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About Progeria and Consultation of the Disease

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Purpose of the work: Facing challenges of the progeria which is the cause of the vanishing timing and happiness from the children, leading them to the quick adulthood in a blink of the eyes. Quick description and symptoms of the sickness: Progeria is a specific type of progeroid syndrome, also known as Hutchinson–Gilford syndrome. A single gene mutation is responsible for progeria. The gene, known as lamin A (LMNA), makes a protein necessary for holding the nucleus of the cell together. When this gene gets mutated, an abnormal form of lamin A protein called progerin is produced. Progeroid syndromes are a group of diseases that causes individuals to age faster than usual, leading to them appearing older than they actually are. Patients born with progeria typically live to an age of mid-teens to early twenties. Severe cardiovascular complications usually develop by puberty, resulting in death. Children with progeria usually develop the first symptoms during their first few months of life. The earliest symptoms may include a failure to thrive and a localized scleroderma like skin condition. As a child ages past infancy, additional conditions become apparent, usually around 18–24 months. Limited growth, full-body alopecia (hair loss), and a distinctive appearance (a small face with a shallow, recessed jaw and a pinched nose) are all characteristics of progeria. Signs and symptoms of this progressive disease tend to become more marked as the child ages. Later, the condition causes wrinkled skin, kidney failure, loss of eyesight, atherosclerosis, and other cardiovascular problems. Scleroderma predominates, hardening and thickening of the skin of the trunk and extremities. People diagnosed with this disorder usually have small, fragile bodies, like older people. The head is usually large in relation to the body, with a narrow, wrinkled face and a beak-like nose. Protruding veins on the scalp (become more visible with alopecia), as well as bulging eyes, are noticeable. Musculoskeletal degeneration causes loss of fat and muscle, joint stiffness, hip dislocations, and other symptoms not usually present in the elderly. People usually retain typical mental and motor functions. According to the research, Hutchinson-Gilford syndrome or progeria (senile nanism) is an extremely rare genetic disease of children with clinical features of premature aging. The frequency of the disease is 1 in 8 million newborns. Conclusion. Although it can be treated on the purpose, there is special treatment. Progeria treatment includes the use of a drug called lonafarnib. Originally developed to treat cancer, lonafarnib has been shown to improve many aspects of progeria. The drug has increased the average survival rate of children with the disease by two-and-a-half years.

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