

"You don't get told anything, they don't do anything and nothing

changes"

Odinachi Oguh M.D. Cleveland Clinic- Las

Cleveland Clinic- Las Vegas



PARTNERING FOR PROGRESS

2023 Annual Ataxia Conference March 30 - April 1, 2023 Las Vegas, NV



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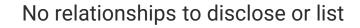


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PRESENTER DISCLOSURES







What are my diagnosed with?





Ataxia is a combination of symptoms due to progressive

deterioration of the cerebellum and its connections.





- Symptoms of ataxia include,
- Motor symptoms,
- Vestibular symptoms
- cognitive and psychiatric symptoms





- Motor symptoms;
- impaired walking, like when one is drunk,
- poor balance falls
- · clumsy, hands, and feet,
- slurred speech, stiffness, and
- swallowing difficulties





- vestibular symptoms include
- dizziness or vertigo,
- poor balance,
- visual symptoms, such as blurred vision, double vision, or jumping visions





Newly diagnosed; cerebellar cognitive mood changes include

- emotional dysregulation,
- · impulsive behaviors,
- Apathy
- anger, irritability, and
- some of the cognitive symptoms
- frontal executive difficulties with planning, dual tasking and sequencing
- language, and sometimes reasoning are some of the early features





- Other clinical features depends on the type of ataxia include;
- Visual changes
- Presence or absence of neuropathy
- Parkinsonism
- Seizures



Neurodegenerative Ataxias

Genetic

Sporadic

- Idiopathic/ Sporadic Ataxia's: late onset cerebellar ataxia, Multiple. system atrophy- cerebellar type
- Genetic Ataxia's :Autosomal dominant , Autosomal recessive, X linked or Mitochondrial.
- Symptomatic / secondary ataxia





ONCE DIAGNOSIS IS GIVEN; WHAT ARE THE NEXT

STEPS





Newly diagnosed; Educating self.

- ✓ What does this mean?
- ✓ Informing yourself, vetting your sources of information.
- ✓ What sources if information have you found helpful regarding your condition
- ✓ Do you received written information from Health professional? What was it like?
- ✓ Have you found information on the internet what was it like?





Information resources

Ataxia Community:

- National Ataxia Foundation (NAF)
- Local Ataxia Support Groups
- Other patients and caregivers

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Newly diagnosed :Understanding yourself

 How would you want to best receive care academic v.s local neurologist collaborative care.

Helping your self

• Give yourself: research or not, resources, support









Research

- Observational studies; Natural history studies
- Interventional studies
- Clinicaltrials.gov



Support

- √ Who helps you
- ✓ Do you have support from friends and family.
- ✓ Are you a member of any support group.
- ✓ Maintaining connections is crucial



Multidisciplinary Approach to treatment is key

- All ataxias are treatable
 - A few cerebellar ataxias have specific drug treatments
 - Knowing cause of ataxia informs treatment
 - Treatment is tailored to individual needs
- Multidisciplinary team approach

CARE TEAM

- Neurologist:
 - MOVEMENT DISORDER or one with great interest in ATAXIA
- Psychiatrist
 - Psychologist
- Cardiologist
- Endocrinologist or Internal Medicine doctor
- Sleep specialist
- Ophthalmologist
- Neurorehabilitation
- Genetic Counselor
- Social Worker
 - Caregiver and family support

Multidisciplinary team

Research team

- Patient and family
- Research Coordinators
- NAF
- Research sponsors
 - Biohaven (Phase 3 study of Troriluzole)
 - NIH & NINDS
 - Other Industry sponsors
- https://clinicaltrials.gov
 - 102 studies on ataxia nationally and internationally

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Multidisciplinary team

Palliative Care team

- Social Workers, Nurse specialists
- Advance care planning
- Patient and family Counseling
- Home health
- Dysphagia treatment
- Hospice care

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Multidisciplinary team





Newly Diagnosed -checklist enpowering yourself

- ✓ Seek out the most advanced and specialized care that is available to you
- ✓ Join-a-your support group.
- **✓ Educate yourself**
- ✓ Designate a support team
- **✓ Consider a clinical trial**



Newly Diagnosed -References

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Newly Diagnosed QUESTIONS