

The need for innovative thinking to treat Rare Diseases in Africa

Kelly du Plessis
CEO & Founder – Rare Diseases SA



RARE 

Rare Diseases
Conference 2016
Cape Town | 19-22 October



Rare Diseases

- Generally are chronically debilitating
- Referred to as Orphan Diseases due to the abandonment and lack of interest healthcare sector
- Collectively they are common - affect estimated 6-8% of the global population

What are the Challenges?

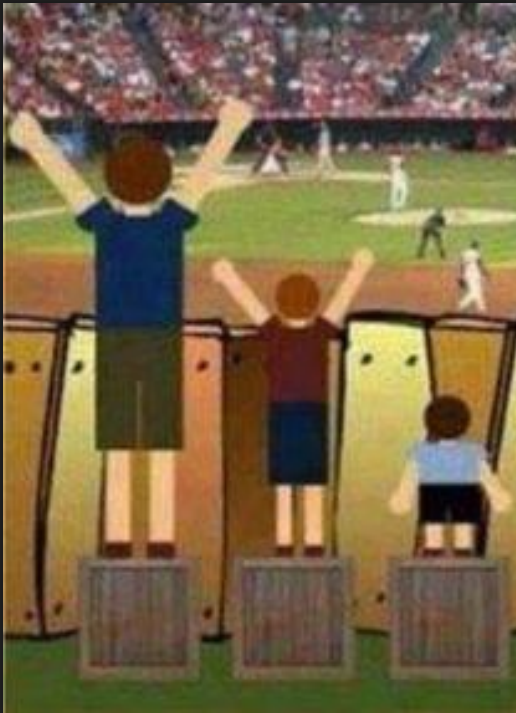
- Treatment of RD's involve orphan products not commercially developed and very expensive.
- When treatment is available, often cost is the only barrier to accessing it.
- Healthcare regulations and policies do not recognize RDs as a threat
- Late diagnosis/lack of treatment may cause permanent disability and often death.
- Resources and Technology are allocated to common diseases in larger populations
- Africa is fighting major challenges in terms of non-communicable diseases which further increase the healthcare burden.

What are the Challenges?

Inadequate level of care due to:

- Insufficient knowledge and information
- Poor diagnostic facilities
- Personal limitations related to socio-economic circumstances
- Inequality and inequity continues to exist in this community

Equality



Equality = SAMENESS

Essentially it means giving everyone the same thing

IT ONLY WORKS IF EVERYONE STARTS IN THE SAME PLACE

Equity



Equity = FAIRNESS

Everyone has access to same opportunities

We must first ensure equity before we can enjoy equality.

Reality



Reality = Inequality & Inequity

Those who shout the loudest generally get the most.

The Goal: Liberation



The Barriers are removed, resulting in equality and equity equally.

What is needed prior to developing a framework?

- Updated diagnostic codes that account for the majority of rare conditions – critical to determining actual threat and prevalence
- We need to define our definition of a rare disease. We can't be treating and advocating without clear boundaries and interpretation of who the subjects are and what their entry criteria is.
- We need to develop a plan regarding a registry – currently the only data available for rare diseases in SA is held by RDSA, and input is done by patients allowing for a high percentage of error and inaccuracies.

What to think about in developing a framework to improve access.

- Rare diseases do not only require commercial therapies, supportive care and adjunctive therapies are critical to improve quality of life.
- Social considerations for patients & families are needed to be taken into account when considering access to treatment including: travel expense, need for compliance, level of care and infrastructure in rural areas etc.

Social Considerations

- Rare diseases cannot be evaluated in isolation – as they do essentially affect the community as a whole.
- A rare diagnosis often leads to:
 - Guilt/self-accusation
 - Divorce
 - Limited Work opportunity
 - Social isolation/stigmatization
 - Financial burden

The 'Un-curables'

- 95% of RD's have no treatment/cure.
- Patients quality of life is not dependent on severity of the illness, but:
 - Availability of treatment
 - Health support services
 - Broader social support
 - Access to supportive therapies
- Most are not recognized by our healthcare system
- Lifespan is often reduced due to lack or loss of independence

**No Cure
Does Not
Mean No
Hope!**

(Rajmil et al. 2010)

Research is necessary

- -Rare diseases are hard to study and time consuming
 - -Patient pool size limits clinical studies making post-approval studies vital.
- Efficacy studies cannot be strengthened without collaborative effort.
- Available financial resources to consolidate and publish data and facilitate research that is required.



