

ROMSE - A web-based register for orofacial manifestations in people with rare diseases

Hanisch M.¹, Kleinheinz J. ¹, Hanisch L.³, Jackowski J. ²

¹ Department of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery
University Hospital Münster
Albert-Schweitzer-Campus 1
48149 Münster, Germany

² Department of Oral Surgery and Dental Emergency Care
Faculty of Health, Witten/Herdecke University
Alfred-Herrhausen-Strasse 45
58455 Witten, Germany

³ Orthodontic Practice Dr. Klar
Bahnhofstrasse 30
48431 Rheine, Germany



Introduction

Public focus on rare diseases has increased in the European Union since 2009 when the council of the European Union recommended that the member states develop and implement plans and strategies for rare diseases at suitable levels or validate suitable measures for rare diseases within the scope of other health protection strategies in order to ensure that patients suffering from rare diseases receive good medical care¹. In particular, member states were called upon to develop and accept a corresponding plan by the end of 2013. In 2013, the German Cabinet adopted the National Action League for People with Rare Diseases (NAMSE). This national action plan comprises a total of 52 suggested measures and 7 action fields. One of these action fields concerns the development of registers². With this in mind, a project was initiated in 2011 that aims to develop a "Register for the Recording of Orofacial Manifestations in People with Rare Diseases" (ROMSE). This register should supply general practitioners, dentists, orthodontists, oral surgeons, oral and maxillofacial surgeons, patients, and their relations with targeted information on intraoral, perioral and extra oral changes, diagnostics, and specialised area-related therapy options when treating rare diseases.

Material and Methods

Starting in 2011 material from various databases (Orphanet, e-medicine, Gene Clinics, EMA, OMIM) as well as from PubMed, medical literature, and "grey literature" was collected and evaluated. Since 2013 the gathered information has been incorporated into a web-based, freely accessible register at <http://romse.org>. All rare diseases with orofacial manifestations are registered with current subject-specific literature and properly categorised.

In a systematic study of literature in the Orphanet data base, the list of rare diseases recorded there was examined for orofacial pathological changes. In this process rare diseases that showed at least one orofacial component in the Orphanet or OMIM descriptions were integrated into an electronic register. Besides the general pathography, the specific orofacial changes as well as scientific literature and website links were compiled.

Results

474 rare diseases with orofacial manifestations have been listed in the ROMSE register so far. To date, 109 categories for orofacial manifestations such as dental anomalies, dysgnathia or orofacial clefts have been set up. The register has been publicly accessible since 2014 and has been used as a source of information for the diagnostics and therapy of rare diseases with orofacial symptoms. ROMSE is also linked to other databases and information platforms for rare diseases.

Figures

Pemphigus vulgaris

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Krankheitsbeschreibung

Der Pemphigus steht für eine Gruppe chronischer Autoimmun-Krankheiten der Haut und ist gekennzeichnet durch Blasenbildung in der äußeren Schicht der Haut und der Schleimhäute. Drei klinische Formen werden unterschieden, am häufigsten (75%) ist der Pemphigus vulgaris. Er hat eine Prävalenz von etwa 1:2.630. Die Krankheit beginnt im Mittel mit etwa 50-60 Jahren, aber auch Fälle mit Beginn in der Kindheit wurden beschrieben. Die Krankheit beginnt mit Blasen an der Mundschleimhaut, die oft irrtümlich für Aphthen gehalten werden. Die Blasen sind schmerzhaft, reißten leicht und hinterlassen schmerzhaft erosive Stellen. Auch Ösophagus, Rektum, Nase oder Lidränder können Ort der Blasenbildung sein. Hautläsionen folgen mehrere Wochen bis Monate nach Beginn der Krankheit. Ein mögliches Zeichen ist das Nikolski-Phänomen (Blasen können in der Haut verschoben werden, seitlicher Druck auf gesunde Haut erzeugt Blasen). Der Pemphigus vegetans ist eine klassische Variante mit intertriginösen Läsionen, die sich zu papillomatösen Wucherungen weiterentwickeln. Die genauen Ursachen der Krankheit sind nicht bekannt. Autoantikörper gegen Komponenten der Desmosomen verursachen Akantholyse und intraepidermale Spalten. Beim Pemphigus vulgaris binden die Autoantikörper an Desmoglein 1 und 3 (Proteine der Keratocytenmembran). An die Diagnose muss bei Blasen am Thorax und der behaarten Kopfhaut gedacht werden. Sie wird durch klassische histopathologische Analyse und direkte Immunfluoreszenz bestätigt. Grundlage der intraepidermalen Blasen ist eine suprabasale Akantholyse. An der Oberfläche der Keratinozyten sind Ablagerungen von IgG (überwiegend IgG1 und IgG4) und/oder C3-Komplement nachweisbar. Der Schweregrad der Krankheit korreliert mit der Konzentration zirkulierender Antikörper. Therapie der Wahl sind Steroide, die, wenn es nicht zwischenzeitlich zu einem Rückfall kommt, über einen Zeitraum von 12 Monaten gegeben werden. Möglich ist eine Kombination mit Immunsuppressiva. Im Laufe der letzten Jahrzehnte hat sich dank der Therapie mit Steroiden die Prognose des Pemphigus deutlich verbessert. Dennoch bleiben Fälle mit tödlichem Ausgang (5%) ein Problem. Diese Patienten sterben in den ersten Jahren des Fortschreitens ihrer Krankheit, überwiegend in der Folge behandlungsbedingter systemischer Infektionen, seltener nach einer Superinfektion der Läsionen. Quelle: Orphanet: an online rare disease and orphan drug data base. Copyright, INSERM 1997. Available on <http://www.orpha.net>. Accessed 29.04.2014

