

Primary Immunodeficiency (PID or PIDD)

PID is a group of more than 400 genetic disorders that impair immune system function, predisposing patients to a range of serious infectious and noninfectious manifestations.



Prevalence

An estimated **6 million** people worldwide are affected.



Diagnosis

A focused laboratory evaluation is essential to the diagnosis of an underlying PID. Initial workup should include complete blood counts and serologic tests of immunoglobulin levels, vaccine titers, and complement levels, supplemented by further testing determined by a physician.



Symptoms

- · Recurring infections that may be difficult to treat
- Inhibited growth
- Weight loss
- For more symptoms,
 visit primaryimmune.org



Treatments

- Managing infections through antibiotics and antivirals
- Immunoglobulin therapy (intravenous or IVIg, and subcutaneous or SCIg)



are on average required to treat 1 person annually

Locke A, Bradley, et al. (2014). Laboratory diagnosis of primary immunodeficiencies. Clin Rev Allergy Immunol.

Tangye, S. G., et al. (2020).
Human Inborn Errors of Immunity: 2019 Update on the Classification from the
International Union of Immunological Societies Expert Committee.

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