Research is necessary



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Molecular Genetics and Metabolism

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ymgme



Alglucosidase alfa enzyme replacement therapy as a therapeutic approach for a patient presenting with a PRKAG2 mutation

Stephanie L. Austin^a, Andrew Chiou^a, Baodong Sun^a, Laura E. Case^b, Kenny Govendrageloo^c, Perrin Hansen^d, Priya S. Kishnani^{a,*}

^a Division of Medical Genetics, Department of Pediatrics, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA

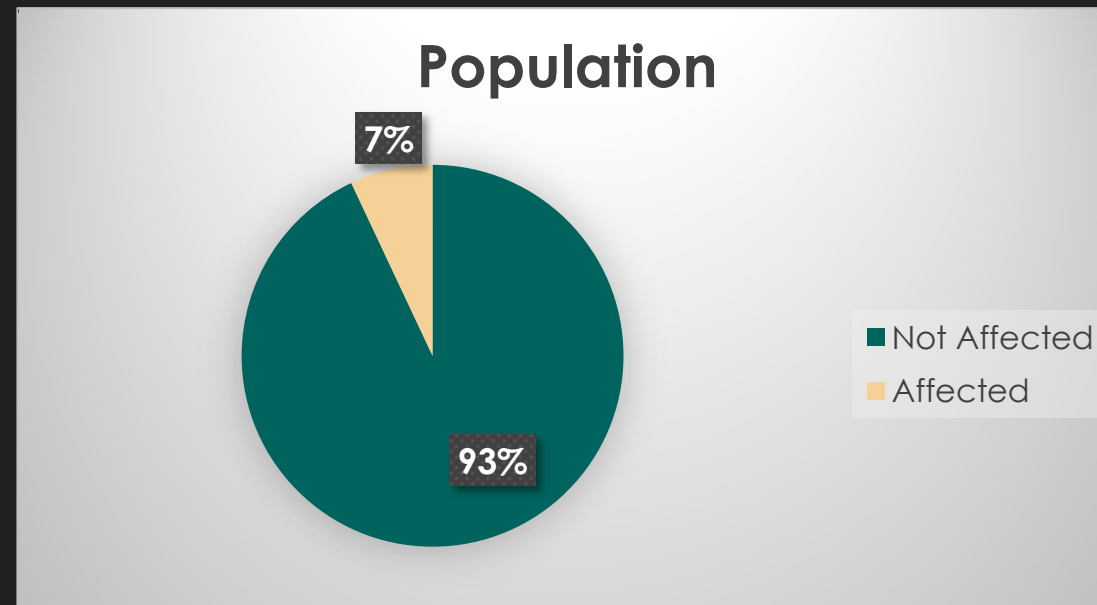
^b Doctor of Physical Therapy Division, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA

^c Pediatric Cardiology, Netcare Sunninghill Hospital, Johannesburg, South Africa

^d Pediatric Neurology, Netcare Waterfall City Hospital, Johannesburg, South Africa

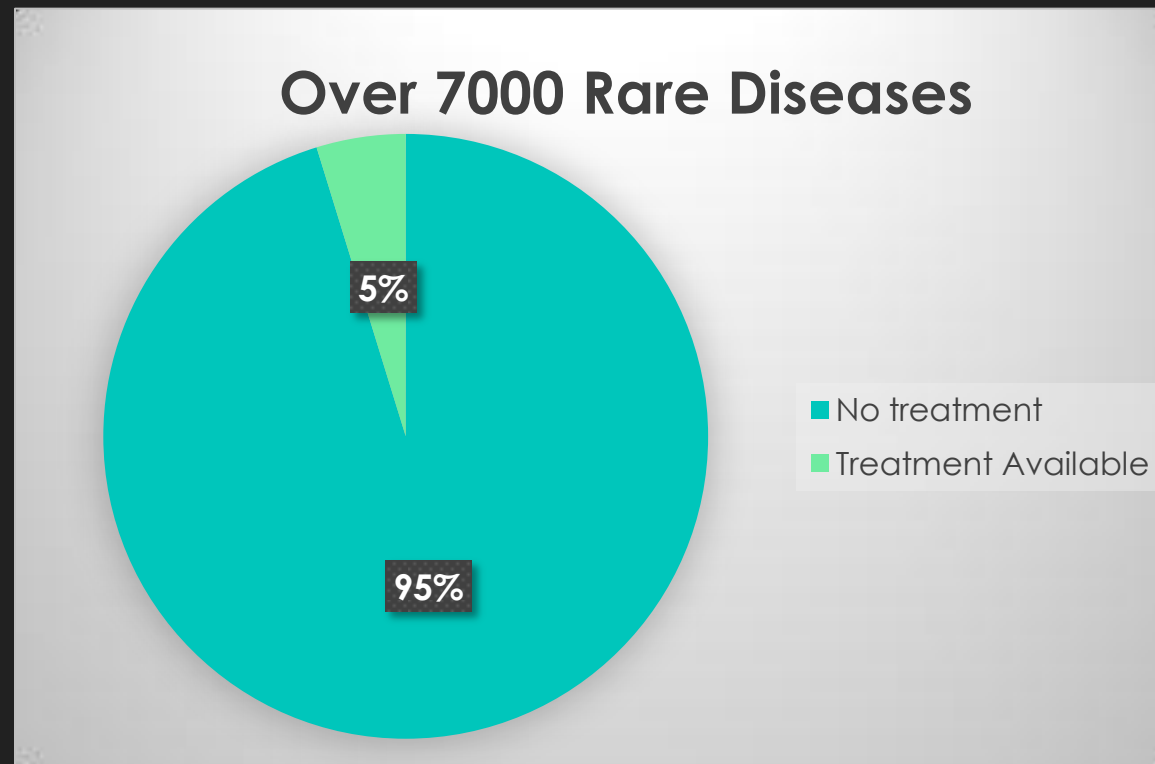
The BIG DEBATE – Can we afford to treat them?

