V LASID Meeting

October 4-7, 2017 . Maksoud Plaza Hotel

São Paulo . Brazil

WEDNESDAY . October 4th

Educational Day - What Should We Know In Order To Diagnose PID Patients.

8:00 | 8:30	MEETING REGISTRATION	
8:30 | 10:00	WARNING SIGNS FOR PID IN MEDICAL SPECIALTIES (20 MIN) Moderators: Myrthes Toledo and Gisela Seminario • PID and gastrointestinal diseases • PID and pulmonary diseases • PID and dermatological diseases • PID and endocrinology diseases	**Presenter** Jose Luis Franco Liliana Bezrodnik Ekaterini Goudouris Aristoteles - Cardona Alvarez
10:00 | 10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
10:30 | 12:00	NEW TOPICS IN PID PATIENTS (20 MIN) Moderators: Elie Mansour and Lorena Regairaz • PID and rheumatic diseases • Neonatal manifestation of PIDs • PID: lessons from high consanguinity population • Multiple faces of PID	**Presenter** Sandro Félix Perazzio Magda Carneiro-Sampaio Nima Rezaei Waleed All-Herz

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Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases: Lessons from high consanguinity population

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Primary immunodeficiency diseases (PIDs) are a heterogeneous group of inherited disorders, characterized by increased susceptibility to recurrent severe infections, autoimmune diseases, lymphoproliferation and malignancies.

There are more than 300 different types of PIDs have been identified; among them different patterns of inheritance have been recognized. Autosomal recessive (AR) pattern is the most common form of inheritances, particularly in the region with high rate of consanguinity.

It has been estimated that overall percentage of consanguineous marriages is as high as 20%-50% in the Middle East and North and West Africa regions, which could lead to higher rate of autosomal recessive disorders, including PIDs with autosomal inheritance.

Current available reports from the registries of the countries in the Middle East and North Africa showed higher frequency of autosomal recessive PIDs, especially combined PIDs and phagocytic defects, in comparison with antibody deficiencies which are more common in the western countries. It should also be highlighted that several novel PIDs that have been described during last decade inherited in autosomal recessive patterns and the described patients had origin from the countries with high rate of consanguinity.