# RARE DISEASE CHALLENGE RaDiChal'21

# SOCIAL AWARENESS REPORT

# **TEAM NAME**

FMF16E

**NEXT GENERATION EDITING** 

## **TEAM MEMBERS**

Ayşenur SAYGILI Betül ÇAKMAK Kübra MAÇ Sena KIZILBOĞA

## TARGET DISEASE

**FMF** 

## 1. AWARENESS STUDIES:

The awareness campaign 'What is FMF?' in order to answer the question, we aimed to organize our work in two stages; the first is aimed at those who do not know about FMF disease in society and is designed to produce informative content for FMF patients and the rest of society.

Since FMF is not known to the general public, FMF patients experience difficulties in their work and social lives. At the same time, when contacting a doctor, the diagnosis process is prolonged due to the fact that the patient's anamnesis is insufficient and he has symptoms in common with other diseases. Since the diagnosis cannot be made, there may be thoughts by the patient's relatives about whether he is really sick or not, and this affects the patient in a bad way. We have combined our work to solve these problems into 7 different titles.



## 1.1.SOCIAL MEDIA:

**Aim:** Nowadays, considering the impact of social media on people and the rate of its use by society, it is one of the most effective ways to reach a wide audience. Both you can reach large audiences, and the ability to interact occurs much faster. For this purpose, we have opened Instagram, Twitter, Youtube accounts.

**Goal:** Every month we regularly share posts as both informative and promotional and increase the number of interactions every day. At the same time, we also aimed to increase the awareness of those who do not know FMF in more detail to those who do not know it.

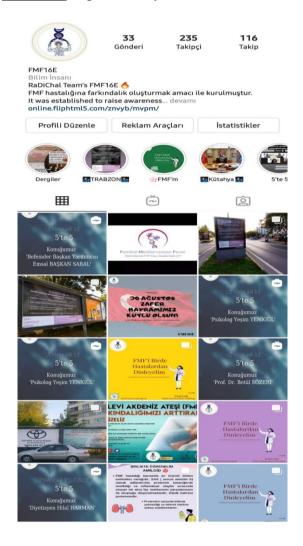
**Result:** A total of 324 subscribers have been reached. Our total number of interactions (Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube) has reached 47,010 people. With the feedback of the people we reached out to from social media, we paid for it and touched their lives.

## **Account Information and View:**

**Instagram:**https://www.instagram.com/fmf16e/?utm\_medium=copy\_link

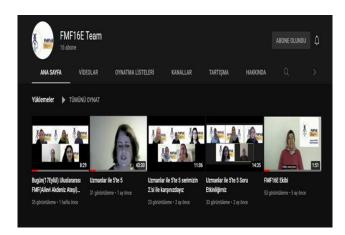
**Twitter:** https://twitter.com/EFmf16?s=09

Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCmAfh\_9FQ3pPJjA8VWlvElg







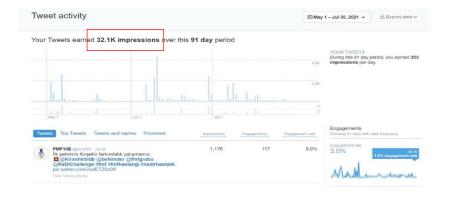


# **Total Social Media Engagement:** <u>Instagram:</u>

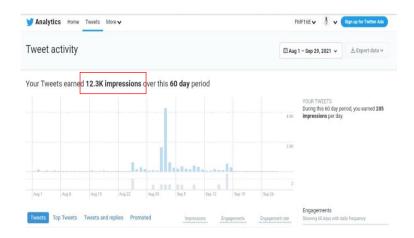
Like: 1.078 View of History: 2.200 Total Interaction: 7.447

# **Twitter:**

May-Jun-July



## August-September:



## 1.2.PILL INFORMATION - LET'S LEARN TOGETHER:

**Aim:** English and Turkish FMF information sharing are intended to be done. Sharing the brief and most detailed introduction of FMF under the heading of Pill Information, Let's Learn Together to share more detailed information about FMF under the heading.

**Objective:** To be able to communicate different information to FMF patients with regular English-Turkish post sharing, to inform them about their diseases, and to be able to fundamentally diagnose the disease for patients who do not know FMF disease.

**Conclusion:** The shares were made for awareness-raising purposes.

Number of interactions: 180

## 1.3.FORM-'Let's Listen to FMF from Patients':

**Aim:** To get to know, understand patients, to learn about the difficult processes they are going through, and to prepare a form to be a partner in these difficult processes and to make us feel that we are with them and aware of them. To share the answers received via this form by starting a series titled 'Let's Listen to FMF from Patients'.

**Goal:** to reach out to FMF patients, to be an opportunity for them to tell stories and to share their stories by acting as a bridge. In cooperation with BEFEMDER, to ensure that the form is sent to the patients and filled out.

**Conclusion:** In cooperation with BEFEMDER, patients were reached, 113 forms were filled out and shares took place. In the prepared form, the ingredients are:

• What is your First Name, Last name, Gender, Age, and age when FMF is diagnosed?

