Climb™

Supporting those affected by Inherited Metabolic Disorders

Alexander Disease

This disease belongs to a group of disorders known as the leukodystrophies, which are characterised by the loss of the fatty insulation coverings (myelin sheaths) that surround the nerves in the brain. These fatty coverings are important in allowing nerve impulses to transfer effectively. In Alexander Disease there are abnormal fibrous deposits in the brain and spinal cord areas known as rosenthal fibres. In the majority of cases, this disorder is caused by defects in the gene which codes for the glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP). There are three forms of this disorder; the infantile form, juvenile form and a very rare adult onset form.

Synonyms

Alternative names for this condition are:

Further information about this condition is available from Climb.

- Alexander Disease
- AxD
- Dysmyelogenic Leukodystrophy
- Dysmyelogenic Leukodystrophy-Megalobare
- Dysmyelogenic Leukodystrophy with megalobarencephaly
- Fibrinoid Degeneration of Astrocytes
- Fibrinoid Leukodystrophy
- Hyaline Panneuropathy
- Leukodystrophy with Rosenthal Fibres
- Megalencephaly with Hyaline Inclusion
- Megalencephaly with Hyaline Panneuropathy

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