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**LEVEL:300**

**COURSE: MED SURG**

**PRIMARY IMMUNE CONGENITAL DISORDER**

* **CONGENITAL**  **NEUTROPENIA**  **SYNDROMES**:these are groups of disorders present from birth that are characterized by low levels of neutrophils, a type of white blood cells necessary for fighting infections.
* **DoCK8 DEFICIENCY**: It is a rare immune disorder named after the mutated gene responsible for the disease.people with this syndrome have lower than normal numbers of immune cells which have a diminished capacity to move through dense tissues like the skin. These abnormalities led to recurrent viral infections of the skin and respiratory system.
* **GYLCOSYLATION DISEASE WITH IMMUNODEFICIENCY:**this refers to the attachment of sugars to protein, a normal process required for the function of healthy cells. Defects in glycosylation can disrupt the immune system resulting in immunodeficiency and potentially causing extension and severe symptoms.
* **SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY:** This is a group of rare,life threatening disorders caused by mutations in different gene involved in the development and function of infection fighting T and B cells. Infants with SCID appear healthy at birth but are highly susceptible to severe infections.
* **P13 KINASE DISEASE**: This is caused by genetic mutations that overactivate an important immune system signaling pathway. This causes a chain reaction if problems, disrupting the normal development of infection fighting B and T cells. People with the disease have a weakened immune system and experience frequent bacterial and viral infection.

**SECONDARY** **IMMUNODEFINCIENCY DISORDER**

* **ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFINCIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)**: This is a condition caused by human immunodeficiency virus( HIV), an RNA retrovirus which produces the enzyme reverse transcriptase inside the cells of the infected person (host cells). This enzyme transforms viral RNA to DNA and this new DNA, called the provirus, is incorporated into the host cell DNA. The host cell then produces new copies of the virus that infect other host cells. When infected host cells divide, copies of the provirus are integrated into DNA if daughter cells, spreading the disease within the body.
* **PROTEIN DEFICIENCY** : Protein calorie malnutrition is the biggest global cause if SIDs. T cell number and function decrease in proportion to levels of protein deficienc, which leaves the patient particularly susceptible to dirrhoea and respiratory tract infection.