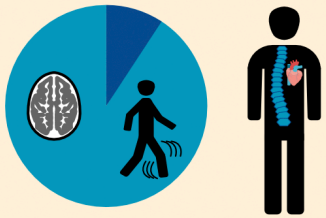
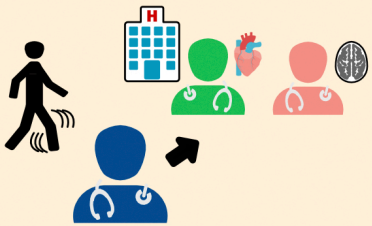
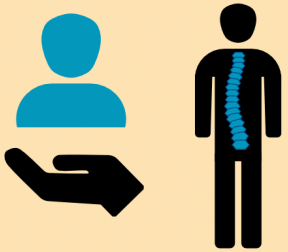
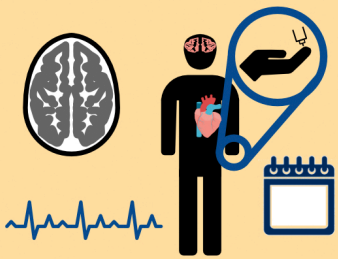
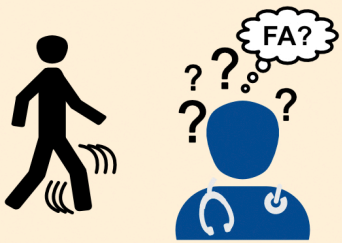
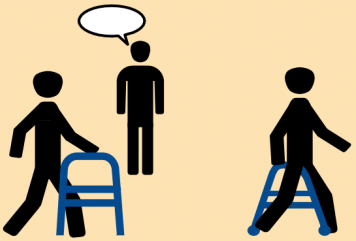
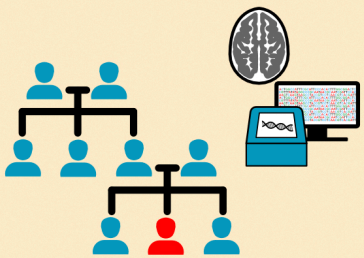
	First symptoms	Diagnosis	Treatment	Monitoring
Disease	91% neurological symptoms. 9% non-neurological symptoms: scoliosis and heart trouble 	Genetic testing is available, but gene changes in FA are not recognized using standard NGS 	Several clinical trials ongoing, but no effective disease-modifying therapies yet 	Referral to expert centre. Multi-disciplinary team for heart condition and diabetes 
Clinic	Assessment of symptoms and referral to relevant specialists 	Genetic counselling for parents regarding future pregnancies and young adults 	Mental health support and scoliosis assessment 	Annual neurological and cardiac assessment, diabetes check-up, review mobility and daily living 
Challenges	Confusion and complexity of symptoms leads to frequent misdiagnosis 	Consider diagnosis in all age groups, as 1 % of those with FA are over 60 years old 	Enlarge social circle, maintain personal autonomy, prolong walking ability with use of aids 	Children may isolate themselves. Parents are often unsure how to treat their child with FA 
Goals	Take patients with multi-system complaints seriously, i.e. clumsiness, fatigue, back pain 	Genetic counselling and testing for extended family to avoid FA presenting in cousins 	Care guidelines are available and should be shared with person with FA 	Maximize the potential to live as normal a life as possible, e.g. driving and part-time work.