

Spinal Muscular Atrophy

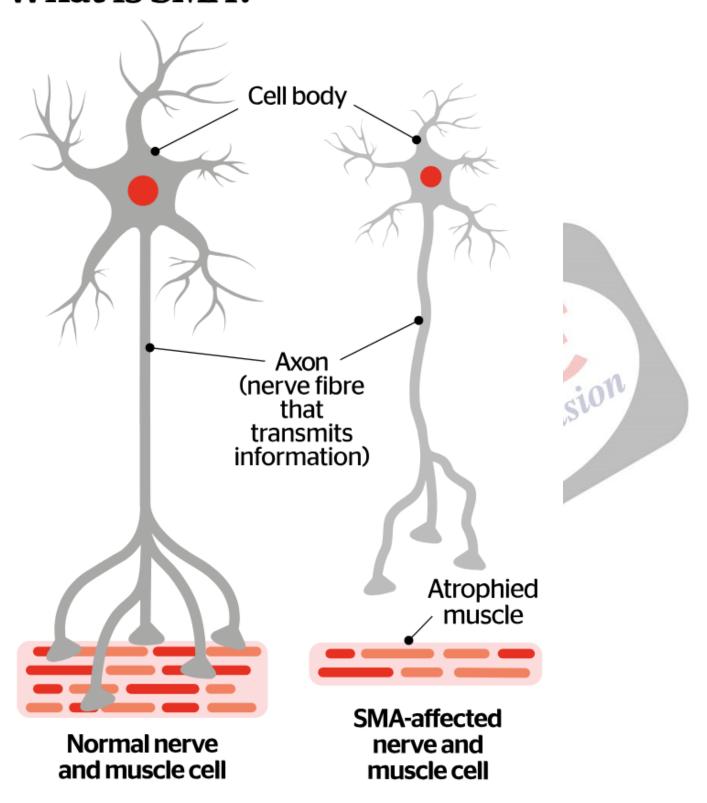
Source: TH

In a first-of-its-kind medical intervention in India, a newborn with the SMN1 gene mutation for <u>Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)</u> is receiving presymptomatic treatment using Risdiplam, a rare disease-modifying drug given to prevent motor neuron degeneration.

Spinal Muscular Atrophy

- About: It is a <u>genetic disorder</u> caused by an SMN1 gene mutation and <u>protein deficiency</u>, leading to the <u>progressive weakening of muscles</u> due to <u>damage to motor neurons</u>.
 - Genetic disorders are caused by abnormalities in genes or chromosomes, either inherited or due to DNA mutations.
- Occurrence: It affects one in every 10,000 births and is a major genetic cause of infant and child mortality.
- Gene Transfer: SMA occurs when both parents pass on SMN1 gene mutations, though they
 are typically carriers without showing symptoms.
- Impact: It mainly affects muscles that fail to receive signals from nerve cells.
- Symptoms: It causes weakness in voluntary muscles like the shoulders, hips, and thighs, along with breathing and swallowing difficulties, while involuntary muscles (heart, blood vessels, digestive tract) remain unaffected.

What is SMA?



Read More: Genetic Disorders