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# Persons Living With Down Syndrome Have A Lower Quality Of Life

What is the standard of life? The general definition is the standard of wellbeing and bliss experienced by an individual or gathering. Not every person's standard for personal satisfaction is the equivalent, however we as a whole need very similar things: a vocation, a family, to be solid, to have a home, to carry on with a moderately 'typical' life, to have a decent life, and to be cheerful. A few people aren't fortunate enough to have every one of these things. Not every person has a decision about the manner in which they live their lives.

There are a wide assortment of chromosomal issue, there are likewise numerous ways these scatters can influence your personal satisfaction. A few issue can cause over the top impulsive practices that may meddle with the personal satisfaction in the event that you don't address them. A few issue can likewise make serious weight increase, some may influence your capacity to share in numerous normal exercises and can prompt different issues, for example, hearing and vision issues, an expanded danger of growing increasingly extreme ailments, and creating sicknesses, for example, Alzheimer malady prior on throughout everyday life. One of the most well-known of chromosomal issue (around 92–95% of cases) (Wikipedia Benefactors) is Trisomy 21, which is all the more generally known as Down Disorder.

The pace of Australian infants brought into the world with Down Infection is around 1 to 1,100. This is lower than the overall pace of around 1 of every 700 on account of the high terminating rates in Australia. The number of inhabitants in individuals with Down Ailment in Australia is currently more than 13,000, and not exclusively are their life length lower than the normal Australian (individuals with Down Disorder have a future of 60 years, anyway the normal Australian's (future) is around 82.5 years), individuals with Down Malady have an expanded danger of growing increasingly ailments. In the wake of finding out about the ways of life of individuals living with Down Disorder, I wound up inquisitive about different issues that individuals with Down Disorder may have. I found that the future for somebody with Down Disorder is fundamentally lower (individuals with Down Disorder have a future of 60 years, nonetheless, the future for the normal Australian is 82.5 years) (Down Disorder Australia 2014).

It has additionally been discovered that individuals with Down Disorder have higher dangers of building up a few ailments, just as different issues, for example, not having the option to make companions since they appear to be somewhat unique to different children. Youngsters who experienced issues with social connections, language and correspondence, or who had progressively conduct and passionate challenges, were likewise less inclined to have companions which may influence the kid's capacity to make fellowships. Be that as it may, conduct and passionate challenges had to a greater degree a negative effect on the kids' kinships than issues with social correspondence (Understanding Down Disorder Booklet 2004).

## Research Question

Do persons living with Down Syndrome have a lower quality of life?

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## Background

Pretty much every cell in our body contains 23 sets of chromosomes, which is an aggregate of 46 chromosomes. Numerous sorts of chromosomal variations from the norm exist, yet they can be arranged as either numerical or auxiliary. Numerical anomalies are entire chromosomes either missing from or extra to the ordinary pair. Auxiliary variations from the norm are when some portion of an individual chromosome is missing, extra, changed to another chromosome or flipped around. Chromosomal variations from the norm can have a wide range of impacts, contingent upon the particular anomaly. For instance, an additional duplicate of chromosome 21 causes Down disorder (trisomy 21). Chromosomal variations from the norm can likewise cause premature delivery, ailment, or issues in development or advancement (Hereditary Union and The New York-Mid-Atlantic Consortium for Hereditary and Infant Screening Administrations).

People living with Down Disorder have an expanded danger of building up a few ailments. A portion of these incorporate gastroesophageal reflux, which happens when stomach corrosive often streams once more into the cylinder associating your mouth and stomach (the throat). They likewise have a higher danger of increasing celiac infection. 15% additionally build up an underactive thyroid organ (hypothyroidism). The thyroid organ is a butterfly-formed organ in the lower neck that produces hormones. Individuals with Down Disorder likewise have an expanded danger of hearing and vision issues. Around half of grown-ups with Down Disorder create Alzheimer Infection which is a cerebrum issue that outcomes in steady loss of memory, judgment, and capacity to work. In spite of the fact that Alzheimer's Infection is typically a turmoil that happens in more seasoned grown-ups, individuals with Down Disorder more often than not build up this condition in their fifties or sixties. Also, a little level of youngsters with Down Disorder create disease of blood-framing cells, for example, leukemia.

Postponed advancement and conduct issues are frequently announced in kids with Down Disorder. Influenced people's discourse and language grow later and more gradually than in youngsters without Down Disorder, and influenced people's discourse might be increasingly hard to get it. Conduct issues can incorporate consideration issues, over the top or impulsive conduct, and determination or fits of rage. A little level of individuals with Down Disorder are likewise determined to have formative conditions called chemical imbalance range issue, which influence correspondence and social collaboration. Individuals with Down Disorder frequently experience a continuous decrease in intuition capacity as they age, typically beginning around age 50.

It has been discovered that youngsters brought into the world with Down Disorder don't make or have numerous or any companions. Youngsters who were all the more practically autonomous at home, in school and inside the network, were bound to have companions. Kids who experienced issues with social cooperations, language and correspondence, or who had progressively conduct and enthusiastic troubles, were additionally more averse to have companions. Be that as it may, conduct and enthusiastic challenges had to a greater degree a negative effect on kids' kinships than issues with social correspondence.

## Conclusion

Trisomy 21 affects one in seven hundred world-wide. Some of the issues that come hand-in-hand with this chromosomal abnormality include increased risk of developing more medical

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conditions, such as gastroesophageal reflux, thyroid gland issues, hearing and vision problems and earlier Alzheimer Disease, as well as emotional problems. This would mean expensive medical bills, and possibly regular doctor or even hospital visits. It has been found that many people who are affected by Down Syndrome have difficulties making friends as children which could become issues later in life when it comes to having to make friends and to work with others. Others with Down Syndrome may react badly to change. If a child with Down Syndrome is going to school, and they have emotional problems or don't know how to communicate their feelings, another child person could end up hurt if the child reacts badly. Some people with Down Syndrome also rely on their parents or caregivers heavily. Many parents may be in a retirement home, but still need to look after their child and help their child to complete usual day-to-day jobs that the average person could do, such as brushing their teeth, getting dressed or even just tying their shoelaces. This could eventually result in getting a carer for them if the parents are unable to care and look after them. Others with Trisomy 21 may also not be able to work, which could be an issue, especially if they have medical bills that need to be paid.

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