Decreased or absent sweating

(after exercises or when it is hot)

Frequent abdominal pain or diarrhea

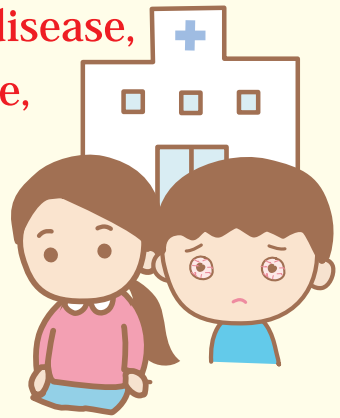
Urinary protein

(identified in a test)

Burning pain in the hands and feet

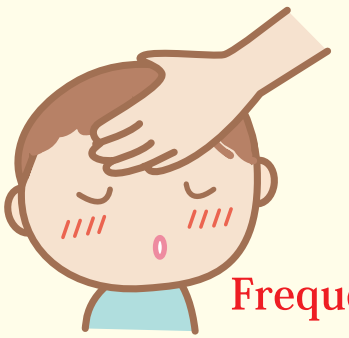
- After taking a hot bath
- After walking for a long time
- After running
- When it is hot
- When the child has a fever

There is a family member with a heart disease, kidney disease, or stroke



My child has similar symptoms…

If some of these symptoms apply, see the other side.



Frequently have a fever

Easily get tired

Japan Fabry Disease Patients and Family Association promotes awareness improvement concerning the disease, information and interpersonal exchange among patients and related persons, and provision of latest information, so that QOL of patients can be improved.

If

your child frequently has a fever or pain in his/her hands and feet…

Fabry disease may be suspected

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URL: http://www.fabrynet.jp

If you suspect Fabry disease…

There are therapies for Fabry disease

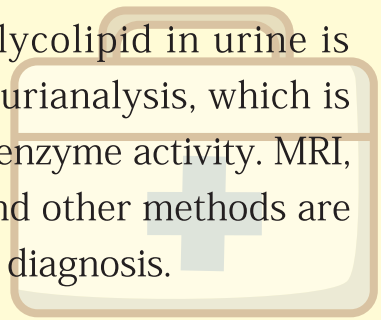
When you or your child is diagnosed with Fabry disease, national subsidies for medical expenses become available, and treatment can be received with only partial co-payment. For more details, please access the website of the Japan Fabry Disease Patients and Family Association (JFA), or contact us by phone or facsimile. We can provide detailed information concerning the disease (treatment and medications), locations of specialists, subsidies for medical expenses, and so on. Please feel safe to contact us, because we take utmost care of your privacy.

What are common types of patients?

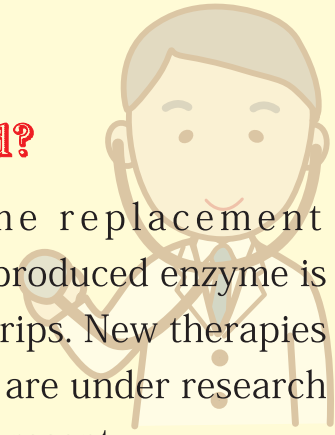
There are both male and female patients. Some patients recognize their disease due to pain in their hands and feet at four or five years old at earliest. Disease may be identified through urinary protein or other symptoms after patients become adults. The most important thing is early identification, early treatment, and continuous treatment.

How is the disease diagnosed?

Fabry disease occurs when an enzyme inside cells is naturally deficient or inactive. To identify this, enzyme activity is measured in a blood test. The accumulation of glycolipid in urine is measured through urianalysis, which is also caused by low enzyme activity. MRI, ultrasonography, and other methods are used in addition for diagnosis.



How is it treated?



Through “enzyme replacement therapy,” artificially produced enzyme is infused through IV drips. New therapies and treatment drugs are under research and development at present.

Approx. 650 patients have been diagnosed with Fabry disease and are receiving treatment in Japan. Because of the small patient population and their scattered distribution across Japan, it used to be difficult to exchange and share information concerning the disease in old days. However, the dissemination of the Internet and other means has enabled relatively efficient information provision. Many patients used to suffer for many years until they were finally diagnosed with Fabry disease. At present, clear standards have been established for the definitive diagnosis of Fabry disease, and patients can be diagnosed effectively.