit intervient aussi dans la réparation des CDB.

 Prise en charge et pronostic : La prise en charge, symptomatique, repose sur la kinésithérapie, l'orthophonie et le traitement des infections (antibiotiques, injections d'immunoglobulines) et des complications pulmonaires. Les bêta-bloquants peuvent diminuer les tremblements et améliorer la réalisation des gestes fins. La radiothérapie et certaines chimiothérapies doivent être utilisées avec prudence à cause de la sensibilité aux

Description of disease

Disability situations

Living with a disability Consequences on: -daily life, -family, -social sphere, -scholarship, -professional life

Aids to limit or prevent disabilities

-paramedical sector profesionals to involve,

-social workers,

- -specialised services,
- -technical, familial, social, scholar aids...
- Link to « Living with a rare disease in France » document

Le handicap au cours de l'ataxie télangiectasie Adapté de l'Encyclopédie Orphanet Grand Public [2]

• Quelles situations de handicap découlent des manifestations de la maladie ?

Les troubles de l'équilibre, de la marche, de la coordination des mouvements, les troubles oculaires s'aggravent progressivement et souvent à partir de l'adolescence. Une aide est alors nécessaire pour s'habiller, se laver et manger.

Environ 30 % des enfants ont des difficultés d'apprentissage ou une déficience intellectuelle modérée.

L'ensemble des troubles engendrent une fatigabilité plus importante pouvant s'accompagner d'irritabilité.

Il est également fréquent que la maladie ait un retentissement sur la vie sociale.

La peur des fausses-routes pendant les repas (avec le risque d'infections pulmonaires) peuvent conduire progressivement à une désocialisation.

La conséquence de ces déficiences est un handicap qui touche la locomotion, l'autonomie, la communication, la vie sociale (voir « Vivre avec ») et qui peut être attênué par un accompagnement adapté, une réducation fonctionnelle, certains appareillages et aides techniques (voir « Quelles sont les aides mises en œuvre pour prévenir et limiter les situations de handicap ? »).

Quelles sont les aides mises en œuvre pour prévenir et limiter les situations de handicap ?

Une équipe pluridisciplinaire constituée de kinésithérapeutes, d'ergothérapeutes, de psychomotriciens, d'orthophonistes, d'orthoptistes, de psychologues et diététiciens assure le suivi des enfants et des adultes.

Kinésithérapie et ergothérapie

La kinésithérapie et l'ergothérapie ont un rôle important dans la prise en charge des problèmes d'équilibre et de coordination des mouvements. Elles ne modifient pas à proprement parler leur progression mais elles aident à trouver des compensations et à combattre ses effets.

• « Vivre avec » : les situations de handicap au quotidien

Quelles sont les conséquences de la maladie sur la vie quotidienne et familiale ?

L'ataxie-télangiectasie est une maladie qui apparaît dans l'enfance et dont les manifestations s'aggravent : celles-ci deviennent chroniques et invalidantes, elles ont alors des répercussions importantes sur tous les aspects de la vie quotidienne quel que soit l'âge. Notamment les troubles de la coordination et de l'équilibre qui peuvent conduire à une perte d'autonomie dans la réalisation de gestes simples de la vie quotidienne, difficile à surmonter. Il peut être nécessaire alors de faire appel à des auxiliaires de vie.

Au début, la personne peut marcher seule, puis avec l'évolution de la maladie elle aura recours à des aides techniques (cannes, déambulateurs,...) puis à un fauteuil électrique et pourra nécessiter l'aide d'une tierce personne pour l'aider dans ses déplacements : un aménagement de l'habitat est alors souvent nécessaire.

L'accompagnement (kinésithérapie, ergothérapie, orthophonie,...) est contraignant et certaines familles doivent aménager ou quitter leur activité professionnelle pour s'occuper

orphanet

Orphanet Reports Series « Living with a rare disease in France»



- To inform patients with rare diseases and their relatives about aids for social, school, professionnal and daily life
- To guide patients with rare disease through the health care system



