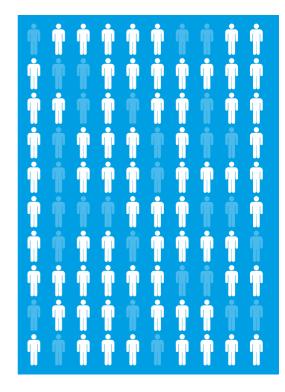
Early testing and diagnosis of Primary Immunodeficiency



PI is largely underdiagnosed: between 70-90% of people living with a PI worldwide still remain undiagnosed



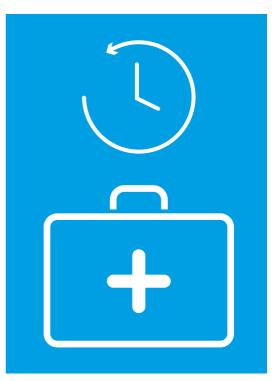


Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent complications and enable people to live as normal a life as possible

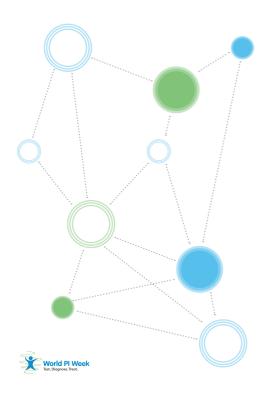




Early diagnosis contributes greatly to improved quality of life and care for people with PI



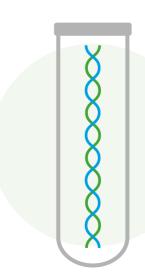




Main reasons for a delayed or misdiagnosis of PI:

- Complex nature of PI
- Variety of symptoms and clinical manifestations
- Relatively low awareness of symptoms among primary care doctors and specialists

Genetic technology allowing genetic testing has a significant role in the diagnosis of PI

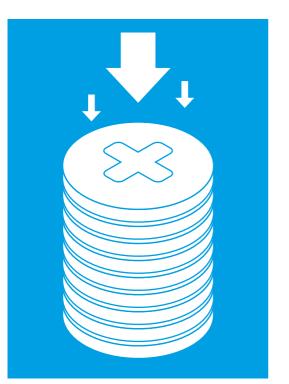






For severe forms of PI, newborn screening is a lifesaving, costeffective method to drive early diagnosis and save lives





Prompt diagnosis of PI leads to better use of healthcare facilities and services, and lower healthcare costs



Public awareness of symptoms, greater education among both primary and specialist care providers at pre/ post graduate levels are paramount for Pl recognition







Patient access to care and appropriate treatment can help prevent serious and life-threatening illnesses in people with PI



Screening tests should be accessible to the whole range of hospital doctors and primary care providers





Routine newborn screening programmes for severe PI (e.g., SCID and XLA) should be widely implemented in public healthcare settings in all countries





Access to genetic testing should become available to patients and widespread in medical specialties to provide earlier detection of PI and diagnose unknown forms