- What are the symptoms and complaints that you have when you are admitted to the hospital?
- How long did your diagnosis process take?
- Can you tell us about the process of diagnosis? (Have you consulted more than one doctor because you were not diagnosed with FMF? Was another disease diagnosed before FMF was diagnosed, and then the diagnosis changed?)
- Have you had any of the effects of drug therapy?
- Does this disease affect your normal life? What are its effects?
- In order for sensitivity to FMF disease to occur in society, please write down the topics and topics that you want to say and that you want us to convey.
- You want to add?

## Form linki:

 $\underline{https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1XYpYfu4Tcvg5ZYIVBQJV5FuJmQD8aQda2NIL9so}\\ \underline{06}\underline{g/edit}$ 



## 1.4. 'Five-Fifth with EXPERTS':

**Aim:** Based on the form we prepared for FMF patients in May, we decided to organize an event with the participation of experts. We asked 5 questions to each of our guests and got answers from them. In this way, we thought that the answers to the basic questions about FMF could be learned from competent people. We wanted to keep these videos especially short. While the short time makes the video remarkable for the users, it is aimed to raise their awareness.

**Goal:** To be able to answer every question by meeting with a specialist from every branch about FMF disease.

**Result:** We reached our goal by hosting 4 experts in total. First, we talked with Dietitian Hilal HARMAN about the diets of FMF patients. We delivered this broadcast to our followers on both our YouTube and Instagram accounts. Our event was watched by 33 people on YouTube and a total of 448 people on Instagram. In the second part of our series, Rheumatology Specialist Prof. Dr.We welcomed Betül SÖZERI as a guest. In this event, we discussed the issues related to the diagnosis of FMF disease and how patients can communicate with doctors. This post has been viewed 23 times on YouTube. On Instagram,

it received 218 views. In the 3rd event of our series, we welcomed Psychologist Yeşim YENİGÜL as a guest. In this interview, questions were asked on many different topics, such as the psychology of people with rare diseases and their differentiation according to age groups. This event received 31 views on YouTube. On Instagram, it received 278 views. We held our last event with BEFEMDER Vice President EMSAL President SARAL via zoom. In this meeting, we talked about the difficulties of establishing an association, the interaction with patients, and what kind of activities they do. This event has been viewed 35 times on YouTube. On Instagram, it was viewed 132 times. By addressing FMF disease in different areas, we reached the answers to various questions with experts.

## 1.5. Journal Publications:

**Aim:** No matter how much we use the social media platform, the impact is limited, so we have turned to different areas. To involve a different segment of society in our awareness work by publishing in academic and scientific journals. To fully answer the question of What is FMF by considering FMF disease in all its details.

**Goal:** To publish at least 2 magazines. To publish in English-Turkish by detailing FMF.

**Conclusion:** 2 magazines were also published. Turkish English and Turkish articles about FMF disease were published in June in the journal 'Genius Science'. Then in September, the information article we wrote about FMF disease was published in the 'VITA' rating of the Turkish Biologists' Association.

## 1.6.'WE ARE IN YOUR CITY' BILLBOARD STUDY:

**Aim:** It is aimed to increase awareness in and around the person by enabling people who do not use Social Media, who do not see or have never heard of FMF disease, even if they use it, to see the meaning, rarity and symptoms of FMF disease. Since municipalities have billboards and bus stops everywhere, it is aimed to facilitate the achievement of our goal by using them.

**Goal:** To make a wide-scale promotion in at least 2 provinces. We also hung our banners all over the cities, so on average we expected thousands of people to see them.

**Conclusion:** Posters were distributed in Trabzon, Kütahya and Kırşehir and people were informed about FMF disease. When designing the banners, attention was paid to the fact that the text was short and the visuals were attractive. Because people may not want to read when it's a long article. It is aimed to increase the information by providing short but necessary information in the articles. As an example of the information on the banners: We

started with a question Do you know FMF? In order to attract the attention of those who do not know this, I wonder what it is. Another information is that we mentioned the incidence of FMF in our country and emphasized that it is rare. We talked about the symptoms of FMF disease, asking if we have it for the reader to question both himself and his environment. Finally, we draw attention to the importance of being aware of this and by putting up our social media accounts, we leave an address where they can get extra information. Posters were promoted in three Metropolitan cities. On average, about 30-40 thousand people saw it in each province.

## 2.Monthly FMF Awareness Studies:

**2.1**. **Activities of April:** Social media accounts were opened and the team was introduced.

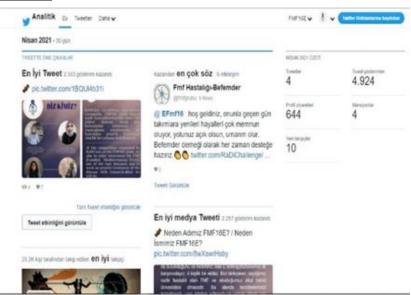






## a) Statistics of April:

## Twitter:



## 2.2. Activities of May:

Information sharing was started on social media, 2 "Pill Information" and 2 "Let's Learn Together" posts were shared. The form was edited and the patients were contacted. In accordance with the answers obtained from the forms, another series called 'Let's Listen to FMF from the Patients at Once' was launched and 2 posts were edited.

