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Secondary manifestations of mitochondrial disorders

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

