



5th Congress of the European Academy of Neurology

Oslo, Norway, June 29 - July 2, 2019

Teaching Course 1

Mitochondrial diseases for beginners (Level 1)

Management. What to do and not to do

Laurence Albert Bindoff
Bergen, Norway

Email: laurence.albert.bindoff@helse-bergen.no



Management: What to do and what not to do

Mitochondrial diseases for beginners

EAN Teaching Course, Level 1, Oslo, 2019

Laurence Bindoff



UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN
Mitochondrial Medicine & Neurogenetics (MMN) group



Overview

- Confessions
- Definitions and challenges
- Basic principles of management
 - Supplements & scavengers
 - Lactate
 - Diet
 - Genetic advice
- Approach to selected manifestations
 - Ocular involvement
 - Muscle involvement
 - Epilepsy/Stroke-like episodes

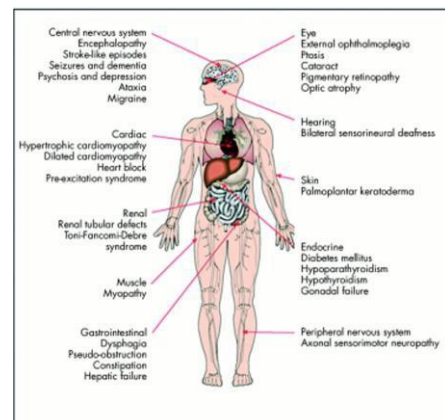


Confessions

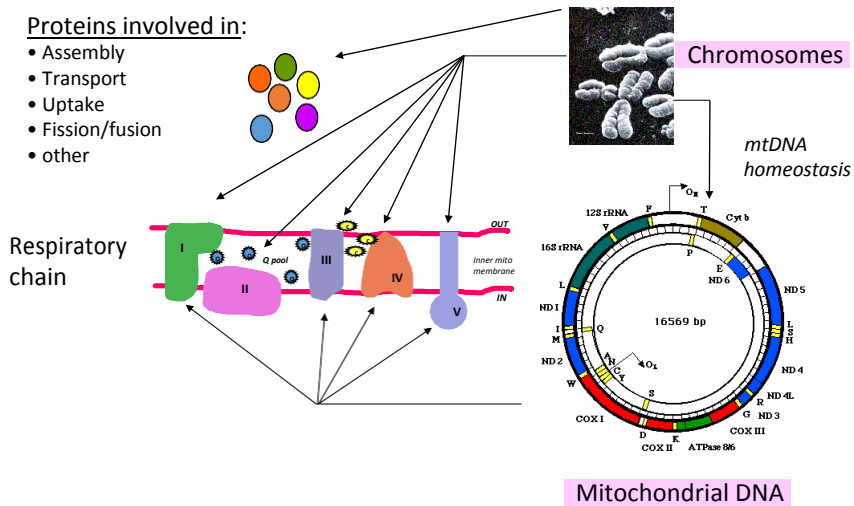
- Employment
 - University of Bergen (Professor); Bergen Health Authority (Consultant)
- Research is/has been funded by
 - Norwegian Research Council
 - The Western Norway Regional Health Authority
 - University of Bergen
 - Bergen Stem Cell Consortium
- Clinical Adjudication Board for Stealth BioTherapeutics (USA)
 - Review eligibility of patients to participate in their trial of Elamipretide
 - Ended May 2019

The clinical challenge

- The challenge
 - Respiratory chain is the final common pathway for ATP production
 - All cells need ATP
 - Respiratory chain diseases can affect all tissues – both singly and multiply
 - Present to all specialities
 - No cures
 - Few properly conducted trials
 - But - evolving agreement on how to measure the outcome
 - Several new medicines under trial



