

Razvoj

Roche

SPINALNE MIŠIĆNE ATROFIJE

Spinalna mišićna atrofija (SMA) utječe približno na...



1 od
10 000
novorođenčadi
diljem svijeta¹

Obično se dijagnosticira u djetinjstvu
i najčešći je genetski uzrok
smrti dojenčadi²



SMA uzrokuje **mutacija** gena **SMN1**, što rezultira niskom razinom SMN proteina. SMN protein se nalazi u cijelom tijelu i ima važnu ulogu u funkciji mišića.²



Tijelo ima dva slična gena za proizvodnju SMN proteina:



SMN1

proizvodi kompletan dio SMN proteina nužnog za funkcioniranje

SMN2²

proizvodi mali dio SMN proteina nužnog za funkcioniranje (10 %)

SMA je bolest cijelog tijela uključujući mišiće i druge organe.

Zdrave osobe

SMN1 gen može proizvesti **dovoljno proteina za normalno funkcioniranje tijela**

SMN1

Funkcionalni SMN protein

SMN2

Većinom nefunkcionalni SMN protein

DNA

Protein

Osobe oboljele od SMA

moraju se osloniti na „back up“ gen SMN2, koji proizvodi **nedovoljne količine** funkcionalnog SMN proteina².

SMN1

Nefunkcionalni SMN protein

SMN2

Većinom nefunkcionalni SMN protein

Niska razina funkcionalnog SMN proteina dovodi do progresivnog **slabljenja i propadanja živčanih stanica** koje upravljaju mišićima.

1 od 45
ljudi je nositelj gena.¹

Kod dvoje ljudi koji su nositelji mutiranoga gena događa se sljedeće:³

Tip 1

Razvija se kod djece mlađe od 6 mjeseci i ograničava životni vijek.^{2,4}

25% rizik da će dijete imati SMA

50% izgleda da će dijete također biti nositelj gena

25% izgleda da dijete neće biti zaraženo³

Nositelj je netko tko nema SMA, nego 1 normalnu kopiju SMN1 gena i 1 kopiju mutiranog SMN1 gena.³

Nositelji obično nisu upoznati sa svojim mutiranim genom.³

Razvija se nakon dobi od 18 mjeseci i može biti neotkriven do kasnoga djetinjstva.^{2,6}

Djeca su obično "hipotončna" jer su im mišići znatno osjlabljeli i neprestano se bore kako bi kontrolirala glavu te podizala ruke i noge

Iako se SMA uglavnom dijagnosticira u djetinjstvu, može pogoditi ljudi u bilo kojoj dobi, od djetinjstva do odrasle dobi. Međutim, što se simptomi prije pojave, bolest je teža.^{2,7}

Mogu imati probleme s disanjem

Nikad neće moći sjediti bez pomoći

Djeca sa SMA tip 2 nikad neće prohodati.

Kako su mišići s vremenom slabiji, neki pacijenti mogu razviti zakrivljenost kralježnice (skoliozu).

Mnogi će imati probleme s disanjem.

Mnogi postignu mogućnost sjedenja, ali se ta mogućnost s vremenom izgubi.

M-HR-00000242
Srpanj 2020.

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