## a.Pill Information- Let's Learn Together:

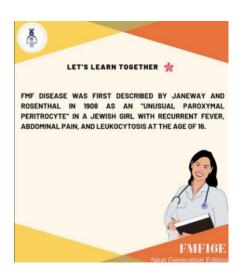












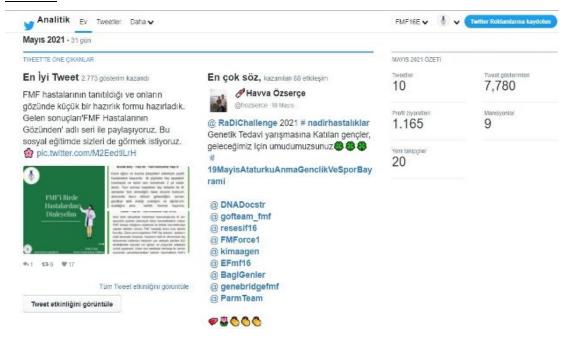
## b) Let's Listen to FMF from the Patients at Once:



## c) Statistics for the Month of May:

<u>Instagram:</u> 11 posts were shared in May. Total interactions received by these posts: 3,157 Number of followers:158 (Instagram could not be given a chart due to data problem.)

## Twitter:



## 2.3. Activities of June:

1'Pill Information' and 1 'Let's Listen to FMF from Patients' were shared on social media. GENIUS SCIENCE magazine has published an English-Turkish journal article. 'We are in YOUR city' Kirsehir billboard study was conducted. The meeting with the mayor of Kirsehir Selahattin EKICI took place. Our project was explained and a layout was created in coordination with the municipality and banners were hung at 4 different and busiest points of the city. Our banners remained on display for a period of 1 month.

- Opposite the Kirsehir Ahi Evran Training and Research Hospital
- •Kırşehir Governorate
- •Menderes Neighborhood
- •Ankara Street

## a) Pull Information:





## b) Let's Listen to FMF from Patients:







## c) GENIUS SCIENCE Journal Publication (English-Turkish journal article):

FMF hastalığında meydana gelen mutasyonların etipyogenzi , bir hastalığın oluşumunun ve gelişiminin nedeni, bilinmemektedir. FMF hastalığı büyük oranda Doğu Avrupa kökenli Yahudiler, İspanyollar, Yunanlar, Emenler, Araplar ve Türklerde yaygın olarak görülür. Kalitsal olarak aktarılan bu hastalığın diger insanlarda da görülebilme iltimali vardır. Ömür boyu süren FMF hastalığının belirileri ve bu belirilerin şiddeti hastadan hastaya farklılıklar gösterebilir. Her ne kadar Akdeniz Ateşi olarak bilinse de yapılan çalışmalar sonucu ülkemizde daha çok iç Anadolu Bölges'inde yaygındır

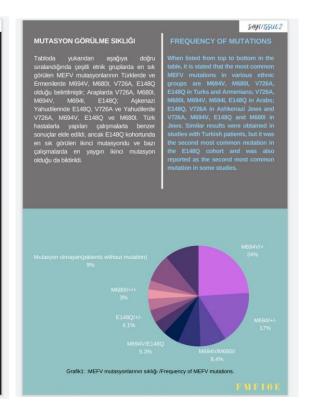
The etiology of mutations that occur in FMF disease, the cause of the formation and development of a disease, is unknown. FMF disease is common in Jews, Spaniardis, Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, and Turks, largely of Eastern European descent. There is a possibility that this inherited disease can also be seen in other people. The symptoms of lifelong FMF disease and the severity of these symptoms may differ from patient to patient. Although it is known as Mediterranean Pever, as a result of the studies, it is more common in the Central Anatolia Region in our country.

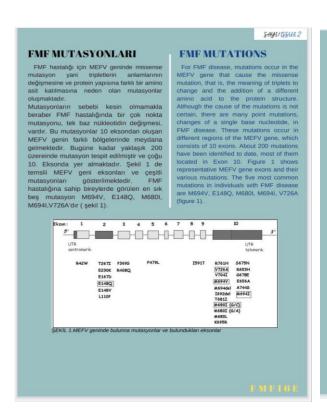
1β'in olgunlaşması ve salgılanmasında rol oynadığını göstermektedir. İnterlökin-1,b, pronflamatur bir sitokindir (beliri bağışıklık sistemi hücrelerinden salgılanan, diğer bağışıklık sistemi hücrelerinden salgılanan, diğer bağışıklık sistemi hücrelerinin işlevni uyaran veya engelleyen özel bir protein). İnterlökin (IL)-1β'yı aktive eden kaspaz-1 enflamasyon kontrol mekanizmasındaki şlevnir yerine geliremez. Uyarılmış olan bu kaspaz-1 enflamasyon durdurulamaz. Oluşan bu mekanizmaların bir sonucu olarak kilnik beliriller; yüksek akış, enflamasyon atakları, karın ağırısı, sağırlı ve şişmiş ekelmler, şişkin skrotun, kas ve göğüs ağırları ve bacaklarda özellikle dizlerin alında kırmızı döküntü ile kendini belli etmektedir. Ortaya çıkan bu sorunlar hastanın günlük yaşantısını olumsuz olarak ekilemektedir.

