Our Mission
To enhance the quality of life and empower those affected by Prader-Willi syndrome.

Prader-Willi Syndrome is:

- A non-hereditary birth defect resulting from a disorder of chromosome 15
- A serious, life-long, and life-threatening medical condition
- Occurs in 1:12,000 to 1:15,000 births; both sexes, all races
- One of the most common conditions seen in genetic clinics
- The most common genetic cause of obesity
- Characterized by
  - Hypotonia (low muscle tone)
  - Hyperphagia (uncontrollable hunger)
  - Hypogonadism (underdeveloped sex organs)
  - Cognitive impairment
- Difficult behaviors

A major medical concern is morbid obesity.

Someone You Know Has PWS

An introduction to Prader-Willi syndrome especially for babysitters, neighbors, extended family, friends, play-date occasions, and the community
Prader-Willi syndrome (PWS), pronounced PRAH-der-WILL-ee, is a birth defect. This means that a person is born with the syndrome and cannot outgrow it. Doctors don’t know why it happens and there is no cure for it.

People who have PWS like to do the same things as other children and adults. They like to go to movies, have parties, play outside, and have hobbies, like putting puzzles together or making bracelets.

Some of the characteristics of children and adults who have PWS are:

- Babies born with PWS are usually weak from lack of muscle tone and have a hard time sucking. It takes a long time for them to learn to walk and to talk clearly. They get stronger as they grow, but have poor balance and are not well coordinated. Toddlers can have a food drive, but this usually occurs after 3 years of age.
- Children and adults have a compulsion to eat that they cannot control. They never feel full and always feel very hungry. The certainty that food is not available frees them up to work and play.
- Children and adults cannot eat as much as everyone else because they will gain LOTS of weight on considerably fewer calories.
- Children and adults who have PWS are usually friendly, pleasant and mild mannered. If they become anxious or distraught, it’s very hard for them to settle down. They do not have control over their behavior.
- Some adolescents do not reach full physical maturity. They can be shorter than normal and look younger than they really are.
- Children and adults with PWS are generally concrete thinkers. Terms like, “Hop to it!” may not be understood to mean “Begin the task immediately” and may cause confusion, anxiety, and result in an unwanted behavior.
- People with PWS have a delay in processing the information you give them. Most children will take between 3-5 seconds to understand what you say. If too many instructions are given or the instructions are generalized, they can miss the middle part of what you said and misunderstandings can occur.

YOU CAN HELP BY:

- Never make fun of the child or adult with Prader-Willi syndrome.
- Resist your temptation to give him or her any food, even one cookie or a piece of candy.
- Be aware of their need and ability to tell you made-up stories so that they can have more food.
- Keep food out of sight, out of reach, and never leave the person in a room that has food. The best way is to keep all food locked up. Food can harm and even kill a person who has PWS. Remember, the hand of someone with PWS is quicker than the eye!
- Substitute diet soda, diet gum, or raw fruits and vegetables for foods that have higher calories.
- Understand that a person with PWS cannot resist trying to get food; if they are slim, it is because the family has worked very hard to control their food and weight.
- When someone with PWS becomes upset, allow time and space for them to settle down. Looking at them or trying to talk to them usually only makes them feel worse. Ask their parents or caretaker for tips on what helps them.