

Health Concerns and the Camper w/ Prader-Willi Syndrome Information for Camp Staff



The camper with Prader-Willi syndrome (PWS) may experience some unique health issues. It is important for camp staff to be aware of these to ensure that the camper has a safe, healthy camp experience. A summary of common health concerns and some strategies are summarized below.

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Health Concern	Strategies	Health Concern	Strategies
Altered Pain Response — Decreased Pain Sensitivity, High Pain Threshold Pain may be diminished or absent even in severe injuries. Fatigue or irritability may be a sign of illness. Increased bruising and swelling is common. Complaints of pain should be assessed. Severe Stomach Illness — Lack of Vomiting	 All injuries need to be assessed by an adult – even when injuries do not appear to be severe. Report all injuries or changes in behavior to the parent or caregiver. May require examination by a health care provider to rule out fracture or other health problem. Apply ice and elevate injuries as needed. If symptoms of stomach illness are 	Altered Temperature Regulation Common to see unexplained high and low body temperatures. Little or no fever may be present with illness. Often experience low tolerance to high outside temperatures. Behavior – Emotional Problems	 Make sure the camper does not overheat. If extreme redness of the face and sweating is noted, remove to cool area; encourage cool water and/or cooling measures. If illness is suspected, notify parent. Fever may not be present. Minimize changes. When they do occur
 Severe stomach illness has been noted in persons' w/PWS who have had a binge eating episode. Symptoms: abdominal bloating, vomiting, pain may or may not be present, general feeling of not feeling well. It is rare for a person with PWS to vomit. Increased Food Drive/Low Metabolism Because of an abnormality in the hypothalamus, campers with PWS do not register the feeling of fullness and have varying degrees of food seeking. Many will sneak and/or steal food often putting them at great risk for choking and gastric illness (see below). Require calorie restricted diet with supervision around all food. 	 If symptoms of stomach limess are present, notify parent. Camper should be urgently evaluated by a health care professional. Any incidence of vomiting should be reported to the parent. Encourage the camper to share honestly if they have had a binge episode. If confirmed, he/she should not be punished. Receive/follow prescription from health care professional for calorie restricted diet. Supervise around all food sources. Keep food out of sight. Do not use food as a reward or in camp activities. It may be necessary to empty garbage cans that contain discarded food. Staff should be trained in the Heimlich maneuver. Camp staff should serve food to assist 	 Persons with PWS have problems regulating their emotions. Most do not handle change well. Some exhibit obsessive-compulsive tendencies. Exaggerated emotional responses and extreme anger may be seen. Some take medications to assist with mood stabilization. Skin Picking and Sun Sensitivity Common problematic behavior seen in person's w/PWS of all ages. Open sores common. May pick at various openings of body Sensitive to sun 	 foreshadow and prepare if possible. Many benefit from a schedule put into writing. Encourage ways to appropriately share feelings and emotions. Practice and reinforce these strategies frequently. State behavior you want to see. Avoid using word "don't". Administer medications as ordered. Provide diversion activities – keep hands busy. Apply lotion. Incentive program often needed to keep wounds covered. Encourage/teach self care of wound. Apply mosquito repellant routinely. Have camper wear long sleeves and pants for hiking or walks in the woods. Monitor frequent trips to bathroom. Time limits and supervision in bathroom may be needed. Apply sunscreen; encourage wearing hat
Scoliosis and Other Spine Problems Common to see scoliosis and other spine deformities in persons' w/PWS. Many require bracing.	with portion control. Support and assist if brace is needed. Adaptive measures may be needed for some physical activities. Encourage good posture.	Daytime Sleepiness Common to see daytime sleepiness May be related to sleep apnea or weak chest muscle resulting in poor air exchange.	& sun glasses. Get camper up and moving. Some may require a rest time. Some use Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) mask/machine at night.
Dental Problems – Dry Mouth Common problems: thick, sticky saliva, teeth grinding, rumination, cavities Most have aversion to water.		 Make sure camper brushes and cares for teeth. Encourage water. Most prefer flavored water – best if non-carbonated. Assure compliance with use and care of bite guard if camper has one. 	