On Average 7% of the population are affected by a RD



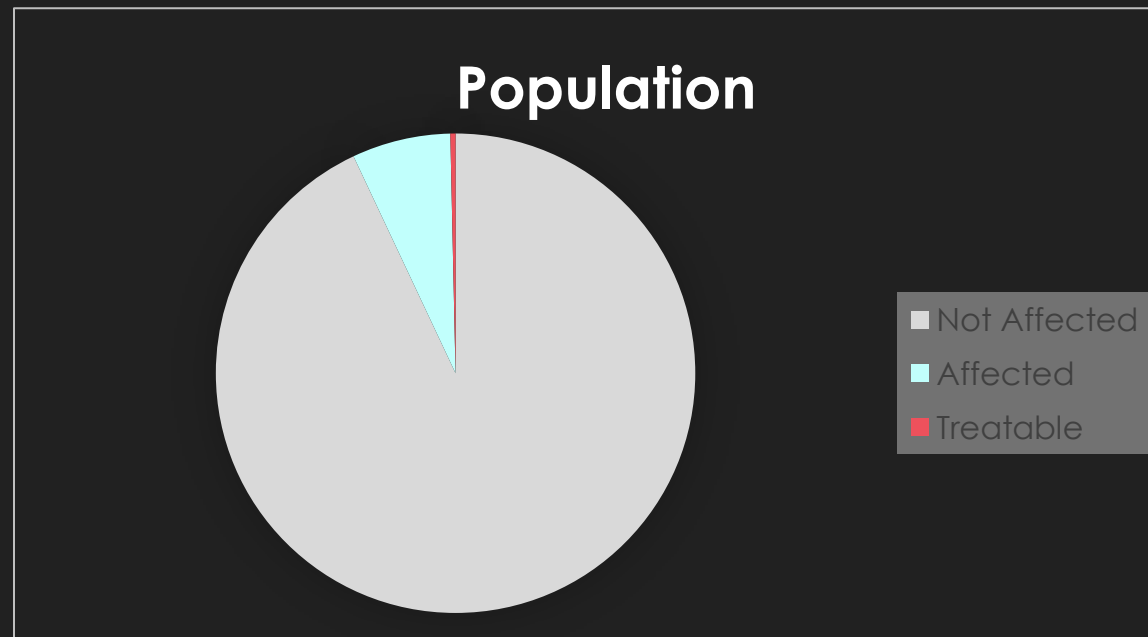
The Treatable Ones...

- Only 5% of all Rare Diseases are treatable



Combined...

0,35%...Is that really a Burden?



Financial Burden

South African Case Study: LSDs with available treatment locally.

(MPS 1/ MPS 2, Pompe, Fabry and Gauchers)

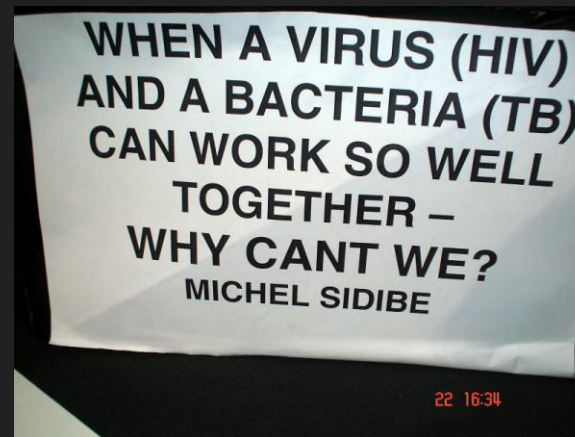
- 112 Patients in total
- Listed as the most expensive top 20 drugs in the world
- Based on Europe Epidemiology, we should have \pm 1700
- Average diagnosis rate of 7%
- In comparison to the **2013/14 State Health Budget**, To treat all of these patients would have used a total of 0,01%

Possible Solution?

Risk equalization fund:

- International trend is to reserve 1% of the health budget to Orphan Products and specialized services
 - Based on the 2013/14 figures,
1% = R2,7 billion
- A dedicated panel would form the advisory board

Include Rare Diseases onto existing policies – if it is good for Rare, it will generally be good for other disease groups too



Some innovative thinking is required

- Smaller vial sizes for rare disease products
 - Using complete vials
- Empowering patients to care better for themselves
 - Home care
 - Patient education
 - Limiting retests etc

Important things to remember

- NO disease is so rare not to deserve proper attention
- They are permanent, constantly progressing diseases and their development is unpredictable.
- Early identification and treatment lead to positive prognosis with improved quality of life.

In Summary

- Untreated patients still place a burden on the healthcare system
 - Obligated to reduce the under 5 year mortality rate
 - Limited for choice in terms of treatment
- Yes, one RD patient costs equal that of 100 HIV babies, but how many of those patients are NOT being treated?
- Should funding be the decider between life and death ?

Contact Us



www.africa-rare.org
info@africa-rare.org

