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Orphanet

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★ <http://rd-code.eu>

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orphanet

- Portal about *rare diseases* and *orphan drugs*.
- Originally a French project, currently **European** with other countries joining (Canada, Japan...)



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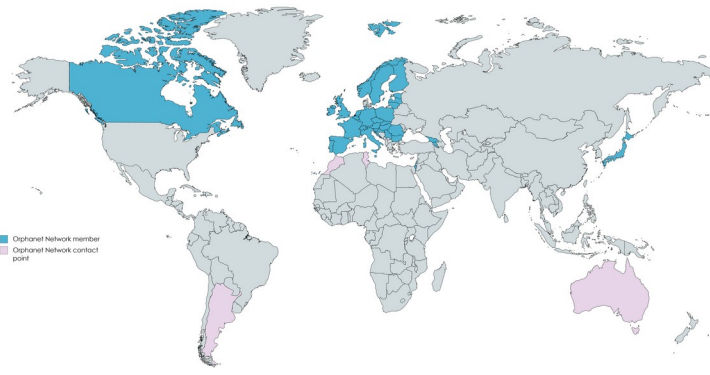
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What is “rare”?

- *rare disease, rare disorder, orphan disease*
- Definition of **European commission**: *lifethreatening or invalidizing disease with low prevalence, which needs special care*
- European Union: „less than 5 out of 10 000“ = **1 : 2 000**¹
- USA: „less than 200 000 inhabitants of USA“² ≈ **1 : 1 590**
- Japan: „<50 000 inhabitants of Japan“ ≈ **1 : 2 500**
- Even when they are rare, there are many of them (about 7-8 thousand). In developed countries **6-8% of inhabitants** suffers f některou ze vzácných nemocí¹.
- 1) Regulation (EC) No 141/2000
- 2) Rare Diseases Act of 2002 (PUBLIC LAW 107–280—NOV. 6, 2002)

The portal for rare diseases and orphan drugs

" Rare diseases are **rare, but** rare disease patients are **numerous** "

Access our Services

 <p>Inventory, classification and encyclopaedia of rare diseases, with genes involved</p>	 <p>Inventory of orphan drugs</p>	 <p>Directory of patient organisations</p>	 <p>Directory of professionals and institutions</p>
 <p>Directory of expert centres</p>	 <p>Directory of medical laboratories providing diagnostic tests</p>	 <p>Directory of ongoing research projects, registries and biobanks</p>	 <p>Collection of thematic reports: Orphanet Reports Series</p>



Search

Mucopolysaccharidosis type 3

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Disease definition

Mucopolysaccharidosis type III (MPS III) is a lysosomal storage disease belonging to the group of mucopolysaccharidoses and characterised by severe and rapid intellectual deterioration.

ORPHA:581

[Classification level: Disorder](#)

Synonym(s):	Prevalence: 1-9 / 1 000 000	252940
MPS3	Inheritance: Autosomal recessive	UMLS: C0026706 C0086648
MPSIII	Age of onset: Childhood	MeSH: D009084
Mucopolysaccharidosis type III	ICD-10: E76.2	GARD: 3807
Sanfilippo disease	OMIM: 252900 252920 252930	MedDRA: 10056890

Summary

Epidemiology

The disorder is underdiagnosed (due to the generally very mild dysmorphism); it is the most frequent MPS in the Netherlands and Australia with respective prevalences of 1/53 0000 and 1/67 000. The frequency of the different subtypes varies between countries: subtype A is more frequent in England, the Netherlands and Australia and subtype B is more frequent in Greece and Portugal, whereas types IIIC and IIID are much less common.

Clinical description

The first symptoms appear between the ages of 2 and 6 years, with behavioural disorders (hyperkinesia, aggressiveness) and intellectual deterioration, sleep disorders and very mild dysmorphism. The neurological involvement becomes more prominent around the age of 10 years with loss of motor milestones and communication problems. Seizures often occur after the age of 10. A few cases of attenuated forms have also been reported.

