AUTONOMIC DYSFUNCTION IN RARE NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

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Disclosure

Company Name	*Honoraria/ Expenses*	*Consulting/ Advisory Board*	*Funded Research*	*Royalties / Patent*	*Stock Options*	*Ownership/ Equity Position*	*Employee*	*Other*
Sanofi Genzyme	X	X	X					
Novartis Pharma	X		X					
Bayer Health Care	X		X					
Alnylam	X	X						
Amicus Therapeutics	X							

I received

- honoraria from Sanofi Genzyme, Novartis Pharma, Bayer Health Care, Alnylam, Amicus Therapeutics
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Learning objectives:

- The lecture will give an overview on Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathies (HSAN) and enable course participants to distinguish the different types of these rare and severe neurological diseases.

- Participants will learn to distinguish HSANs by
  - history taking,
  - subtle clinical examination,
  - detailed sensory testing, particularly warm, cold, pain perception,
  - readily available sudomotor and neurophysiological sudomotor testing,
    e.g., sympathetic skin response testing,
  - readily available sympathetic and parasympathetic tests,
  - and kinship evaluation.

- Course participants shall be able to identify patients with rare and often misdiagnosed HSANs and refer them to specialized centers.

Key messages:

- Supposedly difficult diagnoses of rare HSANs can be made by each and every clinical neurologist with a thorough and detailed clinical examination.
- Sophisticated equipment for sudomotor testing is not necessarily needed to identify altered sudomotor function.
- Expensive hard- and software assessing time-domain or frequency domain parameters of cardiovascular autonomic modulation is not essential for the diagnosis of autonomic disorders.
- Easy to perform autonomic tests can be applied to identify sympathetic or parasympathetic dysregulation.

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