In French only



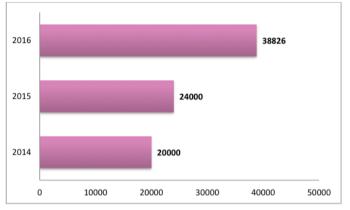






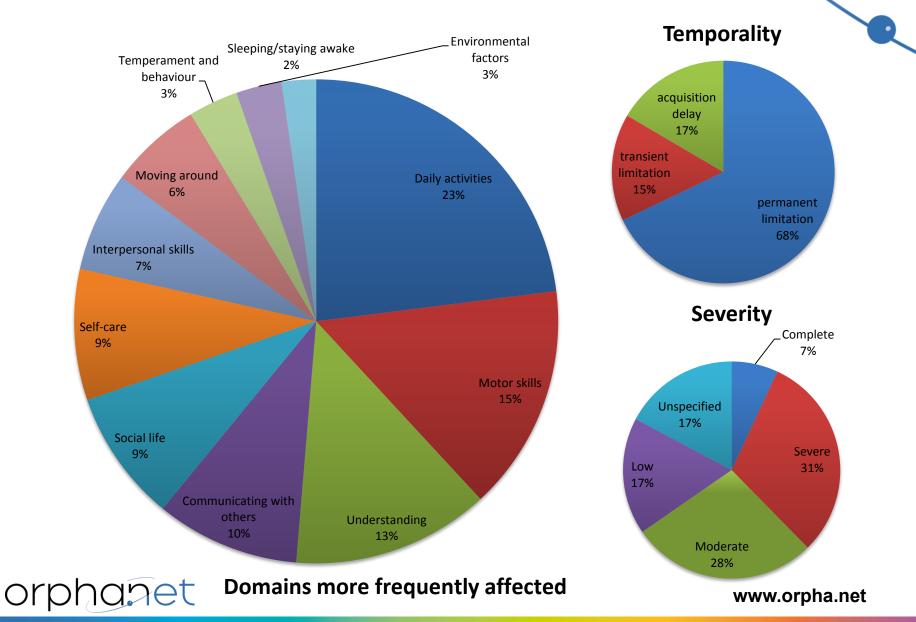
Key results

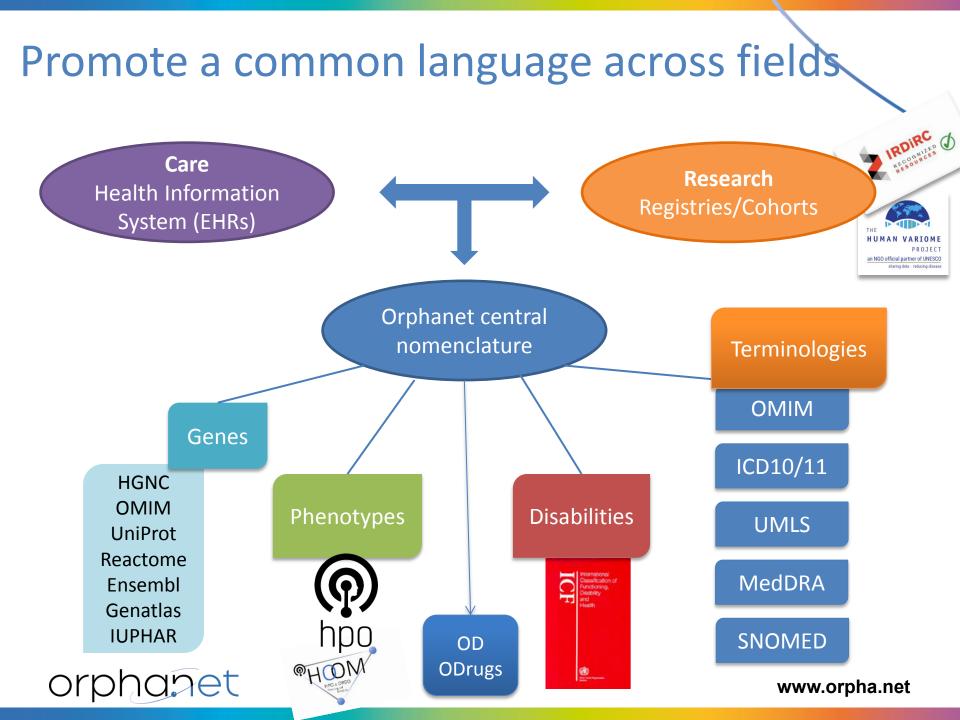
- Annotations: 532 diseases studied
 - 495 annotated
 - 221 amongst the more prevalent
 - 24,613 annotations produced
 - 50 terms/disease in average
- Disability factsheets (in French):
 - 53 texts online & 52 under production
 - 128 diseases already covered
- Disability factsheets (in Spanish):
 - 29 texts online
 - 84 diseases covered





Examples of exploitation







www.orpha.net

THANK YOU!

Orphanet disability project