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""Hippocampus ""; ""Cerebellum ""; ""Sciatic Nerve ""; ""BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR STUDYING ION CHANNELS ""; ""EPISODIC ATAXIA TYPE 1: ""; ""Clinical Findings ""; ""Genetic Causes ""; ""Molecular Pathogenetic Mechanisms Underlying EA1""; ""Animal Models of EA1""; ""Treatment of EA1 ""; ""BRIEF OVERVIEW OF RELATED ATAXIA DISORDERS ""; ""CONCLUSION ""; ""ACKNOWLEDGMENTS "" ""REFERENCES "" ""MITOCHONDRIAL ATAXIAS ""; ""ABSTRACT ""; ""INTRODUCTION ""; ""ATAxia IN MITOCHONDRIAL DISORDERS ""; ""MtDNA Point Mutations ""; ""MtDNA Sporadic Rearrangements ""; ""Infantile Onset Spinocerebellar Ataxia ""; ""POLG1-Related Diseases ""; ""OPA1-Related Diseases ""; ""Coenzyme Q10 Deficiency ""; ""FRIEDREICH ATAXIA ""; ""Mitochondrial Therapies for Friedreich Ataxia ""; ""MITOCHONDRIA AND OTHER GENETIC ATAXIAS ""; ""Dominant Spino-Cerebellar Ataxias ""; ""X-Linked Ataxias ""; ""CONCLUSION ""; ""REFERENCES "" ""EPIDEMIC SEASONAL ATAXIC SYNDROME: EPIDEMIOLOGY, CLINICAL PRESENTATION, ETIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS AND THERAPY "" ""ABSTRACT ""; ""INTRODUCTION ""; ""ETIOLOGY ""; ""Viral Hypothesis ""; ""Toxins in Food""; ""Hypothesis of Thiamine Deficiency ""; ""CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF SAS IS COMPATIBLE WITH WERNICKEa€s ENCEPHALOPATHY ""; ""MECHANISM OF THIAMINE DEFICIENCY IN SEASONAL ATAXIC SYNDROME ""; ""THERAPY AND CONTROL OF SAS ""; ""REFERENCES ""; ""CLINICAL AND GENETIC ASPECTS OF RECESSIVE ATAXIAS ""; ""ABSTRACT ""; ""INTRODUCTION ""; ""THE DEGENERATIVE ATAXIAS ""; ""Friedreicha€s Ataxia "" ""Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay (ARSACS) ""

## Sommario/riassunto

Ataxia is a neurological sign and symptom characterised by lack of co-ordination of muscle movement that is due to dysfunction of the parts of the nervous system, such as motor control of the cerebellum. Although the cause of the dysfunction varies from mutations in channels for potassium and/or calcium to progressive degeneration of cerebellar tissue-specific neurons, the neurological signs and symptoms of ataxia are similar. The treatment of ataxia and its effectiveness depend on the underlying cause, and it could be managed by pharmacological treatments and through physical therapy and occupational therapy. The treatment may ameliorate the signs of ataxia, but it is not likely to eliminate them entirely. In this book, the authors present current research in the study of the causes, symptoms and treatments on ataxia.