The Pyrin protein encoded by the MEFV gene shows that it plays a role in the maturation and secretion of IL-1β. Interleukin-1β is a proinflammatory cytokine (a specific protein secreted from certain immune system cells that stimulates or inhibits the function of other immune system cells).

Caspase-1, which activates interleukin (IL)-1ß, cannot fulfill its function in the inflammation control mechanism. This induced caspase-1 inflammation cannot be stopped. As a result of these mechanisms, clinical symptoms; It is manifested by high fever, inflammatory attacks, abdominal pain, painful and swollen joints, swollen scrotum, muscle and chest pains, and a red rash on the legs, especially below the knees. These problems affect the daily life of the patient negatively.

FMF16E







# **SEMPTOMLAR**

FMF patients show symptoms of high fever, episodes of inflammation, abdominal pain, painful and swollen joints, swollen scrotum, muscle and chest pains, arthritis and a red rash on the legs, especially below the knees.

red rash on the legs, especially below the knees. 'Applian bir araştırmadan alınan verilere göre en sik klinik özellik karın ağırısı (% 76) ve ateş (% 58), ardından artıtı (% 28) ve göğüs ağırısı (% 19)'dır. M694V veya M680l homozigot veya heterozigot genotip taşıyan hastalarda karın ağırısı daha yüksek olarak görülmüştür fakat genel olatak hastalarda tespit edilen neredeyse tilim mutant leprotipler içinê 25 fel % 100 arasında değişen siklikta ortak bir klinik semptom olduğu bulunmıştur.

arasında değişen siklikta ortak bir klinik semptom olduğu bulunmuştur.
According to data from a study, the most common cilnical features were abdominal pain (76%) and fever (58%), followed by arthritis (28%) and chest pain (19%). Abdominal pain was higher in patients carrying the M694V or M680I homozygous or heterozygous genotype, but it was found to be a common clinical symptom for nearly all mutant genotypes detected in general patients, with a frequency ranging from 25% to 100%.

DIAGNOSIS

SAMIJESUE 2

Karın ağırısı E148Q ve V726A genotiplerinde daha düşük olduğu görülmüştür. Göğüs ağırsı oranı ise M6801 aileli olan hastalarda daha yüksekir. M680f'dan sonra M694V ve P3695 allelerinde siktikda göğüs ağırsı görülür. M694V, M6801, P3695, R761H ailelleri olan hastalarda sey oranı yüksek iken, E148Q ve V726A mutasyonu olan hastalarda diğer mutasyonu butunduran hastalara oranla daha düşükür. Artrit, K696R heterczigot genotipinde yüksekir. Diğer bir mutasyon olan P3695'li hastalarda karın ağrısı, göğüs ağrısı ve ateş beklenenden daha yüksekir. Yapılan bu araştımarını genel sonuçlarına bakılacak olursa, FMF'nin neredeyse tüm mağır klinik semptomları, bir veya daha fazla M694V veya M6801 mutant alel olan hastalarda daha yüksekir. İnana karşılık, E1480 veya V726A mutant aleline sahip hastalar daha az klinik FMF semptomu gösterdiği görülmüştür.

Abdominal pain was lower in E148Q and V726A genotypes. The rate of chest pain is higher in patients with M6801 allele. After M6801, chest pain is frequently seen in the M694V and P369S alleles. While the fever rate is higher in patients with M694V, M680I, P269SS, R761H alleles, it is lower in patients with E148Q and V726A mutations than in patients with other mutations. Arthrifts is high in the K695R heterozygous genotype. Abdominal pain, chest pain, and fever are higher than expected in patients with another mutation, P369S. Judging by the overall results of this study, nearly all major clinical symptoms of FMF are higher in patients with one or more M694V or M680I mutant alleles. In contrast, patients with the E148Q or V726A mutant allele showed fewer clinical symptoms of FMF.

#### Amiloid/ Amyloid

FMF hastaliği tanısında en önemli etmen amiloidoz varlığıdır. SAA ( serum amiloid A) olarak adlandırıları proteimin karacığerde üretildiği ve iriflamatuar olaylar sırasında oluşan bir akut faz reaktanının parçalaması ile oluştuğu düşünülmektedir. Klinik belirlisi proteinürdir. Proteinür kanda beklemen protein oranının daha fazla görülmesi durumdur. Proteinür zamanla bötrek yetmezliği ve bötrek nakline sebep olabilmektedir. Amiloid zamanla çeştil organ ve dokularda birikrerke organ disfinskiyonunun en belirişin haldir. FMF tedavisi sürecinde kullanları kolşisin sebebiyle hastaların az bir kesiminde amiloidoz görülmektedir. Kalıcı proteinür tanısı konulmuş hastaların, dıyalız tedavisi veya bötrek naklığı gereken son dönem bötrek hastalığı olan hastalarda da kolşisin tedavisine en az 2 mgigün devam etmesi gerekmektedir.

hastalarda da kolşisin tedavisine en az 2 mg/qün devam etmesi gerekmektedir.

