

When should I do carrier testing?

SMA is found in all Plain communities. All couples of Plain descent should consider carrier testing for this condition.

1 in 50 people worldwide is a carrier for SMA

1 in 25 Mennonites is a carrier for SMA

1 in 8 Hutterites is a carrier for SMA

The carrier frequency in Amish families is unknown but cases have been seen in communities across the country.

Most carriers do not have a family history of SMA. For this reason, we recommend carrier testing for anyone of Plain descent.

How does carrier testing work?

Carrier testing can be done at no cost to you via the SMA Prevention Readiness project. It requires a simple blood test and can be arranged in your local area by contacting the Clinic for Special Children. Someone from our staff will then follow-up with you after the testing is complete to deliver your results and discuss what they mean to you and your family.

“Stay hopeful and do your own research to stay informed. The Clinic for Special Children is the most helpful place to go for the treatment of genetic disorders.”

– JW, Mother of SMA patients



Our Goals

- 1 Identify individuals and couples who are carriers
- 2 Present therapeutic options to carrier parents so they know which treatments they can use should they have a child with SMA
- 3 Diagnose pre-symptomatic newborns with SMA in the Plain community within the first few days of life

If you are interested in **carrier testing**, or have any questions about SMA or genetic testing, please contact a member of the SMA Prevention Readiness Team (listed below) at the Clinic for Special Children.

The SMA Prevention Readiness Team

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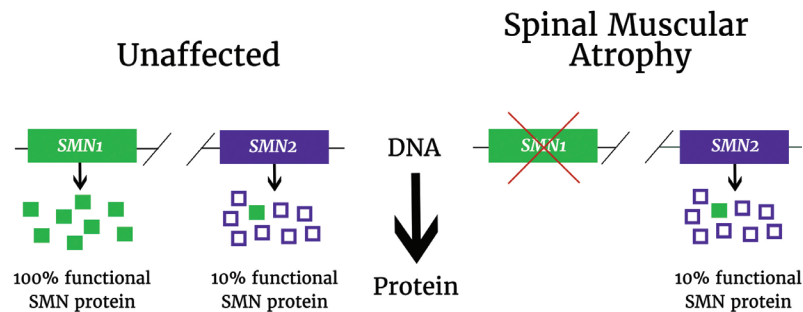
Spinal Muscular Atrophy SMA



**Clinic for
Special Children**

What is Spinal Muscular Atrophy?

Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is a genetic condition that causes progressive degeneration of the motor nerve cells in the spinal cord and brainstem resulting in weakness of the muscles involved in breathing and voluntary movement. It is the most common genetic cause of infant death worldwide and is found in the Plain communities as well. SMA is typically grouped into different types based on severity and onset of symptoms: SMA Type 1 is the most severe and often fatal early in life. Those with SMA Type 2 generally don't walk and can have breathing difficulties and scoliosis, and SMA Type 3 patients may walk but lose that ability over time. SMA Types 1, 2, and 3 are found within the Mennonite community, whereas the Amish have SMA type 1, and the Hutterites are known to have SMA type 3.



What causes SMA?

SMA is caused by the lack of an essential protein in the motor nerve cells called survival motor neuron protein, or SMN. The SMN1 gene directs the production of SMN protein. We all have two copies of this gene, one from each parent. A nearby gene called SMN2 functions as a “back-up” for making the protein, but is not as efficient in making SMN protein. In people with SMA, neither copy of the SMN1 gene functions properly and they must rely only on SMN2 to make the important SMN protein. The number of SMN2 genes can vary, and the more copies of SMN2, the less severe the disease. For example, individuals with type 1 SMA have 2 copies of SMN2. SMN2 copy number ranges from 2 to 4 in the Plain communities.

Current Treatments



Medication

- In December 2016, the FDA approved Spinraza® (also known as nusinersen) as the first targeted therapy for all types of SMA.
- Spinraza® works by increasing the amount of SMN protein produced by SMN2 to achieve protein levels closer to what SMN1 would produce if functioning properly.
- Spinraza® must be given every 4 months for life via a lumbar puncture (spinal tap) or an implanted intrathecal catheter.



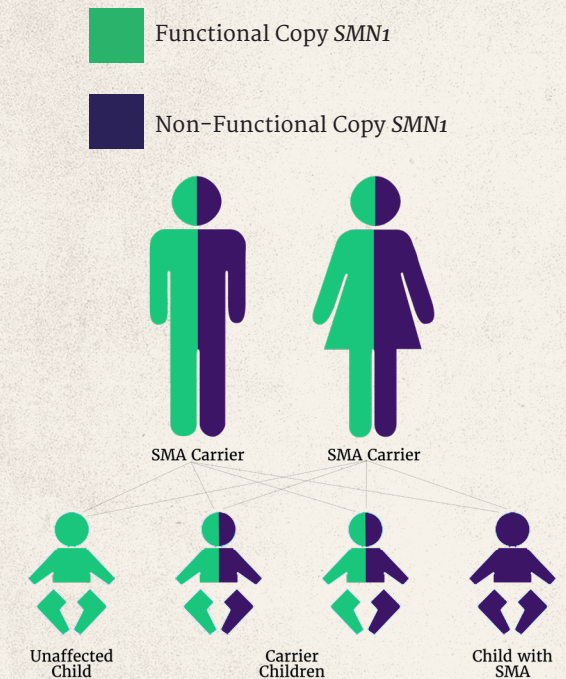
Gene replacement therapy

- Gene therapy uses a modified virus to insert a functioning SMN1 gene into human cells, allowing those cells to make greater amounts of SMN protein.
- The therapy is given via a one-time IV infusion.
- Gene replacement therapy is not yet approved for general use by the FDA, but is available for some patients through a research study that includes the Clinic for Special Children.



How can I know if I could have children with SMA?

Children with SMA have parents who are carriers. Carriers have one functional copy of the SMN1 gene and one non-functional copy. If two carrier parents have children, each one of their children has a 25% chance (1 in 4) of being affected with SMA. If parents have a child with SMA type 2, all of their children with SMA will have type 2. Carrier testing can determine which couples could have children with SMA.



Why do carrier testing?

Time is of the essence. **Research shows that the earlier treatments such as Spinraza® or gene therapy are given, the better they work.**

Couples who know they are carriers for SMA can be informed and prepared. They can have their children tested at birth for the earliest diagnosis and start the treatment of their choice right away. Likewise, if a couple is not at risk to have a child with SMA, they can be reassured throughout the pregnancy that the baby isn't affected.