The molecular challenge



Management – basic principles

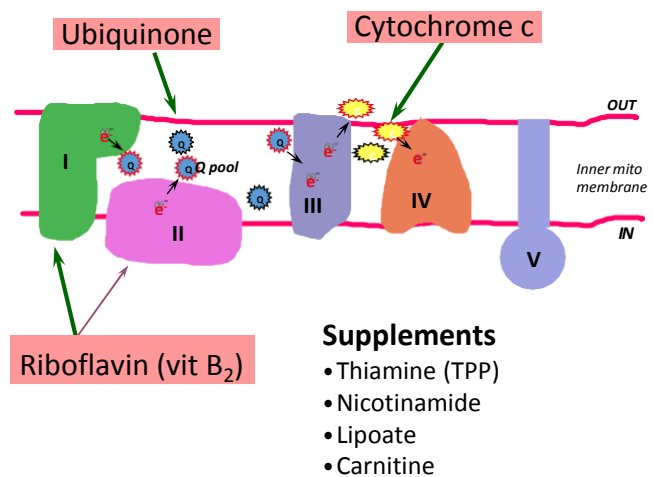
- Basics
 - “Good medical practice” applies
- Absolute requirement for diagnosis
 - Awareness of complications
- Avoid mitochondrial toxins
- Genetic advice
- Treat “the possible” e.g.
 - Disorders of ubiquinone synthesis
 - *ADCK3*, *COQ2*, *COQ4*, *COQ6*, *PDSS2*
 - Idebenone for LHON
- Potential treatments
 - Riboflavin in ACAD9
 - Deoxynucleoside Therapy TK2

Diagnosis & prognosis

- Diagnosis
 - Can be complicated
 - Use expert centres
 - If you think the patient has mitochondrial disease - Ask advice
- Exact diagnosis vital
 - provides knowledge of complications
 - DM, Cardiac involvement, epilepsy & risk for status, etc...
 - Allows genetic counselling

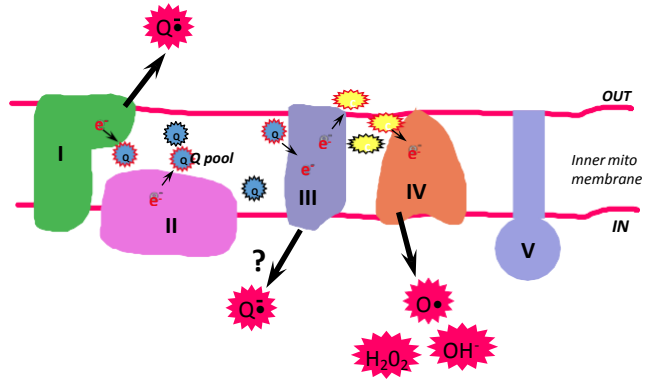
Giving supplements

- Not dangerous
- Case reports
- No trials (UQ!)
- No effect



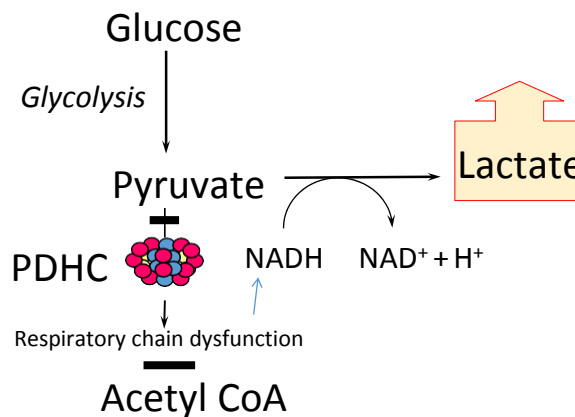
Using free radical scavengers

Vitamin E
 Vitamin C
 Ubiquinone
 Idebenone
 EPI-473
 etc.

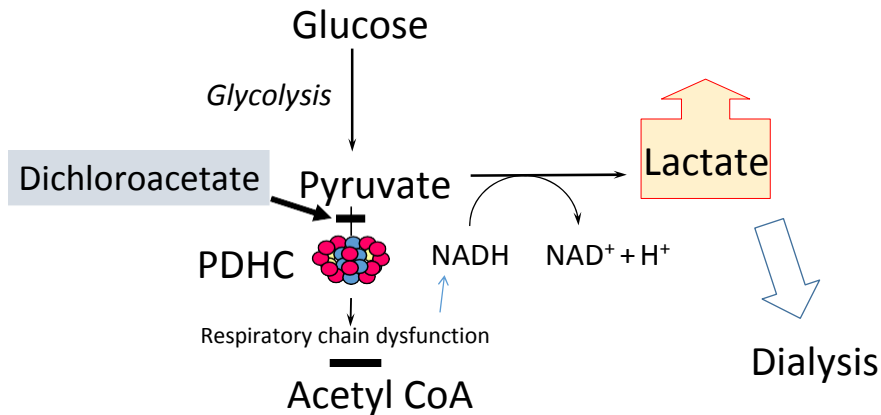


None so far shown to be effective
NB. Idebenone & Leber!