The most important factor in the diagnosis of FMF disease is the presence of amyloidosis. It is thought that the protein called SAA (serum amyloid A) is produced in the liver and is formed by the breakdown of an acute phase reactant formed during inflammatory events. Its clinical manifestation is proteinuria. Proteinuria is a condition in which the expected protein content is higher in the blood. Proteinuria can lead to kidney failure and kidney transplant over time. Amyloid accumulates in various organs and tissues over time and is the most prominent form of organ dysfunction. Because of the colchicine used in the FMF treatment process, a small number of patients have amyloidosis. Patients diagnosed with persistent proteinuria and patients with end-stage renal disease requiring dialysis treatment or kidney transplantation should continue colchicine treatment at least 2 mg/day.

EMEL6E

## Areas in which it is seen;

Görüldüğü bölgeler; bacağın ön yüzü, ayak bileği, ayak sırtı veya malleol bölgesinde pembe-mor renkli görülür.

Abdominal pain and peritonitis findings may cause the patient to be mistaken for appendicitis

and require surgery. Cilt atakları/Swollen Joints

the front face of the leg, ankle, back of the foot, or malleolus are seen in pink-purple color.

### TANI

TANI
Tanı hastanın kinik belirtileri ve aile öyküsü
göz önüne alınarak belirlenir. Yapılan testler
ile atak sırasında gerçekleşen inflamatuar
(lithabi) süreci gösteren lököst sayısında
artış, eritrosit sedimentasyon hızı, fibrinojen
ve C-reaktif protein (CRP) düzeylerinde
yükseklik takip edilir. Daha sonra genetik
testler yapılırı ve MEFV mutasyon sonuçlarını
değerlendirilir. Tanı konulma sürecilükenizde
uzun zaman alsada son yıllarda bu süre
düsmüştür.

## SAYI/ISSUE 2

DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis is determined by taking into account the patient's clinical symptoms and family history. The tests are followed by an increase in the number of white blood cells , the rate of erythrocyte sedimentation, and an increase in fibrinogen and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels, indicating an inflammatory (inflammatory) process that occurs during an attack Genetic tests are then performed and MEFV mutation results are evaluated. Although the diagnosis process has been a long time in our country, this period has fallen in recent years.

## TEDAVI

FMF hastalığının tedavisinde uzun yıllardır kullanılan "kolşissiridir. Kolşisinin etkinliği. FMF'de hem atak sıklığını azaltıma hem de böbrek amiloidozunu önlemektededir. Tanı konulma sürecinde şüpheli vakalarda gözlem atlında kolşisin kullanımı talop edilerek olunlu yanıt alınması tanıyı hızlandırmıştır.

Kotşisin tedavi sürecinde bağışıklık sistemini doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak baskılaması ile gerçekleşir.

## **TREATMENT**

It is 'Colchissin' which has been used for many years in the treatment of FMF disease. The effectiveness of colchicine is both in reducing the frequency of attacks in FMF and in preventing kidney amyliodosis. During the diagnosis process, the use of colchicine under observation in suspicious cases was followed and the positive response accelerated the disannesis:

indirectly suppressing the immune system during the treatment process.

SAMI/ISSUE 2

Hücre içindeki mikrotübüller kotşisininin asıl hedefidir. A-tübülin ve B-tübülin dimer yapılarının arasına bağlanır ve bu bağlarıma soriucu 3 boyutu dimer yapısı değişerek mikrotübülinlerin uç kısımına yapışan bu yapılar mikrotübülinlerin uzamasını yavaşlatır ya da engeller, Mitozun metafaz evresinde etki ederek hücre bölünmesini durunur.

metafaz evresinde eixo ederek nucre uvunimiesini durdurur. Tedavi (cin beirlenen maksimum doz 2 mg/gün olarak önerilir. Tanı konulduktan hemen sonra düzenli kotşisin kullanılmalıdır. Başlangıçta uygulanan doz 1 mg/gün dür.

Tedavi de kolşisin kullanımı ömür boyu düzenli bir şekilde kullanımı zorunludur, Düzenli kölşisin kullanımı sağlansa dahi hastaların %5-10'luk kısmında kolşisine yanıt alınamıyor

Microtubules inside the cell are the main target of colchicine. A-tubulin and B-tubulin are bound between dimer structures, and as a result of this binding, the 3-dimensional dimer structure changes, and these structures that adhere to the end part of microtubulins slow or prevent the slongation of microtubulins. It acts in the metaphase phase of microstubulins, it acts in the metaphase phase of microstubulins. The maximum dose set for treatment is recommended as 2 mg/day. Regular colchicines should be used immediately after diagnosis, initially administered dose is 1 mg/day. Treatment is also mandatory for the use of colchicine on a regular basis for life. Even if regular colchicine use is provided, a response to oclohicine cannot be obtained in 5-10% of patients.



