

a carrier and a person of 100 percent Ashkenazi Jewish descent has a 50 percent chance of carrying one of several rare genetic diseases, according to the Genetic Disease Foundation; and

Whereas, According to an April 2013 Shire Rare Disease Impact Report, it takes an average of 7.6 years in the U.S. for a patient with a rare disease to receive a proper diagnosis; and

Whereas, A patient typically visits up to eight physicians and receives two to three misdiagnoses before the correct diagnosis is made; and

Whereas, The Shire report finds that rare disease patients in the U.S. face considerable financial hardship, including 55 percent of survey respondents stating that direct medical expenses were not covered by insurance, 37 percent had to borrow money from family and/or friends to pay for expenses, 34 percent sought help from charity or public assistance and 32 percent reported a negative impact on their credit score; and

Whereas, The economic strains and lengthy diagnosis process, as well as the lack of treatment options, available information and resources can take a major emotional toll on patients and their caregivers; and

Whereas, Patient and caregiver respondents in the Shire study reported depression (75% for patients, 72% for caregivers), anxiety and stress (86% for patients, 89% for caregivers), isolation from friends/family (65% for patients, 64% for caregivers), and worry based on future outlook of disease (90% for patients, 97% for caregivers); and

Whereas, The Orphan Drug Act of 1983 facilitates the development and commercialization of drugs to treat rare diseases by offering federal benefits to developers of medication designated as “orphan drugs”: and

Whereas, According to Global Genes, during the first 25 years of the Orphan Drug Act, only 326 new drugs were approved by the Food and Drug Administration and brought to market for all rare disease patients combined; and

Whereas, Global Genes also reports that approximately 50 percent of rare diseases do not have a dedicated foundation supporting or researching their rare disease; and

Whereas, Rare diseases with increased awareness also have an increased opportunity for research

funding, as is the case with well-known but uncommon diseases such as Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS); and

Whereas, Rare Disease Day is an international awareness day on the last day in February organized by Eurordis, a non-governmental alliance of patient organizations and individuals focused on rare diseases in Europe, and the National Alliances, which are umbrella organizations who regroup several rare disease organizations in a given country or region; and

Whereas, The number of countries participating in Rare Disease Day grows every year with 84 countries participating in 2014; and

Whereas, The objective of Rare Disease Day is to raise awareness among the general public, policy-makers, industry representatives, researchers, and health professionals about rare diseases and their impact on patients' lives; and

Whereas, The National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) partnered with Eurordis to sponsor and advocate for Rare Disease Day in the U.S., with education programs in schools and a "Handprints Across America" photo campaign to raise awareness; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York declares the last day in February as Rare Disease Day in New York City.

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