REVIEWED
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atax·ia (ə-tak´se-ə) (mp3/9861.mp3) [Gr., from a-[1] + taxis order]
failure of muscular coordination; irregularity of muscular action. Cf. asynergy (def.jsp?id=100009837) and dystaxia (def.jsp?id=
acute ataxia, ataxia of sudden onset.
acute cerebellar ataxia, a usually unilateral type of cerebellar ataxia (def.jsp?id=100009868) that may be associated with infe
or trauma, and results in marked hypotonia of muscles on the affected side, with asynergy and assumption of a characteristic p
Bruns frontal ataxia, gait apraxia (def.jsp?id=118798386).
cerebellar ataxia, ataxia due to disease of the cerebellum. See also acute cerebellar a. (def.jsp?id=100009863) and spinocer
(def.jsp?id=100009888)
cerebral ataxia, ataxia due to disease of the cerebrum.
childhood ataxia with central nervous system hypomyelination, vanishing white matter disease (def.jsp?id=118828607).
enzootic ataxia, congenital ataxia of lambs, with cerebral demyelination, sometimes proceeding to paralysis, blindness, and d
thought to be a copper deficiency. Called also swayback (def.jsp?id=100103379).
episodic ataxia, either of two autosomal dominant syndromes characterized by transient episodes of ataxia. Type 1 is caused
potassium channel gene on chromosome 12p13, and is characterized by tetanic contractions between the attacks of ataxia. Ty
mutation in the calcium channel gene on chromosome 19p and is characterized by cerebellar abnormalities.
equine sensory ataxia, wobbler syndrome (def.jsp?id=200017622) (def. 2).
feline ataxia, panleukopenia (def.jsp?id=100077789).
Friedreich ataxia, an autosomal recessive disorder, usually beginning before adolescence, with sclerosis of the posterior and
spinal cord. It is attended by ataxia, speech impairment, lateral curvature of the vertebral column, and peculiar swaying and irr
paralysis of the muscles, especially of the lower limbs, and a high-arched foot. It is often associated with hypertrophic cardiom
it is a triplet repeat disorder associated with amplification of a GAA triplet repeat sequence in the first intron of the FXN gene (l
encodes frataxin. Called also hereditary a. (def.jsp?id=100009875)
frontal ataxia, gait ataxia, gait apraxia (def.jsp?id=118798386).
gluten ataxia, cerebellar ataxia owing to brain damage complicating celiac disease.
hereditary ataxia, Friedreich a. (def.jsp?id=100009873)an autosomal recessive disease of fox terrier and Jack Russell terrier
demyelination of the ventromedial and dorsolateral columns of the spinal cord begins before age 6 months and progresses at
animals cannot walk.
hysterical ataxia, ataxia that is part of a conversion disorder (def.jsp?id=100031616); see also astasia-abasia (def.jsp?id=100
intrapsychic ataxia, the separation of ideas and affect seen in schizophrenic disorders; inappropriateness of affect.
kinetic ataxia, motor a. (def.jsp?id=100009883)
limb ataxia, ataxia limited to the lower limbs, usually owing to a cerebellar lesion.
locomotor ataxia, tabes dorsalis (def.jsp?id=100105441).
motor ataxia, inability to coordinate the movements of the muscles; called also kinetic a. (def.jsp?id=100009878)
ocular ataxia, nystagmus (def.jsp?id=100073996).
proprioceptive ataxia, sensory ataxia, ataxia due to loss of joint position sense, characterized by poorly judged movements,
and Romberg sign; the incoordination becomes aggravated when the eyes are closed.
spinal ataxia, ataxia due to disease of the spinal cord.
spinocerebellar ataxia, any of a group of hereditary disorders, some of autosomal dominant and others of autosomal recessiv
characterized by progressive degeneration of the cerebellum, brainstem, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, and sometimes other
neuronal loss from affected areas and secondary degeneration of white matter tracts. The autosomal dominant disorders are t
(def.jsp?id=118819675); in most, expansion of a CAG triplet repeat (def.jsp?id=118774404) leads to large polyglutamine (def.j
in the affected protein, although the disorders differ in many other details, such as the gene affected and the threshold for clini
ataxia-telangiectasia, an autosomal recessive disorder caused by mutations in the ATM gene (locus: 11q22.3), which is involv
biological functions, including DNA repair and cell cycle control. It is characterized by cerebellar ataxia and nystagmus, oculoc
variable degrees of humoral and cellular immunodeficiency, recurrent bacterial infections of the respiratory tract from sinuses t
increased incidence of lymphoreticular malignancies. There is an increased sensitivity to ionizing radiation. Gonadal hypoplasi
hyperglycemia, liver function abnormalities, and elevated levels of alpha-fetoprotein and carcinoembryonic antigen are also se
Called also Louis-Bar syndrome (def.jsp?id=100104411).
thermal ataxia, ataxia accompanied by great and paradoxic fluctuations of the temperature of the body.
truncal ataxia, ataxia affecting the muscles of the trunk.
vestibular ataxia, ataxia with vertigo, nystagmus, nausea, and vomiting, caused by a lesion in the brainstem, vestibular nuclei
nerve.