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Secondary manifestations of mitochondrial disorders

JZUS-B

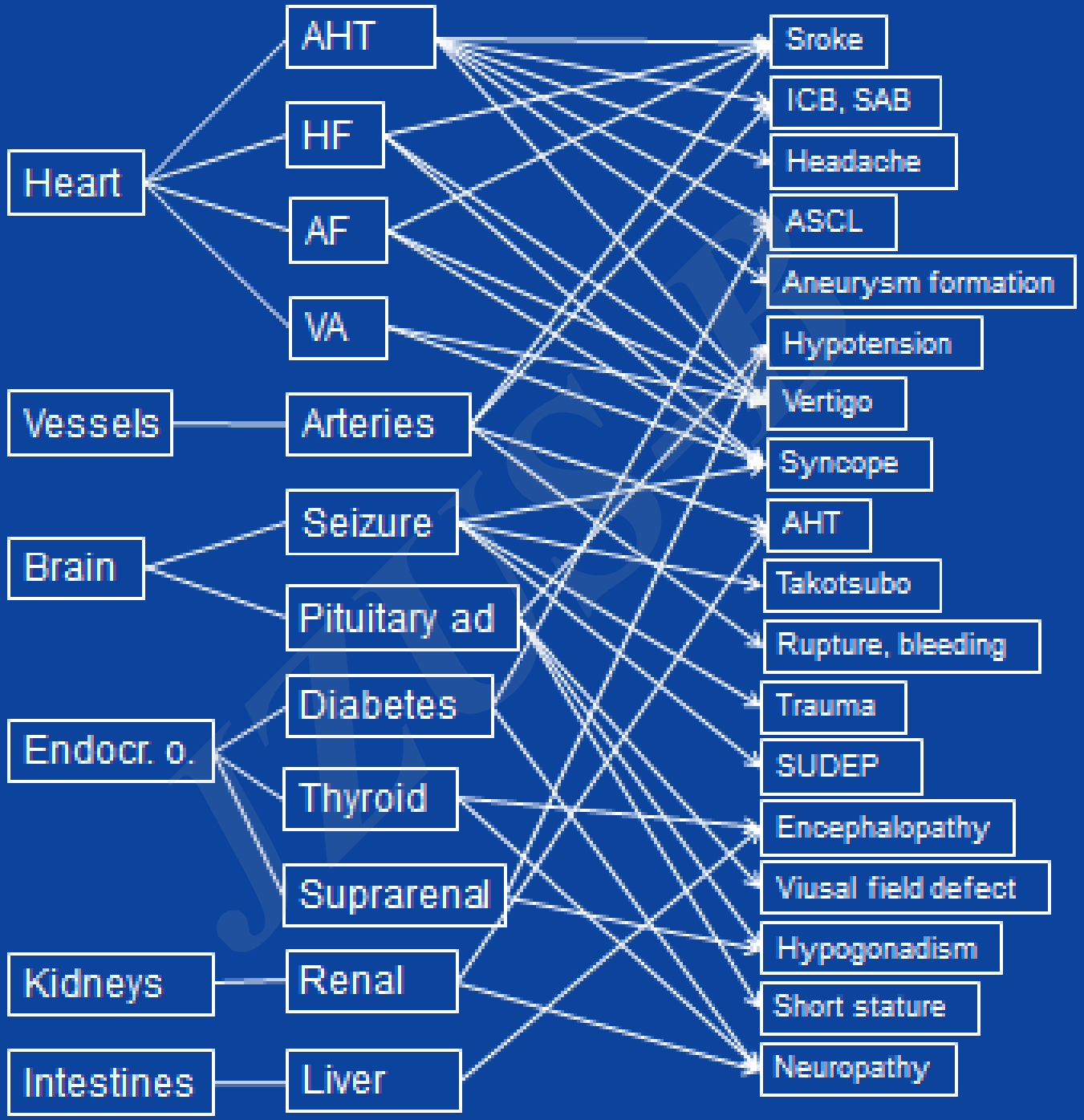
Key words: Mitochondrial disorder; nDNA; Multiple mtDNA deletions; Phenotype; Multisystem involvement

Highlights 1

- Occasionally, affection of an organ affected in MIDs may be complicated by a secondary disorder in another organ/tissue/system.
- Complications of primary involvement may be transmitted from the primary sites via arteries, nerves, or endocrine signaling.
- MIDs may manifest in the brain, eyes, ears, endocrine organs, heart, intestines, kidneys, muscle, and nerves, and rarely in lungs, immune system, skin, bones, arteries, or bone

Highlights 2

- Primary manifestations of a MID in organs may lead to secondary disorders in an organ/tissue/system that are not primarily affected
- Secondary diseases may originate from any organ at a variable frequency, but most frequently involve heart, arteries, and brain


Heart
Vessels
Brain
Endocr. o.
Kidneys
Intestines
AHT
HF
AF
VA
Arteries
Seizure
Pituitary ad
Diabetes
Thyroid
Suprarenal
Renal
Liver
Sroke
ICB, SAB
Headache
ASCL
Aneurysm formation
Hypotension
Vertigo
Syncope
AHT
Takotsubo
Rupture, bleeding
Trauma
SUDEP
Encephalopathy
Viusal field defect
Hypogonadism
Short stature
Neuropathy