



## Down Syndrome

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Down syndrome (sometimes called Down's syndrome) may be a condition during which a toddler is born with an additional copy of their 21st chromosome — hence its other name, mongolism. This causes physical and mental developmental delays and disabilities.

Many of the disabilities are lifelong, and that they also can shorten anticipation. However, people with mongolism can live healthy and fulfilling lives. Recent medical advances, also as cultural and institutional support for people with mongolism and their families, provides many opportunities to assist overcome the challenges of this condition. In children with mongolism, one among the chromosomes doesn't separate properly. The baby finishes up with three copies, or an additional partial copy, of chromosome 21, rather than two. This extra chromosome causes problems because the brain and physical features develop.

In all cases of reproduction, both parents pass their genes on to their children. These genes are carried in chromosomes. When the baby's cells develop, each cell is meant to receive 23 pairs of chromosomes, for 46 chromosomes total. Half the chromosomes are from the mother, and half are from the daddy.

### Types of mongolism

#### Trisomy 21

Trisomy 21 means there's an additional copy of chromosome 21 in every cell. This is often the foremost common sort of mongolism.

#### Mosaicism

occurs when a toddler is born with an additional chromosome in some but not all of their cells. People with mosaic mongolism tend to possess fewer symptoms than those with mongolism.

#### Translocation

In this sort of mongolism, children have only an additional part of chromosome 21. There are 46 total chromosomes. However, one among them has an additional piece of chromosome 21 attached.

### symptoms of mongolism

Though the likelihood of carrying a baby with mongolism are often estimated by screening during pregnancy, you won't experience any symptoms of carrying a toddler with mongolism.

At birth, babies with mongolism usually have certain characteristic signs, including:

- flat countenance
- small head and ears
- short neck
- bulging tongue
- eyes that slant upward
- atypically shaped ears
- poor muscular tonus

An infant with mongolism are often born a mean size, but will develop more slowly than a toddler without the condition.

People with mongolism usually have a point of developmental disability, but it's often mild to moderate. Mental and social development delays may mean that the kid could have:

- impulsive behavior
- poor judgment
- short span
- slow learning capabilities

School is a crucial part of the lifetime of a toddler with mongolism, no matter intellectual ability. Public and personal schools support people with mongolism and their families with integrated classrooms and education opportunities. Schooling allows valuable socialization and helps students with mongolism build important life skills.

### Complications

People with mongolism can have a spread of complications, a number of which become more prominent as they grow old. These complications can include:

- Heart defects. About half the youngsters with mongolism are born with some sort of congenital heart defect. These heart problems are often life-threatening and should require surgery in early infancy.
- Gastrointestinal (GI) defects. GI abnormalities occur in some children with mongolism and should include abnormalities of the intestines, esophagus, trachea and anus. The danger of developing digestive problems, like GI blockage, heartburn (gastroesophageal reflux) or disorder, could also be increased.
- Immune disorders. Due to abnormalities in their immune systems, people with mongolism are at increased risk of developing autoimmune disorders, some sorts of cancer, and infectious diseases, like pneumonia.
- Sleep apnea. Due to soft tissue and skeletal changes that cause the obstruction of their airways, children and adults with mongolism are at greater risk of obstructive apnea.