



**Possible Symptoms of Mitochondrial Disease**

<b>BRAIN</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Developmental delays</li> <li>▪ Dementia</li> <li>▪ Neuro-psychiatric disturbances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Migraines</li> <li>▪ Autistic Features</li> <li>▪ Mental retardation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Seizures</li> <li>▪ Atypical cerebral palsy</li> <li>▪ Strokes</li> </ul>
<b>NERVES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absent reflexes</li> <li>▪ Weakness (may be intermittent)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fainting</li> <li>▪ Dysautonomia - temperature instability &amp; other dysautonomic problems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Neuropathic pain</li> </ul>
<b>MUSCLES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Weakness</li> <li>▪ Cramping</li> <li>▪ Gastrointestinal problems</li> <li>▪ Dysmotility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Irritable bowel syndrome</li> <li>▪ Hypotonia</li> <li>▪ Muscle pain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gastroesophageal reflux</li> <li>▪ Diarrhea or constipation</li> <li>▪ Pseudo-obstruction</li> </ul>
<b>KIDNEYS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renal tubular acidosis or wasting</li> </ul>		
<b>HEART</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cardiomyopathy</li> <li>▪ Cardiac conduction defects (heart blocks)</li> </ul>		
<b>LIVER</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Liver failure</li> <li>▪ Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar)</li> </ul>		
<b>EARS &amp; EYES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Visual loss and blindness</li> <li>▪ Ptosis</li> <li>▪ Ophthalmoplegia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Optic atrophy</li> <li>▪ Hearing loss and deafness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquired strabismus</li> <li>▪ Retinitis pigmentosa</li> </ul>
<b>PANCREAS &amp; OTHER GLANDS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Diabetes and exocrine pancreatic failure (inability to make digestive enzymes)</li> <li>▪ Parathyroid failure (low calcium)</li> </ul>		
<b>SYSTEMIC</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Failure to gain weight</li> <li>▪ Fatigue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unexplained vomiting</li> <li>▪ Short stature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Respiratory problems</li> </ul>

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## Genetic Testing for Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Patients

Although *some* of the first tier tests can be obtained without a subspecialist's input, interpretation of the data may be difficult without the involvement of a genetics specialist. Decisions regarding whether a specific patient requires a more in-depth investigation as shown in the second tier tests for mitochondrial or other rare metabolic or genetic diseases should be undertaken by a mitochondrial expert and/or a biochemical geneticist. Such a decision should be based on a number of factors, including screening results, laboratory testing, family history, physical findings, and clinical features. In general, the genetics workup and ongoing management of an ASD patient (should a genetics diagnosis be made) is best completed by someone trained in genetics with mitochondrial and metabolic disease experience and expertise.

### **TIER 1** - basic work-up recommended for all patients

- Chromosome microarray studies
- Fragile X
- Complete metabolic panel, CBC, CPK
- Ammonia level
- Lactate and pyruvate levels
- Carnitine, plasma total and free
- Coenzyme Q10 level
- Plasma and urine amino acids
- Urine organic acids
- Plasma acylcarnitines
- Thyroid function tests

### **TIER 2** - depends on clinical features and results of Tier 1 testing

- Mitochondrial enzyme and/or DNA testing
- Rett syndrome DNA testing
- Atypical Rett (CDKL5 gene testing)
- PTEN mutational analysis
- NLGN3, NLGN 4x, SHANK3, SNRPN gene testing
- Lysosomal enzyme testing
- Peroxisome disease testing (VLCFAs)
- CSF studies for lactate and pyruvate, amino acids and neurotransmitters
- Brain MRI