Etiology

Deficiencies in one of the four enzymes required for HS degradation are responsible for each of the MPS III subtypes: heparan sulfamidase for MPS IIIA, alpha-N-acetylglucosaminidase for MPS IIIB, alpha-glucosaminide N-acetyltransferase for MPS IIIC, and N-acetylglucosamine-6-sulfate sulfatase for MPS IIID. The four genes coding for these enzymes have been located (*MPS IIIA* on 17q25, *MPS IIIB* on 17q21, *MPS IIIC* in the pericentromeric region of chromosome 8, *MPS IIID* on 12q14), and numerous mutations have been identified.

Diagnostic methods

Diagnosis is based on detection of increased levels of heparan sulfate (HS) in urine. Demonstration of one of the four enzyme deficiencies in cultivated leukocytes or fibroblasts allows determination of the type of MPS III. For types IIIA and IIID, the measurement of the activity of another sulfatase is compulsory for exclusion of multiplesulfatase deficiency (Austin disease, see this term). When mutations have been identified in the index patient, heterozygous individuals in the family can be accurately detected.

Antenatal diagnosis

In the absence of any efficient treatment, prenatal diagnosis (by mutation analysis or measurements of enzyme activity in trophoblasts or amniocytes) is the only option available to parents with a risk of transmitting the disease.

Genetic counseling

Transmission is autosomal recessive for each type of MPS III.

Management and treatment

Allogenic bone marrow grafts are contraindicated as they do not slow the mental deterioration, even in patients engrafted pre-symptomatically. Gene therapy is currently under investigation in animal models for the IIIA and IIIB subtypes. The neurological degradation accompanied by multiple complications requires a multidisciplinary management to allow adapted symptomatic treatment.

Prognosis

The prognosis is poor with death occurring in most cases of type IIIA at the end of the second decade. Longer survival times (30/40 years) have been reported for the B and D subtypes.

Expert reviewer(s): Dr Roseline FROISSART - Dr Irène MAIRE - Last update: February 2007

Detailed information

Article for general public

[Svenska \(2012\)](#)

[Suomi \(2013, pdf\)](#)

[Français \(2009, pdf\)](#)

Professionals

[Summary information](#)

[Slovak \(2007, pdf\)](#)

[Anesthesia guidelines](#)

[English \(2015, pdf\)](#)

[Italiano \(2015, pdf\)](#)

[Clinical practice guidelines](#)

[Français \(2016, pdf\)](#)

Additional information

Further information on this disease

[Classification\(s\) \(8\)](#)

[Gene\(s\) \(4\)](#)

[Disability](#)

[Clinical signs and symptoms](#)

[Publications in PubMed](#)

[Other website\(s\) \(12\)](#)

Health care resources for this disease

[Expert centres \(294\)](#)

[Diagnostic tests \(193\)](#)

[Patient organisations \(74\)](#)

[Orphan drug\(s\) \(16\)](#)

Specialised Social Services

[Eurordis directory](#)

Research activities on this disease

[Research projects \(48\)](#)

[Clinical trials \(25\)](#)

[Registries/biobanks \(27\)](#)

[Network of experts \(0\)](#)

> [Rare inborn errors of metabolism](#) ORPHA:68367

- └ [Lysosomal disease](#) ORPHA:68366 -
 - └ [Mucopolysaccharidosis](#) ORPHA:79213 -
 - └ [Mucopolysaccharidosis type 3](#) ORPHA:581 -
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type A ORPHA:79269
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type B ORPHA:79270
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type C ORPHA:79271
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type D ORPHA:79272

> [Rare neurologic disease](#) ORPHA:98006

- └ [Rare epilepsy](#) ORPHA:101998 -
 - └ [Metabolic diseases with epilepsy](#) ORPHA:166481 -
 - └ [Lysosomal disease with epilepsy](#) ORPHA:225681 -
 - └ [Mucopolysaccharidosis type 3](#) ORPHA:581 -
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type A ORPHA:79269
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type B ORPHA:79270
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type C ORPHA:79271
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type D ORPHA:79272

> [Rare neurologic disease](#) ORPHA:98006

- └ [Neurometabolic disease](#) ORPHA:68385 -
 - └ [Mucopolysaccharidosis type 3](#) ORPHA:581 -
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type A ORPHA:79269
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type B ORPHA:79270
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type C ORPHA:79271
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type D ORPHA:79272