Lactate



Dichloroacetate & Lactate



But - DCA is toxic!

- I have used it in MELAS & ISCU
- Lowers lactate
- But it is toxic (peripheral neuropathy)
- Now being tested in PDH deficiency

NEUROLOGY



Dichloroacetate causes toxic neuropathy in MELAS

A randomized, controlled clinical trial

P. Kaufmann, MD, MSc; K. Engelstad, BS; Y. Wei, PhD; S. Jhung, MPH; M.C. Sano, PhD;
D.C. Shungu, PhD; W.S. Millar, MS, MD; X. Hong, MD; C.L. Gooch, MD; X. Mao, MS;
J.M. Pascual, MD, PhD; M. Hirano, MD; P.W. Stacpoole, MD, PhD; S. DiMauro, MD; and D.C. De Vivo, MD

Avoiding toxins

- Workshop
 - 16 experts in mitochondrial medicine, pharmacology & basic science
 - Reviewed 46 drugs/drug class
 - International Mito-patients (IMP) list
 - General conclusion
 - Majority of drugs are safe
 - Most studies suggesting toxicity
 - Not performed on patients
 - Cells/animal
 - Concentrations >therapeutic
 - Some exceptions



Workshop recommendations

- Avoid known toxins
 - Absolute contraindication
 - Sodium valproate in POLG-related disease
 - Less clear in other mitochondrial diseases
 - But should not use it if diagnosis unclear (Heterozygotes!!)
 - Still recommended in some countries for status epilepticus
 - Best to avoid
 - Anti-HIV compounds
 - Zidovudine (azidothymidine; AZT & newer variants)

Workshop recommendations

- Treatment with aminoglycosides
 - Screen mtDNA in whom mitochondrial disease is highly suspected
 - Esp. before elective long-term treatment with aminoglycosides.
 - In emergency situations, aminoglycosides can be used without caution.
- General anesthesia considered generally safe.
 - Surgery is a risk for any patient INCLUDING those with mitochondrial disease
 - Catabolism
 - minimize preoperative fasting
 - I.V. glucose peri-operatively if anesthesia prolonged

Workshop recommendations

- The duration of drug administration and potential side effects
 - e.g. propofol or barbiturate infusions for refractory status epilepticus.
 - Duration of treatment should be guided by individual patient needs and their response to specific treatments.
- Renal impairment
 - e.g. patients with m.3243A>G mtDNA mutation or genetic defects of *RMND1*.
 - levetiracetam.
- Neuromuscular blocking agents.
 - Caution and monitoring in patients with myopathy
- [*Valproic acid should only be used in exceptional circumstances*]

Diet

- General
 - Maintain appropriate calorie intake
 - Avoid fasting
 - Maintain weight
 - Many have problems maintaining weight
 - Constipation/stasis
 - Diabetes
 - Often not overweight
- Specific types of diet
 - Ketogenic etc.



Ketogenic diet

- For intractable epilepsy
 - Work has focussed on complex I deficiencies
 - Thought to induce biochemical changes in neurones that inhibit neuronal hyperexcitability. *Kang, H.C et al. Epilepsia 2007, 48, 82–88.*
- Other potential interest
 - Ketogenic treatment reduces deleted mitochondrial DNAs in cultured human cells. *Santra S et al. Ann Neurol 2004*
- Are other possible alternatives
 - Modified Atkins diet (mix of classic Ketogenic Diet and Atkins)

Intercurrent infection/illness

- Infection
 - Increases energy demand
 - Treat appropriately
 - Antibiotics for bacterial etc.
 - Fluids
 - Antipyretics
 - Avoid fasting
 - Admit if necessary
 - IV Fluid/Glucose



