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Extended Abstract
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World Rare Diseases 2019: Bacteriological and Chemical Water Assessment of Some Selected Hand Dug Wells and a Borehole in North Western Parts of Bauchi Metropolis, Nigeria- Lamido Auwalu- Bauchi School of Science and Technology

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To establish the quality of water meant for human consumption, domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes, water samples were taken from nine different hand dug wells and a borehole in north western part of Bauchi. The samples were analyzed to establish the physical, chemical and microbial characteristics of water. The peak turbidity was recorded in Lafiyari (GW2), while that of temperature was in Tambari (GW6). Wuntin Dada (GW3) show the highest Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total dissolved solids (TDS) and Total hardness which exceeds the highest acceptable limits of NIS. The levels of calcium and magnesium in Wuntin Dada (GW3) and Kyaure (GW5) were higher than the maximum acceptable limits. Total coliform and faecal coliform have their highest values in Kyaure (GW5) and all the values of the ten (10) samples for these parameters are above the maximum permissible limit of NIS. These high values may be due to proximity of the water bodies especially wells to dumpsites, gutters and pit latrines. This may lead to severe water borne diseases. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is one of the emerging worldwide critical health problems encountered in child life. The disease in children is a fatal illness and the infants with advanced renal diseases are at higher risk of death in the first 2 years of life. This case control study aimed to determine the main risk factors of CKD among children in Gaza governorates (GGs). The sample study consisted of 400 child; 200 cases and 200 controls. The participants were selected from those medical files at AlRanteesy hospital while the controls were chosen from the main governmental primary health care centers in each governorate. A questionnaire was constructed and data was collected by the researcher through a face to face interview with the mothers of children. The results of the study showed that the most frequent of exposure were (57%) male, and (43%) female. Other risk factors include lower educational level for mother, child birth weight, small gestational age, child obesity, history of HTN and anemia. The study found that there is no relation between the extensive use of antibiotics and analgesic. However, analgesic drugs use during pregnancy can lead to CKD at childhood, nevertheless it was not associated with antibiotic drugs use. Maternal obesity, and low amniotic fluid shows positive association with child CKD. Mothers with chronic health problems especially HTN and DM and maternal age during pregnancy, are not consider risk factors. The study concluded that most of the risk factors appeared are avoidable. It is found necessary to follow up at maternal and antenatal care, encouraging child health screening for UTI and other urologic problems, implement global protocols of renal therapies can decrease the risks of CKD in GGs. Key words: Chronic Kidney Disease in children, Risk factors, Gaza Governorates.

There are more than 7,000 classified rare diseases and 70% of them have no type of treatment, there are extensive neglected needs around there. Administrative advantages, for example, longer market selectiveness, leap forward assignments, diminished expenses and assessment motivators are all reassuring speculation.

World Rare Diseases 2019 will be the best platform for all the specialists and super specialists, renowned Scientists, research scholars, students who are working in this field across the globe under a single place to exchange their knowledge on rare diseases. This event is an effort to find an alternative for invasive imaging technique against diseases like haemophilia, cystic fibrosis, lupus, motor neurone disease, acromegaly, Fragile X syndrome, Gaucher's disease and Gorlin's syndrome, as well as many others. These diseases often referred to as orphan diseases. Affect only a small portion of the population .The number of diseases for which no treatment is currently available is estimated to be between 4,000 to 5,000 worldwide.

This work is partly presented at 2nd World Congress on Rare Diseases November on 25-26, 2019 held at Dubai, UAE

Orphan drugs are medicinal products which are used for the treatment of diseases or conditions which affect a very small portion of the population which are known to be rare diseases like infectious diseases, Genetic Diseases and Etc.

Rarity is an attribute which finds contextual appreciation or criticism. A rare gem could be an object of utmost desire, but a rare genetic mutation which translates into the rare, incurable disease is not. A disease which shows particularly low prevalence as it affects a small number of individuals in a population classifies as a rare or orphan disease. Such diseases are yet to be captured in a single universal definition, as defining these diseases is a complex issue. It is because these diseases show symptomatic heterogeneity, influenced by the socioeconomic and demographic condition of the patient as well. Most of the definitions are therefore based on prevalence estimates, undermining the factors of geographic location, level of rarity. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSD) are progressive inflammatory disorders of the CNS characterized by severe, immune-mediated demyelination targeting optic nerves and spinal cord. The prevalence varies from 0.5-10 per 100,000, predominantly in women. Prior establishing specific diagnostic criteria, patients were often misdiagnosed which led to inappropriate treatment and disability progression. Current treatment practice which involves use of immunotherapies for relapse prevention are not sufficient. But, recent data are encouraging since the novel treatments showed consistently and effectively relapse prevention, and are expected to decrease the mortality rates.

Among the couple of rare diseases studied it is found that 18%had ordinary lifespan 44%possibly deadly during childbirth or before 5 years old -44% adult , depending on the seriousness, penetrance or type (child, juvenile or adult types) of the disease and 78% due to genetic disorder. Most of the rare diseases are already recognized and their diagnosis is also there, while technological progresses made it simpler to identify rare diseases and develop the complex biological molecules often required to treat them. Now a day's rare disease are not so rare.

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