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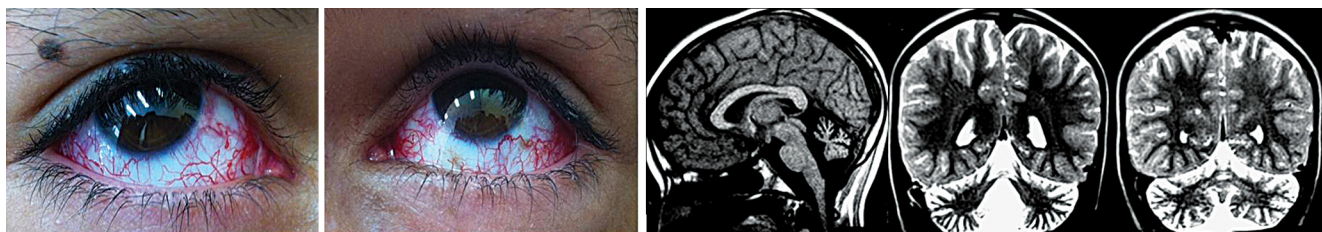
# Ataxia telangiectasia

## Ataxia telangiectasia

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Ataxia-telangiectasia is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by mutation in the ATM gene. Symptoms are characterized by progressive cerebellar ataxia, dysarthria, oculomotor apraxia, chorea/dystonia, oculocutaneous telangiectasias, endocrine dysfunction, immunodeficiency, premature aging, radiosensitivity, and predisposition to cancer. Ataxia is evident in the first year of life, and results in wheelchair dependency

for most children by age of 10 years-old. Laboratory tests show raised serum alpha-fetoprotein levels. Brain MRI shows cerebellar atrophy (Figure). It may also show multiple T1 and T2 hypointense foci suggestive of hemosiderin, probably related to thrombosis and vascular leaks from multiple capillary telangiectasias<sup>1,2</sup>. There is no definitive treatment available<sup>3</sup>.



**Figure.** Nine year-old boy who presented gait difficulties since age two-years-old. Left figures: bilateral oculocutaneous telangiectasias. Right figures: MRI (sagittal T1 and coronal T2) images showing cerebellar atrophy.

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