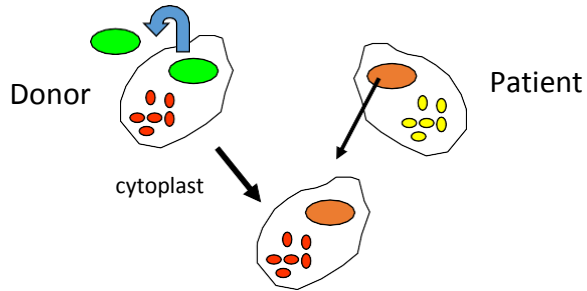
Medical News Today

Genetic guidance/counselling

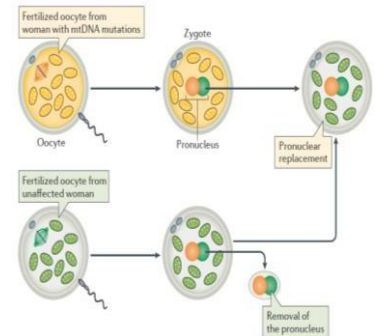
- General advice
- Males and mtDNA
- Reproductive options
 - Counselling
 - Adoption
 - Ovum donation
 - Prenatal diagnosis
 - Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis
 - Mitochondrial donation

Prof Sir Doug Turnbull 

Methods for mitochondrial transfer



ONLY works for
mtDNA mutations



Prof Sir Doug Turnbull



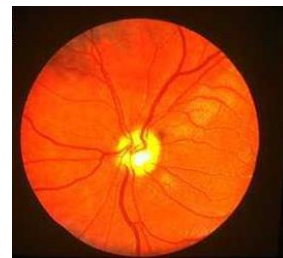
Ocular manifestations - PEO

- Operations often required
- But inappropriate surgery can worsen situation
- Expertise essential



Ophthalmological manifestations

- Leber's Optic Atrophy (LHON)
- 90-95% caused by 3 mtDNA mutations
 - m.11778G>A
 - m.3460G>A
 - m.14484T>C
- Stop smoking
- Treat with Idebenone



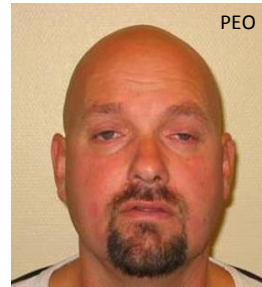
doi:10.1093/brain/awt170 Brain 2015; 138: 2672-2686 | 2677
BRAIN
 A JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY

A randomized placebo-controlled trial of idebenone in Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy

Thomas Klopstock,¹ Patrick Yu-Wai-Man,^{2,3,4} Konstantinos Dimitriadis,¹ Jacinthe Rouleau,⁵ Suzette Heck,¹ Maura Bailie,^{2,3,4} Alaa Alawan,^{2,3,4} Sandip Chattopadhyay,^{2,3,4} Marion Schubert,¹ Aylin Garip,⁶ Marcus Kemt,⁷ Diana Petraki,⁷ Christian Rummey,⁷ Mika Leinonen,⁸ Günther Metz,⁷ Philip C. Griffiths,^{2,4} Thomas Meier,⁷ and Patrick F. Chinnery,^{2,3,4}

Muscle involvement

- Examples
 - Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia
 - Most often restricted to sk. muscle
 - Combines ophthalmoplegia with proximal myopathy
 - Pure myopathic forms
 - Muscle involvement in other syndromes



Exercise

- General recommendations
 - Exercise important
 - Must be appropriate to functional level
 - Must be what they like & relevant for patient
 - Some studies suggest isometric exercise is good
 - Remember de-conditioning



Specific treatments for mtDNA heteroplasmy

- In some mitochondrial myopathies the mtDNA mutation is restricted to muscle
 - And absent in satellite cells
- Can activate satellite cells by
 - **Toxic** necrosis (Clark KM, Bindoff LA, Lightowlers RN, Andrews RM, Griffiths PG, Johnson MA, Brierley EJ, Turnbull DM. Correction of a mitochondrial DNA defect in human skeletal muscle. *Nat Genet* 1997;16:222-224.)
 - Muscle necrosis by **isometric contraction** (Taivassalo T, Fu K, Johns D, Arnold G, Karpati G, Shoubridge E. Gene shifting: a novel therapy for mitochondrial myopathy. *Hum Mol Genet* 1999;8(6):1047-1052)
- Allows regeneration with “normal” satellite cells
 - some evidence suggests increases mutant load!