## d) We are in Your City:

Kırşehir billboard study was conducted. The meeting with the mayor of Kirsehir Selahattin EKICI took place. Our project was explained and a layout was created in coordination with the municipality and banners were hung at 4 different and busiest points of the city. Our banners remained on display for a period of 1 month.

- Opposite the Kirsehir Ahi Evran Training and Research Hospital
- •Kırşehir Governorate
- •Menderes Neighborhood
- •Ankara Street



















## e) Statistics of June:

## Twitter:



## 2.4. Activities of July:

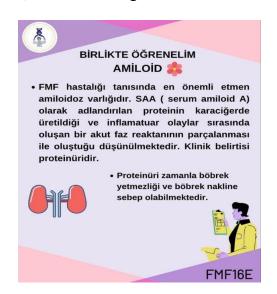
Social Media 'Let's Learn Together' and 'Let's Listen to FMF from Patients' were shared. By taking the 'We are in your City' project one step further, this time Kütahya Mayor Prof. Dr. Alim IŞIK was interviewed. As a result of cooperation with the Municipality of Kütahya, our informative posters of FMF disease were published on the billboards, billboards of the municipality's stops and on the LED screen located in the center of the city as a result of cooperation with the Municipality of Kütahya. Our posters have been published in 6 different fields.

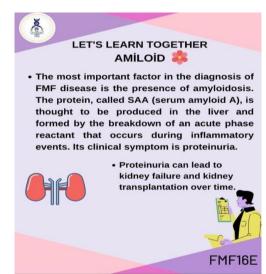
- As a racket billboard, it was hung in the train station, bus station, municipal entrance and Greenhouse shopping mall areas.
- Digitally LED display
- The opposite of the municipality

In July, we launched a new series called '5 in 5 with Experts in FMF' to answer the questions of FMF patients in areas such as health, psychological, support. First, we talked about the eating habits of FMF patients with dietitian Hilal HARMAN. 2nd of the series

Department of Romotology Prof. Dr. We continued our 5 in 5 series about FMF disease and what patients should do with Betül SÖZERI. We recorded our conversations and shared the posts from our Instagram, Twitter and YouTube accounts.

## a) Let's Learn Together:





## b) Let's Listen to FMF from Patients:







## c) We are in Your City -Kütahya:









## d) Five-Fifth with Experts:

Questions asked at our event with dietitian Hilal Harman:

- 1. Have you had a consultant with FMF?
- 2. What can be the reason why FMF patients do not come to the dietitian?
- 3. Is there a nutrition program that you recommend FMF to patients?
- 4. Should the nutrition programs of patients with FMF be continued for life?
- 5. What are your healthy living recommendations for FMF disease?

Views: 486 Interaction:620 Likes: 36





- -Activity questions that we have done with Professor Dr. Betül Sözeri:
  - 1. What is rheumatology and what is its significance for FMF?
  - 2. What symptoms are decisive in the process of making a diagnosis?
  - 3. What is the importance of early diagnosis for children's rheumatology and the importance of early diagnosis for FMF?
  - 4. How is the course of symptoms affected by drug therapy?
  - 5. What is the age december of people who come to the clinic? Does it come up with a common complaint in different age groups

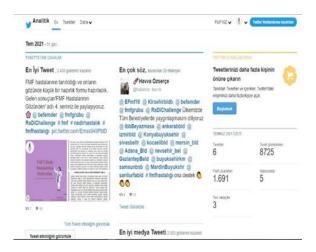
Views: 248 Interactions: 575 Likes: 38



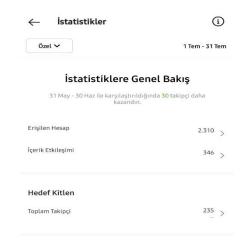


## e) Statistics of July:

## Twitter:



## Instagram:



## 2.5. Studies for August:

'Let's Listen to FMF from Patients at Once' was shared. The 'five-fifth with EXPERTS' event was held.

a) Let's Listen to FMF from Patients at Once:







- b) five-fifth with experts: The publication with psychologist Jade Yenigul was published in 2 parts because it took a very long time. Event questions:
  - 1. Have you had any clients with a genetic disease such as FMF?
  - 2. How does the long diagnostic process affect the patient and the family?
  - 3. How can we tell children about their illness?
  - 4.At what age should we give children the responsibilities of treatment? And how do we know they're ready? 5.What are the negative psychological effects of the disease and what do you recommend to families?

