**NAME: EBITIBITUWA DIVINE LAYEFA**

**MATRIC NO: 18/MHS02/203**

**COURSE: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II**

**LEVEL: 300 LEVEL**

**ASSIGNMENT:**

1. **IDENTIFY AND BRIEFLY EXPLAIN FIVE PRIMARY IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISORDERS.**
2. **IDENTIFY AND BRIEFLY EXPLAIN TWO SECONDARY IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISORDERS.**

**SOLUTION**

1. **IDENTIFY AND BRIEFLY EXPLAIN FIVE PRIMARY IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISORDERS.**
2. **Agammaglobulinemia.**
3. **Ataxia telangiectasia.**
4. **Leukocyte adhesions deficiency.**
5. **Chronic granulomatous disease.**
6. **Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome.**
7. **Agammaglobulinemia.**

 It is a group of inherited immune deficiencies characterized by a low concentration of antibodies in the blood due to the lack of particular lymphocytes in the blood and lymph i.e. it is lack of gamma globulin in the blood plasma causing immune deficiency. It is caused by a gene defect that blocks the growth of normal, mature immune cells called B lymphocytes.

1. **Ataxia telangiectasia.**

 It is a rare inherited disorder that affects the nervous system, immune system, and other body systems. It is characterized by progressive difficulty with coordinating movements (ataxia) beginning in early childhood, cerebella degeneration, cancer susceptibility and radiation sensitivity, delayed walking etc. it is caused by mutations in gene on chromosome 11 known as ATM gene, which is involved in cell cycle control.

1. **Leukocyte adhesions deficiency.**

 They are a group of rare disorders of cellular adhesion molecules affecting the immune system. They are characterized by affecting how white blood cells respond and travel to the site of a wound or infection; it is divided into three subtypes: LAD1, LAD2, and LAD3. It is caused by deficiency of adhesive glycoprotein on the surface of white blood cells; these glycoprotein facilitate cellular interactions, cell movement, and cell attachment to blood vessel walls.

1. **Chronic granulomatous disease.**

 It is a genetic disorder in which white blood cell (phagocyte) can’t protect the body thereby increasing the body’s susceptibility to infections caused by bacteria and fungi.

1. **Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome.**

 It is an inherited disorder in which the body cannot properly regulate the number of immune system cell. It is characterized by the production of an abnormally large number of lymphocyte.

1. **IDENTIFY AND BRIEFLY EXPLAIN TWO SECONDARY IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISORDERS.**
2. **HIV/AIDS.**
3. **Multiple myeloma.**
4. **HIV/AIDS.**

 HIV which means Human immunodeficiency virus, it is a human virus that attacks the body affecting the immunodeficiency which weakens the immune system and increases the risk of infection. It is spread by blood products (unscreened blood, infected needles), by having unprotected vagina, anal, or oral sex, by mother to baby through pregnancy, labor, or nursing. Although there is no cure for HIV but it can be managed by antiretroviral therapy

**AIDS**

 It which means Acquired immune deficiency syndrome that develops in people with HIV. It is a disorder that is acquired, not inherited that weakens the immune system and creates a deficiency of CD4+ cells in the immunity system.

1. **Multiple myeloma.**

 Also known as kahler’s disease. It is a cancer that forms in a type of white blood cells called a plasma cell. Plasma cells help to fight infections by making antibodies that recognize and attack germs. It causes cancer cells to accumulate in the bone marrow, where affect healthy cells. Rather than produce helpful antibodies, the cancer cells produce abnormal proteins that causes complications.