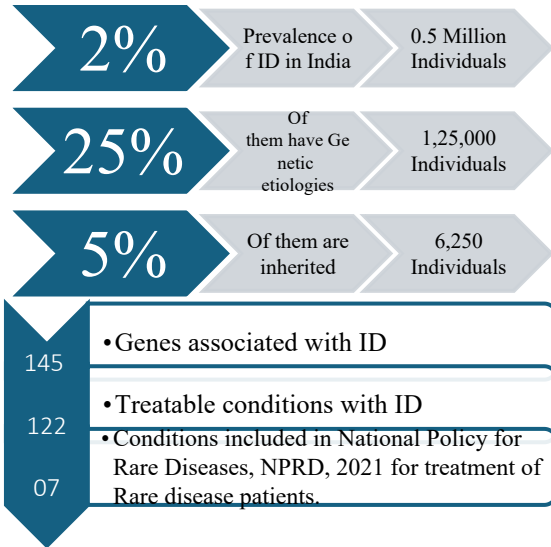
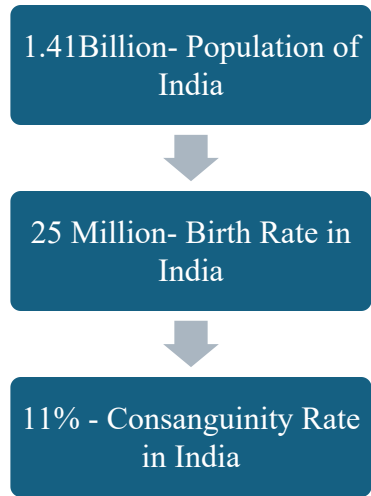




Intellectual Disability (ID) is a complex disorder affecting 1-3% of the world, with a wide range of etiologies encompassing both genetic and environmental factors. Studies have shown that early diagnosis and intervention lead to more effective & targeted treatment. Since most of the syndromic IDs follow autosomal recessive inheritance, Indians are at more risk of inheriting them due to high rate of consanguinity.



Mandatory prenatal and Newborn screening ensures no child with intellectual disabilities goes undiagnosed, preventing transmission to the next generation.



Early Clinical Signs

(0-1 year)

- Feeding difficulty
- Poor muscle tone
- Developmental delay
- Limited response to stimuli

(1-3 years)

- Delayed cognition & motor skills
- Speech & language delay
- Issues with social interaction

(3-5 years)

- Learning difficulties
- Issues with attention & focus
- Social & emotional delay
- Self-care challenges

5	Autosomal Dominant
116	Autosomal Recessive
10	X linked
14	Mitochondrial

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) launched in 2013 for early identification of disorders & intervention in children upto 18 years of age, has set up 367 District Early Intervention Centers (DEICs).

Plan: A Focused Sequencing Panel targeting Treatable IDs to analyze varied genetic etiologies in one test

