

Pompe Disease

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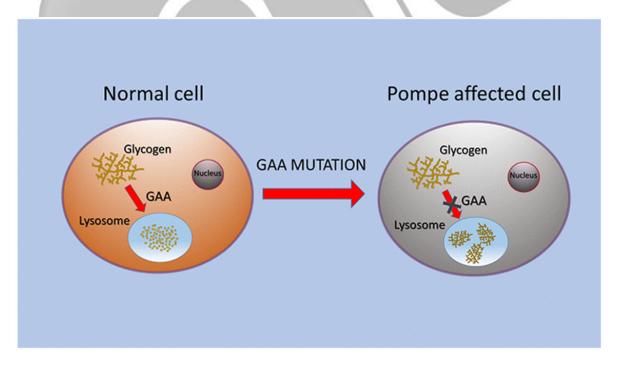
Why in News?

India's **first** <u>Pompe disease</u> **patient**, passed away at the age of 24 years after battling the disease in a **semi-comatose state**.

A semi-comatose state is characterized by partial coma, manifesting as disorientation and stupor without reaching a complete coma. Individuals in a semi-comatose state may exhibit responsiveness to stimuli, such as groaning and mumbling.

What is Pompe Disease?

- About:
 - Pompe Disease (also known as Glycogen Storage Disease Type II) is characterized by the buildup of glycogen in the lysosomes of the body's cells.
 - This disease is a rare genetic disorder caused by a deficiency of the enzyme acid alphaglucosidase (GAA). This enzyme is crucial for breaking down glycogen into glucose within the lysosomes of cells.
 - Lysosomes are membrane-enclosed organelles that contain an array of enzymes capable of breaking down all types of biological polymers—proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, and lipids.
 - Its prevalence estimates range from 1 in 40,000 to 1 in 300,000 births.



Symptoms:

• Muscle weakness, Motor skill delay, Degenerative impact on bones, Respiratory complications, Cardiac involvement, Implications for daily living.

Diagnosis:

- **Enzyme assays** are conducted to measure the activity of GAA, the deficient enzyme.
- Genetic testing identifies mutations in the responsible **GAA gene.** Genetic analysis confirms the presence of specific mutations associated with Pompe Disease.

Treatment:

- Although there is presently no cure for **Pompe disease**, there are treatment alternatives accessible to address symptoms and enhance the patient's quality of life.
- **Enzyme Replacement Therapy (ERT)** is a common treatment method that entails infusing the deficient enzyme to mitigate glycogen accumulation.