> [Rare genetic disease](#) ORPHA:98053

- └ [Rare genetic neurological disorder](#) ORPHA:71859 -
 - └ [Rare genetic epilepsy](#) ORPHA:183512 -
 - └ [Metabolic diseases with epilepsy](#) ORPHA:166481 -
 - └ [Lysosomal disease with epilepsy](#) ORPHA:225681 -
 - └ [Mucopolysaccharidosis type 3](#) ORPHA:581 -
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type A ORPHA:79269
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type B ORPHA:79270
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type C ORPHA:79271
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type D ORPHA:79272

> [Rare genetic disease](#) ORPHA:98053

- └ [Rare genetic eye disease](#) ORPHA:101435 -
 - └ [Rare genetic disorder of the visual organs](#) ORPHA:522504 -
 - └ [Rare genetic disorder of the anterior segment of the eye](#) ORPHA:522538 -
 - └ [Genetic lens and zonula anomaly](#) ORPHA:183607 -
 - └ [Rare genetic disorder with lens opacification](#) ORPHA:522546 -
 - └ [Syndromic genetic cataract](#) ORPHA:522548 -
 - └ [Metabolic disease with cataract](#) ORPHA:98644 -
 - └ [Mucopolysaccharidosis type 3](#) ORPHA:581 -
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type A ORPHA:79269
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type B ORPHA:79270
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type C ORPHA:79271
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type D ORPHA:79272

> [Rare bone disease](#) ORPHA:93419

- └ [Lysosomal storage disease with skeletal involvement](#) ORPHA:93448 -
 - └ [Mucopolysaccharidosis type 3](#) ORPHA:581 -
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type A ORPHA:79269
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type B ORPHA:79270
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type C ORPHA:79271
 - └ Sanfilippo syndrome type D ORPHA:79272



Přístup ke službám Orphanetu v České republice a v dalších zemích v:

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Používá technologii Překladač

NOVINKY

MEZINÁRODNÍ NOVINKY

March 7-9: Orphan Drugs and Rare Diseases Global Congress 2018 Europe [[↗](#)]

March 7-10 RE(ACT) Congress [[↗](#)]

June 11-12 4th World Congress on - Rare Diseases and Orphan Drugs [[↗](#)]

UDÁLOSTI

:: Stručně o Orphanetu

Orphanet je portálem nabízejícím všem zájemcům informace o vzácných onemocněních a léčivých přípravcích pro vzácná onemocnění. Posláním Orphanetu je zlepšovat diagnostiku, léčbu i další péči o pacienty se vzácnými onemocněními.



Služby Orphanetu

Orphanet nabízí tyto volně přístupné služby:

1. Soupis a klasifikace vzácných onemocnění vycházející z odborných publikací předních expertů.
2. Encyklopedie vzácných onemocnění v angličtině a francouzštině, postupně překládaná i do dalších jazyků.
3. Soupis léčivých přípravků pro vzácná onemocnění, od jejich označení jako tzv. "orphan drugs" Evropskou lékovou agenturou (European Medicines Agency - EMA) až po jejich vstup na trh.
4. Pro každou zemi, zapojenou do Orphanetu, adresář specializovaných služeb, zaměřených či zabývajících se vzácnými onemocněními - specializované kliniky, laboratoře, probíhající výzkumné projekty, klinické studie, registry, referenční sítě, skupiny, technologické platformy a pacientské organizace.
5. Nástroj pro podporu určení diagnózy s možností vyhledávání onemocnění dle jejich příznaků a symptomů.
6. Encyklopedie doporučení a doporučených postupů pro neodkladné stavy a anestézii.
7. OrphaNews - v elektronické podobě vydávaný přehled událostí z oblasti vzácných onemocnění - jak se zaměřením na nové vědecké poznatky, tak přístup jednotlivých zemí k této problematice. Vychází v angličtině a francouzštině jednou za dva měsíce.
8. Soubor tematických zpráv, tzv. Orphanet Reports Series, zaměřených na překlenující témata a k dispozici volně ke stažení na webu Orphanetu.

What else Orphanet offers?

