

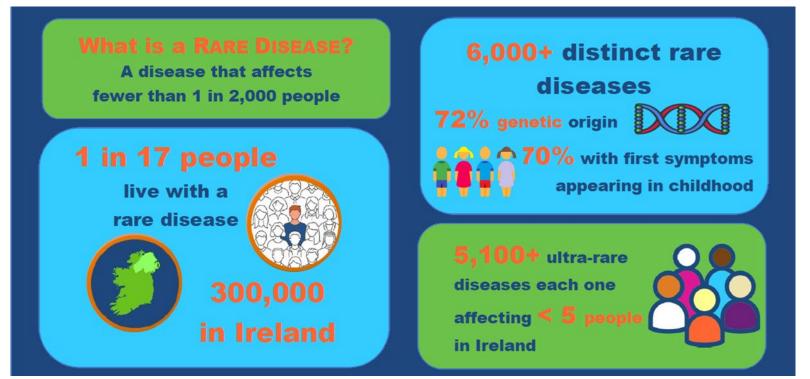


Newborn Bloodspot Screening (NBS) - 'heel prick' test -

Vicky McGrath, CEO
Rare Diseases Ireland
25 June 2024



Rare Diseases in Ireland....





Nguengang Wakap S, Lambert DM, Olry A, Rodwell C, Gueydan C, Lanneau V, Murphy D, Le Cam Y, Rath A Estimating cumulative point prevalence of rare diseases: analysis of the Orphanet database. Eur J Hum Genet. 2020 Feb;28(2):165-173

Impact on children in Ireland....

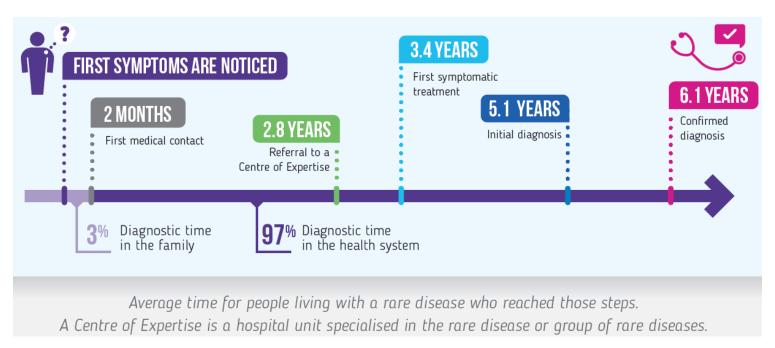
4.2% children diagnosed with a rare disease by age 17
~2,000 (3.7%) teens with a lifelong rare disease transition each year to adult care

11.8% mortality by age 18 in those living with rare diseases 58.6% deaths in those <15 years old have an underlying rare disease

Most rare diseases are life-long, chronic and disabling, and sometimes progressive and life-threatening.

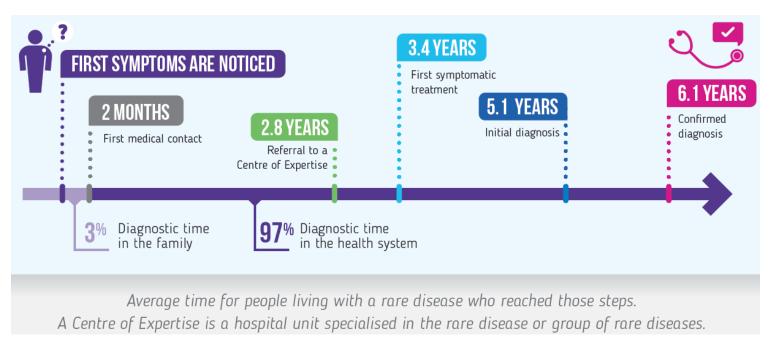


Diagnostic odyssey in Ireland





Diagnostic odyssey in Ireland



Average time to confirmed diagnosis across **Europe: 4.7 years**



Rare Barometer - EURORDIS-Rare Diseases Europe - 2024 May.

Impact of diagnostic odyssey

- Missed opportunity to access most appropriate treatment early
- Deterioration in physical & mental health
- Exposure to potentially harmful treatment
- Undermines confidence in healthcare system
- Wasteful of scarce resources
 - Healthcare provider time
 - Cost of unnecessary treatment



60%

have been **misdiagnosed** with another **physical disease**.



72%

have been **misdiagnosed** with another **psychological disease** or had their symptoms not taken seriously.



34%

had **8 consultations or more** with healthcare professionals before their diagnosis was confirmed.



Rare Barometer – EURORDIS-Rare Diseases Europe – 2024 May.

NBS leader to laggard...

- Feb 1966 (established)
 - first national screening program in the world
- Today
 - Ireland screens newborns for less diseases than 75% of European countries
 - only 1 disease implemented into NBS program at HSE over last 5 years

The NNBSP provides a quality assured programme for the following conditions which are listed based on when screening commenced in Ireland:

- 💄 **1966** Phenylketonuria (PKU)
- <u>**1971**</u> Homocystinuria (HCU)
- <u> 1972</u> Classical Galactosaemia (CGAL)
- **1972** Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD)
- **1979** Congenital Hypothyroidism (CHT)
- **1 2011** Cystic Fibrosis (CF)
- 2018 Medium Chain Acyl CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (MCADD)
- 👲 2018 Glutaric Aciduria Type 1 (GA1)
- **2022** Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (ADA-SCID)



Variation in screening (Europe)

Variations in newborn screening across Europe¹

Number of diseases screened for at birth

- 30+: Russia, Portugal, Austria, Italy
- 20+: Slovakia, Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden
- 15+: Slovenia
- 10+: Croatia, Lithuania, Belgium, Switzerland, France
- <10: Ireland, Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania, Cyprus, Malta, Greece, Luxembourg, UK, Spain</p>

18 - average number diseases in NBS panels





Expanding NBS program

- 2-step process
 - NSAC recommendation/Minister approval
 - HSE implementation
- 9 conditions in NBS panel today
 - only ADA-SCID added at HSE over last 5 years
 - other SCID types & SMA approved, but NOT implemented
- 34 conditions awaiting NSAC assessment
 - Each assessment approx. 12-18 months



Our ask...

- At least double the number of diseases implemented in NBS panel over next 5 years (by 2029)
 - HSE adopt systematic approach to implementing NSAC recommendations
 - DoH/NSAC coordinate assessment and approval at European level – eliminate duplication and 18-month assessment time

Maximise benefit of screening program:

Save lives & health of ~200 newborn babies annually



Thank you!



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