

Deciphering Developmental Disorders in Africa (DDD-Africa)



The Goal: to find genetic causes of developmental disorders in African populations.

The Problem

Developmental disorders cause an ongoing major delay in the process of normal child development. Delay can occur in one or many areas—for example, gross- or fine motor, language, social, or thinking skills. There is little known about the prevalence of DD and the impact on families and health care services. We do know that there are many different forms of developmental disorders, and although these disorders are usually individually rare, collectively they affect many children across the Continent of Africa.

Project Strategy

1. Recruit 500 children affected by a severe developmental disorder, together with their mothers and fathers.
2. Collect detailed clinical information and DNA samples from patients and their parents and perform whole-exome sequencing and bioinformatics analysis to uncover the underlying genetic causative mutations that have led to the occurrence of the developmental disorder.

Potential Impact

DDD-Africa will create a unique opportunity to improve research capacity, and to build a wider collaborative network focused on these rare disorders on the African continent in future. Our long-term goal for the project is to develop a practical and effective approach for the sustainable integration of whole-exome sequencing into DD diagnostics in a way that will enable a precision public health approach for Africa.

Project Leads



Dr. Zane Lombard
University of the Witwatersrand
/National Health Lab Service
zane.lombard@wits.ac.za



Dr. Amanda Krause
University of the Witwatersrand
/National Health Lab Service
amanda.krause@nhls.ac.za



Dr. Nadia Carstens
University of the Witwatersrand
/National Health Lab Service
nadia.carstens@wits.ac.za



Dr. Prosper Lukusa-Tshilobo
Institut National de Recherche
Biomédicales
prosper.lukusa@unikin.cd



Dr. Aime Lumaka
Institut National de Recherche
Biomédicales
aime.lumaka@gmail.com

Project Sites



A: South Africa
University of the Witwatersrand, National Health Lab Service

B: Democratic Republic of the Congo
Institut National de Recherche Biomédicales

This work is supported by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), Office of the Director (OD), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) grant number U01MH115483.



Discover more at
h3africa.org