- ≈ 6000 rare diseases
 - ≈ more than half with encyclopedia article
- classifications
- orphan drugs – in all stages of development
- directories:
 - expert centers
 - diagnostic and genetic labs
 - patient support groups

Orphanet in numbers



Orphanet Rare Diseases Ontology (ORDO)

- in cooperation with European Bioinformatics Institute
- structured list of rare diseases, with references and links to genes
- references to other classifications/nomenclatures:
 - MeSH, UMLS, MedDRA, MKN-10
- references to other databases:
 - OMIM, UniProt, HGNC, Ensembl, Reactome, IUPHAR, GeneAtlas

<http://www.orphadata.org/cgi-bin/index.php#ontologies>

<http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/ORDO>

<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ols/ontologies/ordo>

Orphacode

- Orphacode, Orpha number
- unique identifier for specific disease
- peer review
- updated monthly
- also for diseases not included in ICD-10 or SNOMED CT
- freely available, without any licence

ICD-10 vs. Orphacode

- Marfan syndrome:
ORPHA:558 (ORPHA:284963, ORPHA:284973 and more)
Q87.4
- Ehlers-Danlos syndrome:
ORPHA:98249 (and another 15 subtypes)
Q79.6
- Loyes-Dietz syndrome:
ORPHA:60030
Q87.4?

WELCOME TO ORPHADATA

ACCESS TO AGGREGATED DATA FROM

orphanet

UPDATED MONTHLY

Cookie settings

- seznam vzácných onemocnění
- epidemiologická data
- klasifikace
- nemoci a příznaky
- tezaurus příznaků (slovník synonym)
- nemoci a geny

www.orphadata.org

Orphadata

- Data in **XML** and **JSON** format
- Classification is available in:
English, French, German, Spanish, Dutch,
Italian, Portuguese, Polish and **Czech**

Czech translation

- 2016-2017, Department of Biology and Medical Genetics, 2nd Medical Faculty of Charles University and University Hospital Motol
- 3-4 times a year – newly added diseases, corrections
- This year – revision of previous translation by experts in specific fields



Katalogizací vzácných onemocnění se zabývá portál [Orphanet](#). Ke každému onemocnění je přiřazen tzv. Orphacode, který toto onemocnění jednoznačně identifikuje. Orphanet na webu www.orphadata.org nabízí některá data ze své databáze k volnému stažení ve strojově čitelném formátu, mimo jiného i seznam všech vzácných onemocnění a k nim náležejícími Orphacode, v některých případech i s odkazy do dalších databází (např. [OMIM](#)) a klasifikačních systémů ([MKN-10](#)).

Další informace o klasifikaci a kódování vzácných onemocnění naleznete také v tomto [článku](#).

Zde máte možnost vyhledávat v seznamu těchto onemocnění. Případně se můžete podívat i na [kompletní tabulku](#) se všemi onemocněními. Ale pozor, tabulka se vzhledem ke své velikosti do prohlížeče načítá docela dlouho. Také si ji můžete stáhnout ve formátu pro [Microsoft Excel 2007](#) nebo [vyšší](#).

ORPHA number	Název	OMIM	MKN-10
2464	Marfanoidní syndrom, De Silvaův typ (<i>Marfanoid syndrome, De Silva type</i>)	223330	
558	Marfanův syndrom (<i>Marfan syndrome</i>)	610168 154700	Q87.4
284993	Marfanův syndrom a onemocnění příbuzná Marfanovu syndromu (<i>Marfan and Marfan-related disorder</i>)		
284963	Marfanův syndrom, typ 1 (<i>Marfan syndrome type 1</i>)	154700	Q87.4
284973	Marfanův syndrom, typ 2 (<i>Marfan syndrome type 2</i>)	610168	Q87.4
284979	Neonatální Marfanův syndrom (<i>Neonatal Marfan syndrome</i>)		Q87.4

<https://slg.cz/vzacna-onemocneni/>

Links & contacts

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Orphanet

www.orpha.net

www.orphanet.cz

**Society for Medical Genetics of Czech Medical
Association of Jan Evangelista Purkyně**

www.slg.cz

slg.cz/vzacna-onemocneni

Exercise

- SLO (Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome)
- Kartagener syndrom
- tetrasomy of X chromosome
- morbus von Recklinghausen
- neuroblastoma
- Scimitar syndrom
- alfa-thalasemia
- Fanconi anemia
- Kabuki make-up syndrome
- Freeman-Sheldon syndrome