Myoclonic epilepsy with ragged-red fibers

Myoclonic epilepsy with ragged-red fibers (MERRF) is a disorder that affects many parts of the body, particularly the muscles and nervous system. In most cases, the signs and symptoms of this disorder appear during childhood or adolescence. The features of MERRF vary widely among affected individuals, even among members of the same family.

MERRF is characterized by muscle twitches (myoclonus), weakness (myopathy), and progressive stiffness (spasticity). When the muscle cells of affected individuals are stained and viewed under a microscope, these cells usually appear abnormal. These abnormal muscle cells are called ragged-red fibers. Other features of MERRF include recurrent seizures (epilepsy), difficulty coordinating movements (ataxia), a loss of sensation in the extremities (peripheral neuropathy), and slow deterioration of intellectual function (dementia). People with this condition may also develop hearing loss or optic atrophy, which is the degeneration (atrophy) of nerve cells that carry visual information from the eyes to the brain. Affected individuals sometimes have short stature and a form of heart disease known as cardiomyopathy. Less commonly, people with MERRF develop fatty tumors, called lipomas, just under the surface of the skin.

Frequency

MERRF is a rare condition; its prevalence is unknown. MERRF is part of a group of conditions known as mitochondrial disorders, which affect an estimated 1 in 5,000 people worldwide.

Causes

Mutations in the *MT-TK* gene are the most common cause of MERRF, occurring in more than 80 percent of all cases. Less frequently, mutations in the *MT-TL1*, *MT-TH*, and *MT-TS1* genes have been reported to cause the signs and symptoms of MERRF. People with mutations in the *MT-TL1*, *MT-TH*, or *MT-TS1* gene typically have signs and symptoms of other mitochondrial disorders as well as those of MERRF.

The *MT-TK*, *MT-TL1*, *MT-TH*, and *MT-TS1* genes are contained in mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). Mitochondria are structures within cells that use oxygen to convert the energy from food into a form cells can use through a process called oxidative phosphorylation. Although most DNA is packaged in chromosomes within the nucleus, mitochondria also have a small amount of their own DNA. The genes associated with MERRF provide instructions for making molecules called transfer RNAs, which are chemical cousins of DNA. These molecules help assemble protein building blocks called amino acids into full-length, functioning proteins within mitochondria. These proteins perform the steps of oxidative phosphorylation.
Mutations that cause MERRF impair the ability of mitochondria to make proteins, use oxygen, and produce energy. These mutations particularly affect organs and tissues with high energy requirements, such as the brain and muscles. Researchers have not determined how changes in mtDNA lead to the specific signs and symptoms of MERRF.

A small percentage of MERRF cases are caused by mutations in other mitochondrial genes, and in some cases the cause of the condition is unknown.

Inheritance Pattern

MERRF is inherited in a mitochondrial pattern, which is also known as maternal inheritance. This pattern of inheritance applies to genes contained in mtDNA. Because egg cells, but not sperm cells, contribute mitochondria to the developing embryo, children can only inherit disorders resulting from mtDNA mutations from their mother. These disorders can appear in every generation of a family and can affect both males and females, but fathers do not pass traits associated with changes in mtDNA to their children.

In most cases, people with MERRF inherit an altered mitochondrial gene from their mother, who may or may not show symptoms of the disorder. Less commonly, the disorder results from a new mutation in a mitochondrial gene and occurs in people with no family history of MERRF.

Other Names for This Condition

- Fukuhara Disease
- MERRF
- MERRF syndrome
- myoclonic epilepsy associated with ragged-red fibers
- myoencephalopathy ragged-red fiber disease

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Myoclonus with epilepsy with ragged red fibers

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22MERRF+Syndrome%22+OR+%22Mitochondrial+Myopathies%22+OR+%22myoclonic+epilepsy+with+ragged-red+fibers%22
Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: MERRF
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1520
- Kennedy Krieger Institute: Mitochondrial Disorders
  https://www.kennedykrieger.org/patient-care/conditions/mitochondrial-disorders
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Lipoma
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/imagepages/1209.htm
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Optic nerve atrophy
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001622.htm
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Peripheral Neuropathy
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000593.htm
- MitoAction: Day to Day with Mito
  https://www.mitoaction.org/day-to-day-with-mito/
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) Physician Guide: Mitochondrial Myopathies
  https://rarediseases.org/physician-guide/mitochondrial-myopathy/
- United Mitochondrial Disease Foundation: Treatments and Therapies
  https://www.umdf.org/what-is-mitochondrial-disease/treatments-therapies/

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Lipoma
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/imagepages/1209.htm
- Encyclopedia: Optic nerve atrophy
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001622.htm
- Encyclopedia: Peripheral Neuropathy
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000593.htm
- Health Topic: Dementia
  https://medlineplus.gov/dementia.html
- Health Topic: Epilepsy
  https://medlineplus.gov/epilepsy.html
- Health Topic: Genetic Brain Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/geneticbraindisorders.html
- Health Topic: Mitochondrial Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/mitochondrialdiseases.html
Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Myoclonic epilepsy with ragged red fibers

Additional NIH Resources

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Mitochondrial Myopathies
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Mitochondrial-myopathy-Information-Page

Educational Resources

- MalaCards: myoclonic epilepsy associated with ragged-red fibers
  https://www.malacards.org/card/myoclonic_epilepsy_associated_with_ragged_red_fibers

- Merck Manual Professional Version: Mitochondrial Oxidative Phosphorylation Disorders

- Orphanet: MERRF
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=551

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Medical Home Portal: Seizures/Epilepsy
  https://www.medicalhomeportal.org/diagnoses-and-conditions/seizures-epilepsy

- Metabolic Support UK
  https://www.metabolicsupportuk.org/

- MitoAction
  https://www.mitoaction.org/

- Muscular Dystrophy Association: Facts About Mitochondrial Myopathies

- National Organization for Rare Disorders
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/merrf-syndrome/

- The Children's Mitochondrial Disease Network (UK)
  http://www.cmdn.org.uk/

- United Mitochondrial Disease Foundation
  https://www.umdf.org/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- MERRF
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1520
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28myoclonic+epilepsy+with+ragged-red+fibers%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28MERRF%5BTIAB%5D+%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+2880+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- MYOCLOCNIC EPILEPSY ASSOCIATED WITH RAGGED-RED FIBERS
  http://omim.org/entry/545000

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19273760

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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301693

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15282178

- OMIM: MYOCLOCNIC EPILEPSY ASSOCIATED WITH RAGGED-RED FIBERS
  http://omim.org/entry/545000

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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22378285
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3400738/

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