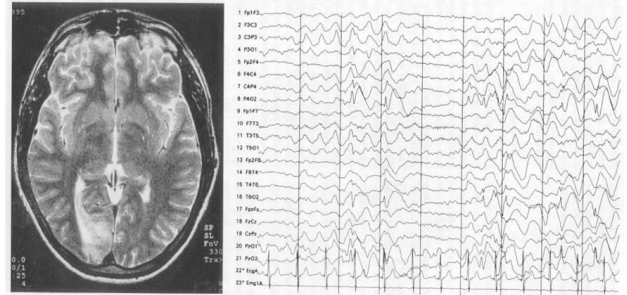
Anaesthesia

- General anaesthesia is dangerous
 - Particularly those with myopathic forms
 - Also those with cardiac involvement
 - Including patients with m.3243A>G without known cardiac involvement



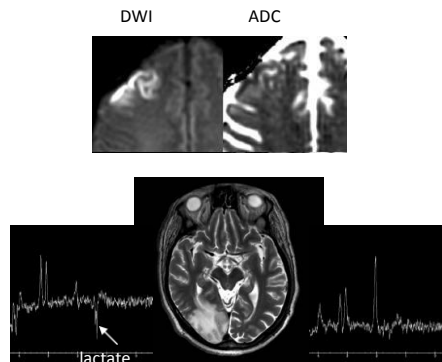
Epilepsy

- Seizure types
 - Secondary generalised
 - Myoclonus
 - Focal & generalised status epilepticus
- General rules for treating these apply
 - NB. Care with Sodium valproate!



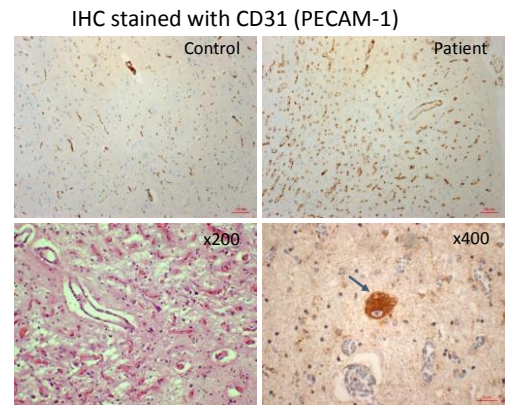
Stroke-like episodes

- MELAS & POLG diseases
- Acute/insidious onset
 - Headache
 - Visual disturbances
 - Focal motor seizures
 - Psychiatric symptoms
- Encephalopathy
 - reduced level of consciousness



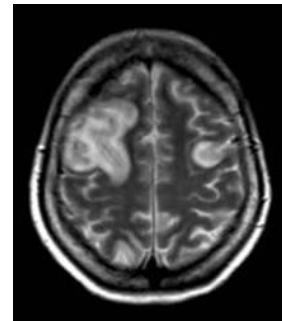
Does stroke-like mean vascular insufficiency?

- Lesions cross vascular territories
- Pathological studies show
 - Chronic lesions
 - Higher vascular density
 - Acute lesions
 - Also increased luminal size
 - Surviving neurones
 - Positive for mitochondrial complexes
- No – NOT vascular
- Focal Energy-dependent Neuronal Necrosis



Stroke-like episodes – treatment consensus

- This is a medical emergency
 - Do not waste time
- Treat the epilepsy aggressively
 - ITU if required
 - Propofol, midazolam, barbiturate
 - Monitor EEG (burst suppression)
 - I use
 - Phosphenytoin, Levetiracetam, benzodiazepam
 - I would also consider/have used
 - Hypothermia, ketamine, isoflurane
 - Do not forget general medical measures
- L-Arginine – amino acid
 - Several case studies
 - Problems
 - MELAS stroke-like episode recovers spontaneously
 - No blinded studies



Consensus meeting: Newcastle, UK, Feb 2018

Summary

- Accurate diagnosis
- Be aware of complications
- Treat what is treatable and take care of the basics
- Avoid toxins
- If in doubt – ASK
- Be hopeful!

Thankyou for your attention

