Alternating hemiplegia of childhood

Alternating hemiplegia of childhood is a neurological condition characterized by recurrent episodes of temporary paralysis, often affecting one side of the body (hemiplegia). During some episodes, the paralysis alternates from one side of the body to the other or affects both sides at the same time. These episodes begin in infancy or early childhood, usually before 18 months of age, and the paralysis lasts from minutes to days.

In addition to paralysis, affected individuals can have sudden attacks of uncontrollable muscle activity; these can cause involuntary limb movements (choreoathetosis), muscle tensing (dystonia), movement of the eyes (nystagmus), or shortness of breath (dyspnea). People with alternating hemiplegia of childhood may also experience sudden redness and warmth (flushing) or unusual paleness (pallor) of the skin. These attacks can occur during or separately from episodes of hemiplegia.

The episodes of hemiplegia or uncontrolled movements can be triggered by certain factors, such as stress, extreme tiredness, cold temperatures, or bathing, although the trigger is not always known. A characteristic feature of alternating hemiplegia of childhood is that all symptoms disappear while the affected person is sleeping but can reappear shortly after awakening. The number and length of the episodes initially worsen throughout childhood but then begin to decrease over time. The uncontrollable muscle movements may disappear entirely, but the episodes of hemiplegia occur throughout life.

Alternating hemiplegia of childhood also causes mild to severe cognitive problems. Almost all affected individuals have some level of developmental delay and intellectual disability. Their cognitive functioning typically declines over time.

Frequency

Alternating hemiplegia of childhood is a rare condition that affects approximately 1 in 1 million people.

Causes

Alternating hemiplegia of childhood is primarily caused by mutations in the \textit{ATP1A3} gene. Very rarely, a mutation in the \textit{ATP1A2} gene is involved in the condition. These genes provide instructions for making very similar proteins. They function as different forms of one piece, the alpha subunit, of a larger protein complex called Na+/K+ ATPase; the two versions of the complex are found in different parts of the brain. Both versions play a critical role in the normal function of nerve cells (neurons). Na+/K+ ATPase transports charged atoms (ions) into and out of neurons, which is an essential part of the signaling process that controls muscle movement.
Mutations in the ATP1A3 or ATP1A2 gene reduce the activity of the Na+/K+ ATPase, impairing its ability to transport ions normally. It is unclear how a malfunctioning Na+/K+ ATPase causes the episodes of paralysis or uncontrollable movements characteristic of alternating hemiplegia of childhood.

Inheritance Pattern
Alternating hemiplegia of childhood is considered an autosomal dominant condition, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. Most cases of alternating hemiplegia of childhood result from new mutations in the gene and occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family. However, the condition can also run in families. For unknown reasons, the signs and symptoms are typically milder when the condition is found in multiple family members than when a single individual is affected.

Other Names for This Condition
- alternating hemiplegia syndrome

Diagnosis & Management
Genetic Testing Information
- What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Alternating hemiplegia of childhood 1
- Genetic Testing Registry: Alternating hemiplegia of childhood 2

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov
- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22alternating+hemiplegia+of+childhood%22

Additional Information & Resources
Health Information from MedlinePlus
- Encyclopedia: Movement - Uncontrollable
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003201.htm
- Encyclopedia: Muscle Function Loss
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003190.htm
• Health Topic: Neurologic Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/neurologicdiseases.html

• Health Topic: Paralysis
  https://medlineplus.gov/paralysis.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
• Alternating hemiplegia of childhood

Additional NIH Resources
• National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Alternating Hemiplegia
  Information Page
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Alternating-Hemiplegia-Information-Page

Educational Resources
• MalaCards: alternating hemiplegia of childhood
  https://www.malacards.org/card/alternating_hemiplegia_of_childhood

• Orphanet: Alternating hemiplegia of childhood
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=2131

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources
• Alternating Hemiplegia of Childhood Foundation
  http://ahckids.org/

• Cure AHC
  http://cureahc.org/

• National Organization for Rare Disorders
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/alternating-hemiplegia-of-childhood/

• Rare Connect

Scientific Articles on PubMed
• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Hemiplegia%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28alternating+hemiplegia+of+childhood%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D
Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- ALTERNATING HEMIPLEGIA OF CHILDHOOD 1
  http://omim.org/entry/104290

- ALTERNATING HEMIPLEGIA OF CHILDHOOD 2
  http://omim.org/entry/614820

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15286158
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1735877/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22842232
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3442240/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26410222
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4583741/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22850527

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19254988

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference: