Episodic ataxia

Episodic ataxia is a group of related conditions that affect the nervous system and cause problems with movement. People with episodic ataxia have recurrent episodes of poor coordination and balance (ataxia). During these episodes, many people also experience dizziness (vertigo), nausea and vomiting, migraine headaches, blurred or double vision, slurred speech, and ringing in the ears (tinnitus). Seizures, muscle weakness, and paralysis affecting one side of the body (hemiplegia) may also occur during attacks. Additionally, some affected individuals have a muscle abnormality called myokymia during or between episodes. This abnormality can cause muscle cramping, stiffness, and continuous, fine muscle twitching that appears as rippling under the skin.

Episodes of ataxia and other symptoms can begin anytime from early childhood to adulthood. They can be triggered by environmental factors such as emotional stress, caffeine, alcohol, certain medications, physical activity, and illness. The frequency of attacks ranges from several per day to one or two per year. Between episodes, some affected individuals continue to experience ataxia, which may worsen over time, as well as involuntary eye movements called nystagmus.

Researchers have identified at least seven types of episodic ataxia, designated type 1 through type 7. The types are distinguished by their pattern of signs and symptoms, age of onset, length of attacks, and, when known, genetic cause.

Frequency

Episodic ataxia is uncommon, affecting less than 1 in 100,000 people. Only types 1 and 2 have been identified in more than one family, and type 2 is by far the most common form of the condition.

Causes

Episodic ataxia can be caused by mutations in several genes that play important roles in the nervous system. Three of these genes, \( KCNA1 \), \( CACNA1A \), and \( CACNB4 \), provide instructions for making proteins that are involved in the transport of charged atoms (ions) across cell membranes. The movement of these ions is critical for normal signaling between nerve cells (neurons) in the brain and other parts of the nervous system. Mutations in the \( KCNA1 \), \( CACNA1A \), and \( CACNB4 \) genes are responsible for episodic ataxia types 1, 2, and 5, respectively.

Mutations in the \( SLC1A3 \) gene have been found to cause episodic ataxia type 6. This gene provides instructions for making a protein that transports a brain chemical (neurotransmitter) called glutamate. Neurotransmitters, including glutamate, allow neurons to communicate by relaying chemical signals from one neuron to another.
Researchers believe that mutations in the \textit{KCNA1}, \textit{CACNA1A}, \textit{CACNB4}, and \textit{SLC1A3} genes alter the transport of ions and glutamate in the brain, which causes certain neurons to become overexcited and disrupts normal communication between these cells. Although changes in chemical signaling in the brain underlie the recurrent attacks seen in people with episodic ataxia, it is unclear how mutations in these genes cause the specific features of the disorder.

The genetic causes of episodic ataxia types 3, 4, and 7 have not been identified. Researchers are looking for additional genes that can cause episodic ataxia.

\textbf{Inheritance Pattern}

This condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder.

In some cases, an affected person inherits the mutation from one affected parent. Other cases result from new mutations in the gene and occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family.

\textbf{Other Names for This Condition}

- EA

\textbf{Diagnosis & Management}

\textbf{Genetic Testing Information}

- What is genetic testing? https://primer/testing/genetictesting

\textbf{Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov}

- ClinicalTrials.gov https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22episodic+ataxia%22
Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- Consortium for Clinical Investigations of Neurological Channelopathies (CINCH)
  https://www.rarediseasesnetwork.org/cinch/
- GeneReview: Episodic Ataxia Type 1
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK25442
- GeneReview: Episodic Ataxia Type 2
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1501
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Movement - uncoordinated
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003198.htm
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Vertigo-associated disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001432.htm

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Movement - uncoordinated
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003198.htm
- Encyclopedia: Vertigo-associated disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001432.htm
- Health Topic: Cerebellar Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/cerebellardisorders.html
- Health Topic: Neurologic Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/neurologicdiseases.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Episodic ataxia
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/9851/episodic-ataxia

Additional NIH Resources

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Ataxias-and-Cerebellar-or-Spinocerebellar-Degeneration-Information-Page

Educational Resources

- MalaCards: episodic ataxia
  https://www.malacards.org/card/episodic_ataxia
- Neuromuscular Disease Center, Washington University
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/ataxia/domatax.html#epatax
- Orphanet: Episodic ataxia type 3
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=79135
• Orphanet: Episodic ataxia type 4
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=79136
• University of Minnesota Ataxia Center
  http://www.ataxiacenter.umn.edu/aboutataxia/hereditary/episodic/home.html

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources
• National Ataxia Foundation
  https://ataxia.org/
• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD): Autosomal Dominant Hereditary Ataxia
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases-autosomal-dominant-hereditary-ataxia/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews
• Episodic Ataxia Type 1
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK25442
• Episodic Ataxia Type 2
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1501

Scientific Articles on PubMed
• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Ataxia%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28episodic+ataxia%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM
• CALCIUM CHANNEL, VOLTAGE-DEPENDENT, BETA-4 SUBUNIT
  http://omim.org/entry/601949
• EPISODIC ATAXIA, TYPE 1
  http://omim.org/entry/160120
• EPISODIC ATAXIA, TYPE 2
  http://omim.org/entry/108500
• EPISODIC ATAXIA, TYPE 3
  http://omim.org/entry/606554
• EPISODIC ATAXIA, TYPE 4
  http://omim.org/entry/606552
• EPISODIC ATAXIA, TYPE 7
  http://omim.org/entry/611907
• SOLUTE CARRIER FAMILY 1 (GLIAL HIGH AFFINITY GLUTAMATE TRANSPORTER), MEMBER 3
  http://omim.org/entry/600111
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16009908

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8929156

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10762541 
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1378014/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14718690

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17575281

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16116111

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17502476

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17395136

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301674

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11673600

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17395137

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