Impressions: 312 Interaction: 980 Likes: 56

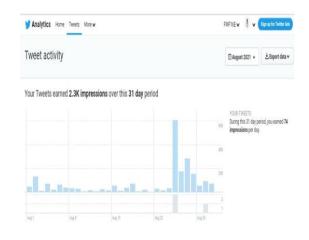






## c) Statistics of August:

## Twitter:



## Instagram:



## 2.6. Activities of September:

Our detailed information article about FMF was published in the **Journal VITA** of the Turkish Biologists' Association. For the third of our 'We are in your City' project, Trabzon Metropolitan Municipality was interviewed and our posters we designed were hung at 20 different points. We realized the 4th part of our 'five-fifth with experts' at FMF with Emsal

a) Studies for Journal-Journal VITA of the Turkish Biologists' Association:









## b) We are in Your City -Trabzon:

































- c) Five-Fifth with Experts. : We held an event with Mr. Emsal PRESIDENT SARAL, a member of the Board of Directors of BEFEMDER. Event questions:
  - 1. What is the purpose of the establishment of your BEFEMDER association and can you tell us about your activities?
  - 2. What difficulties did you experience during and after the establishment of the association?
  - 3. What is the importance of having an association name for social awareness?
  - 4. What do you want to say about FMF disease awareness?
  - 5. What do you want to change in the future on behalf of FMF disease and rare diseases?

Views: 171 Interaction: 422 Likes: 29





## b) HAYATTAN.NET Interview:

A detailed conversation about FMF16E and FMF disease was held with Ömer Faruk Kotay, who publishes on Hayatan.net pages, and then this conversation was written and shared.

### SORUNUN ÇÖZÜMÜ



Sizlere bu yazımda tedavisi olmayan nadir genetik hastalıklara tedavi fikirleri geliştirmek, yeni gen terapi yöntemleri hakkında ilgili öğrencileri bilgilendirmek ve bu öğrencilerin genç zihinlerini, enerjilerini bu konular üzerine kanalize etmek amacıyla düzenlenmiş bir yarışmadan RaDiChal 21 den ve tabi ki RaDiChal 21 kapsamında otozomal resesif (çekinik) geçişli kalıtsal bir hastalik olan Ailevi Akdeniz Ateşi (FMF) tedavisini bulmak için çalışan Fmf16E takımından söz etmek istivorum.

İnönü Üniversitesi Moleküler biyoloji ve genetik öğrencilerinden oluşan ekip 4 kişilik ekip Ayşenur SAYGILI(Yüksek Lisans ),Betül ÇAKMAK(3.sınıf),Kübra MAÇ(3 sınıf ),Sena KIZILBOĞA(3sınıf ) isimlerinden oluşmakta Her sorunun bir çözümü vardır diyerek yola çıkan bunun yanında FMF üzerine farkındalik çalışmaları da yapan üniversite öğrencilerinden kurulu bir ekip olan Fmf16E takım ismini ise FMF(Allevi Akdeniz Ateşi) hasatlığın isminden ve hastalığın16.kromozomda bulunmasından ,E:Editing (Düzenleme) den alıyor. Sloganları; Next Generation Editing (Yeni Nesil Düzenleme)



Kendileriyle yakın zamanda tanışıp sohbet etme yaptıkları farkındalık çalışmalarını kendilerinden dinleme imkanım oldu. RaDıchal 21 kapsamında bu yıl belirlenen hedef hastalıklar arasında yani üzerine çalışabilecekleri hastalıklar arasında secenek olarak Ailevi Akdeniz Atesi(FMF), Epidermolizis Büllozo(Kelebek Hastalığı) ve KistikFibrozis hastalıkları olduğunu öğrendim. Bunun üzerine merak edip neden Ailevi Akdeniz Ateşi (Fmf) seçtiniz diye sorduğumdaysa Ayşenur Saygılı bana "Hastanede nadir hastalıklar tanısı üzerine çalışırken FMF hastalığının ülkemizde görülme oranın fazla olduğunu fark ettiğini sövlevip 2019'da Gebze'de bir taksici ile yaptığı muhabbette , taksicinin FMF hastası olması tesadüf değildi. Hiç tanımadığı birisinin istediği tek şey "Çalışma fırsatınız olursa lütfen bu hastalık üzerine yeni ve kesin tedavi geliştirin" cümlesi bu hastalık için adım atmasına neden oldu." Cevabını verdi. Diğer ekip üveleri ise, nadir olmasına rağmen çevrelerinde bu hastalığı duyduklarını ve bu hastalıkta mutasyon sayısının fazlalığından ötürü bir çözüm bulmak amaçlı seçtiklerini söylediler. FMF hastalığı için omuz omuza çalışmanın gururunda olduklarını eklediler. Mayıs ayında sosyal farkındalık çalışmalarına başladıklarını öğrendim. İlk olarak FMF hastalığını tanımak ve tanıtmak adına Twitter, Instagram gibi sosyal ağlardan 'Hap Bilgi' ve 'Birlikte Öğrenelim' serisini yapmışlar. Daha sonra hastaları tanımak, onları anlamak ve neler istediklerini görmek için BEFEMDER is biriği yapıp bir form düzenlemişler. Formu birçok kişi doldurduğunu ve formalara güzel cevaplar geldiğini Formlardan elde edilen cevaplar doğrultusunda "FMF'i Birde Hastalardan Dinleyelim" adlı bir başka seri başlattıklarını burada hastaların hikâyelerini süreçlerini ele aldıklarını söylediler.





Haziran ayında FMF hastalığının bilgilendirmesini tanıtımını yapmak adına daha geniş çaplı neler yapabiliriz konusunu tartıştıklarını çünkü herkes sosyal medya kullanmadığını kullananlarında FMF hastalığına dair bir paylaşıma denk gelmediğini. Bu yüzden 'Genius Science' dergisinde FMF hastalığını anlatan hem Türkçe hem İngilizce olmak üzere bir yazı yayımlattıklarını söylediler. Bununla kalmayıp daha da fazla kisiye ulaşmak için 'Şehrinizdeyiz' adlı projeyi başlattıklarını ve belediyelerle yaptıklarını iş birlikleri sonucu Kırşehir ilinde Kırşehir Belediyesine ait reklam panolarında, duraklarında dahası billboardlarında FMF hastalığının bilgilendirici afislerini astırdıklarını Burada ki amacın ise cok daha fazla kisiye ulasmak olduğunu söylediler. Kırşehir Kütahya Trabzon Belediyelerine kendilerine desteklerinden ötürü teşekkür etmeyi es geçmeyip özellikle belirttiler.





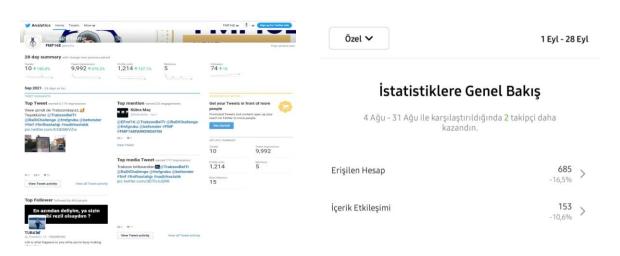
Temmuz ayına geldiklerinde ise farkındalık çalışmalarına gerek sosyal medya FMF hastalarının sorunlarına çözüm olmak adına yılmayıp devam etmişler. 'Şehrinizdeyiz' projesini bir adım daha ileri taşıyarak bu sefer Kütahya ilinde Kütahya Belediye'si ile iş birliği sonucu belediyenin reklam panolarında, duraklarında dahası billboardlarında FMF hastalığının bilgilendirici afislerini astırmıslar. Durun daha bitmedi temmuz ayında FMF hastası bireylerin sağlık, Psikolojik, Destek gibi alanlarda ki sorularına cevap olmak adına ' Uzmanlar ile FMF'te 5 te 5' adlı yeni bir seri başlatmışlar. İlk olarak Diyetisyen Hilal HARMAN ile FMF hastası bireylerin beslenme alışkanlıklarını, serinin 2. Bölümünde Romotoloji uzmanı Prof. Dr. Betül SÖZERİ ile FMF hastalığı hakkında ve hastaların ne yapması gerektiği hakkında 5'te 5 serisini devam ettirmişler. Yaptıkları görüşmeleri kayıt ederek yayınları İnstagram, Twitter ve YouTube hesaplarımızdan paylaşmışlar.

Ağustos ayında, ' Uzmanlar ile FMF'te 5 te 5' serimizin 3. Bölümü ile devam edip Psikolog Yeşim YENİGÜL konuk almışlar. Bu yayında FMF hastası bireyler ve bireylerin yakınları ( eş, dost, çocuk, kardeş) nasıl bir yol izlemeli. Bir hastalıkla nasıl başa çıkılmalı gibi konular ele alınmış. Ayrıca 'Şehrinizdeyiz' sersinin 3. Şehri olan Trabzon ilinde Kütahya Belediye'si ile iş birliği sonucu belediyenin reklam panolarında, duraklarında dahası billboardlarında FMF hastalığının bilgilendirici afişlerini astırmışlar.

Son olarak Eylül ayında ise FMF hastalığı ile yazdıkları bilgilendirme yazısını Türkiye Biyologların Derneğinin 'VITA' dergisinde yayımlatmışlar. ' Uzmanlar ile FMF'te 5 te 5' serisinin 4. Bölümünü FMF derneği Başkanı Emsal SARAL ile yapmışlar. "Ne de çok şey yapmışlar yahu!" Evet evet bende aynen böyle söyledim Bunları duyunca inanın etkilendim yıllardır devamlı sorun konuşanları gözlemlemiş olan ve bundan yakınan ben ilk defa çözüme yönelik adım atan insanları hayret ve mutlulukla büyük keyif içerisinde dinledim. Umarım böyle insanların sayıları toplumumuzda artan temennisini içten içe geçirdim. İçim tünelin sonunda ki ışığı görmüşçesine çocuksu bir sevinçle dolup taştı diyebilirim.

# c) Statistics of September:

<u>Twitter:</u> Instagram:



FMF16E