

Goals



Genetic testing is available, but gene changes in FA are not recognized using standard NGS.

Diagnosis



Genetic counselling for parents

regarding future pregnancies

Consider diagnosis in all age

tions are in those 60+ years.

groups, since 1% of all presenta-

Genetic counselling and testing

for extended family, including

and siblings above 18.

One disease-specific therapy in Europe and USA approved, several clinical trials ongoing.

Treatment



Mental health support, neurological and scoliosis assessment.



Maintaining personal autonomy and ability to walk, access to currently available treatments.



Care guidelines should be shared with person with FA.



Multidisciplinary team for heart condition and diabetes.

Referral to expert center.

Monitoring



Annual review of mobility, ability to do daily activities, heart, diabetic risk etc.



Children may isolate themselves. Parents are often unsure how to treat their child with FA.



Maximize the potential to live a life as normal as possible, e.g. driving and part-time work.



NGS

Friedreich's Ataxia **Next Generation Sequencing** (mapping of entire genome)

Please note that specific terms (e.g. home care services, general physician, physiotherapy) do not include the same services in all EU countries and might differ from country to country. Patient advocacy groups can often provide support and resources for patients and families.

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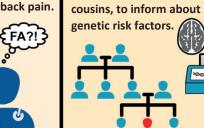
for rare or low prevalence complex diseases

Network Neurological Diseases (ERN-RND)





misdiagnosis.







Worldwide access to therapy.

