Early testing and diagnosis of Primary Immunodeficiency

World PI Week
Test. Diagnose. Treat.

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

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

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

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

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 PI recognition

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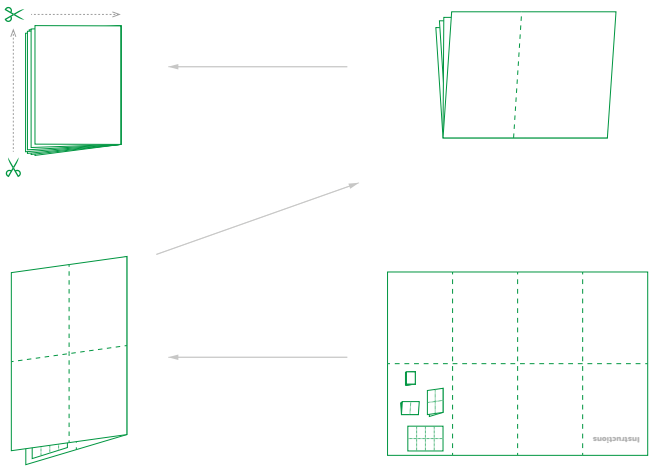
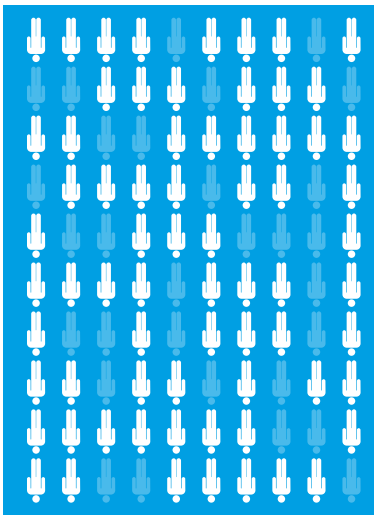


Patient access to care and appropriate treatment can help prevent serious and life-threatening illnesses in people with PI

World PI Week

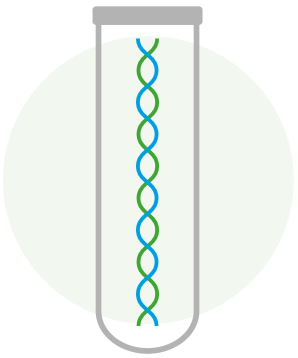


PI is largely underdiagnosed: between 70-90% of people living with a PI worldwide still remain undiagnosed

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

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

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



Here is how to build your own "Early testing and diagnosis of Primary Immunodeficiency" brochure

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