Orofaziale Manifestation

Blasenbildung der Mundschleimhaut

Literatur

Figure 1: Selected example "Pemphigus vulgaris" listed in the ROMSE register

Kategorie: Mundschleimhaut, blasenbildend

Seiten in der Kategorie „Mundschleimhaut, blasenbildend“

Es werden 11 von insgesamt 11 Seiten in dieser Kategorie angezeigt:

<p>E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidermolysis bullosa simplex durch Plakophilin Mangel • Epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophische • Epidermolysis bullosa, hereditäre • Epidermolysis bullosa, junctionalis 	<p>E (Fortsetzung)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidermolysis bullosa, simplex <p>I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IgA-Dermatose, lineare <p>K</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindler-Syndrom <p>P</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pemphigoid, bullöses 	<p>P (Fortsetzung)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pemphigoid, vernalbedingtes • Pemphigus vulgaris <p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsay-Hunt-Syndrom
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Figure 2: Selected example "blistering diseases" listed in the ROMSE register

Main groups of orofacial manifestations in the ROMSE register	
Anomalies of the lips (without clefts)	43
Dysgnathia	145
Hematopathia	11
Neoplasia	25
Alterations in the oral mucosa and tongue	135
Bone pathologies	11
Anomalies of the cleft	145
Dental anomalies	190
Others	36

Figure 3: Main groups of orofacial manifestations in the ROMSE register

Conclusions

More than 900 rare diseases can be demonstrated to have a dental, oral, or maxillofacial involvement. Since publications on rare diseases and data on possible care strategies in dental medicine are scant, there is an urgent need to provide the limited available information on a central and publicly accessible platform. This justifies the implementation of a "Register for the Recording of Orofacial Manifestations in People with Rare Diseases" (<http://romse.org>) as a source of information for physicians, scientists, patients, and their relatives; this also complies with the National Action League for People with Rare Diseases, in which the suggested measure no. 29 is an "Open Source Register System for Rare Diseases in the EU – OSSE"². In the age of digitalisation and global access to online databases, this register, which is in the development stage, should help physicians and scientists to download information on aspects of dental medicine or oral/maxillofacial surgery in rare diseases, exchange views, and form networks. Patients and their relatives can also use the central web-based register to find comprehensive information on the existing disease and the possible care options. Information compiled in a register can serve to create a solid foundation for the generation of adequate data and a basis to optimise future diagnosis and therapy as well as increase the evidence³. This demand also has validity for dental medicine. Work has already commenced on the development of an English-language version of the register presented here so that it may be put to global use.

Literature

- The Council of the European Union (2009): Council Recommendation of 8 June 2009 on an action in the field of rare diseases (2009/C 151/02). <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2009:151:0007:0010:EN:PDF>
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- Grouven U, Siering U, Bender R, Vervölgyi R, Lange S. Seltene Erkrankungen: Randomisierte kontrollierte Studien auch hier der Goldstandard. Deutsches Ärzteblatt 2015; 112(8) A 326-8.