

NEWLY DIAGNOSED & Prepping for a Neurologist Visit

Medication Effects

Treatn

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Blood Tests

Medical testing

DISCLAIMER



Chemical Mak

Blood Tests

cal testing

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Newly Diagnosed

What it means to be newly diagnosed







71-year-old female, previous Las Vegas dancer she danced for some of the greatest shows on the stripe, avid hiker.

- History of gait changes in the last 1 -2 year
- No Family History
- Clinical symptoms;
- Gait incoordination
- Slurring of speech
- Having difficulty iADL brushing her hair , teeth , things that require fine finger movements







Navigating path to diagnosis

- Acuity of presentation
- +/- Family history
- Diagnostic imaging







Seeking expertise in Ataxia care

- Recognition and identification at the early stages is not uniform among providers
- Access to care
- Improving education to general neurologist and even other movement colleagues







SYMPTOMATIC PRESENTATION

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







Clinical manifestation

MOTOR

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

Vestibular

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

Cognitive and mood

- 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

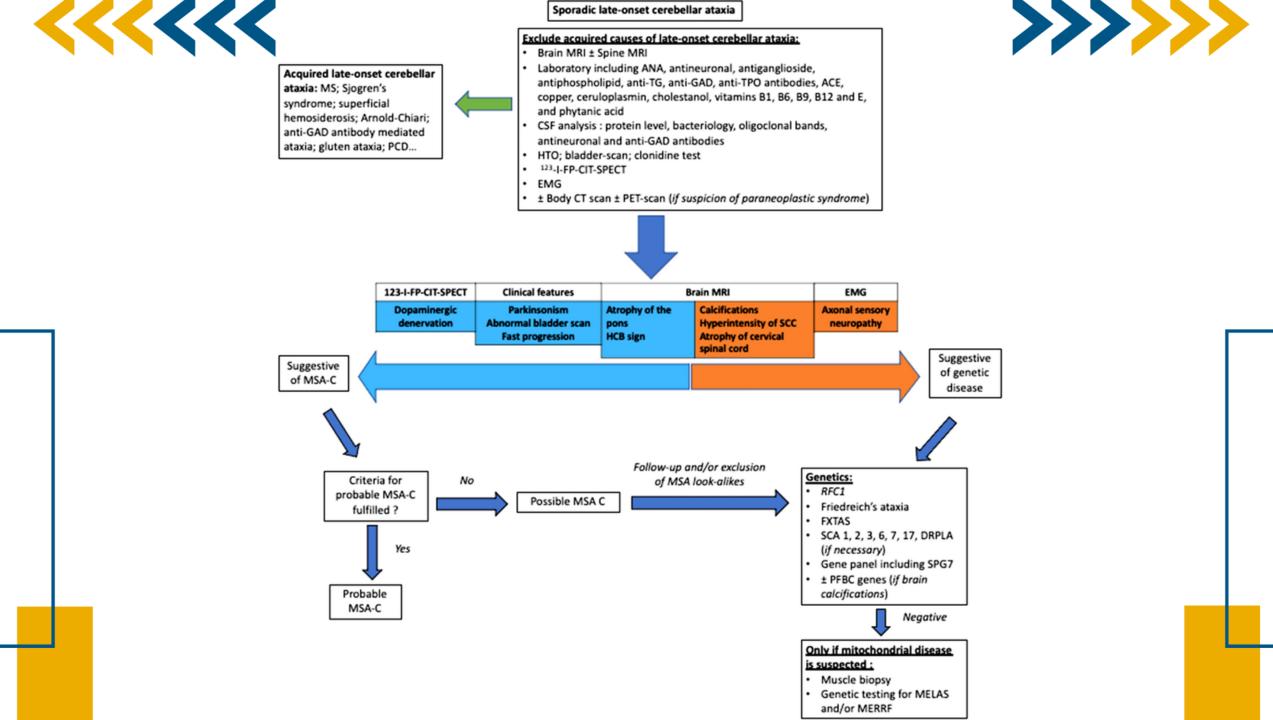






DIAGNOSTIC ALGORTHRIM









• MRI Brain

- GENETIC TESTING
- Common Ataxia genes
- Whole exosome sequencing





Nuances of Diagnosis

- +/- Family history
- Acuity of symptoms
- Importance of History and Exam
- Increasing we are able to diagnosis more genetic forms of Genetic Ataxia
- But it always starts with relationship Neurologist





Diagnosis entails a long-term relationship with your physician

• Diagnosed with SCA 8





CLASSIFICATION





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





NEWLY DIAGNOSED

ONCE DIAGNOSIS IS GIVEN ; WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS





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 receive written information from Health professional ? What was it like?
- Have you found information on the internet what was it like ?





Planning ahead

- Fertility , Job opportunities , long term disability
- Genetic testing for family members





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





Support

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





Treatment

- 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
- Focused Symptomatic therapies



Multidisciplinary team



Newly Diagnosed -checklist enpowering yourself

- Preparing Your Question List
- It would help if you thought about what to tell your neurologist. Here are the main issues you should be aware of:
- The symptoms that are currently bothering you.
- You should inform and ask about diagnoses.
- You should know about the methods and ways of treatment.
- Ask how the treatment will take place.
- Ask about possible consequences and complications.
- Discuss the following methods of communication.







