

Ataxic disorders



Sang Jin Kim, MD, PhD

Department of Neurology, Inje University, Busan Paik Hospital

Ataxia refers to a lack or loss of movement coordination. It is associated with damage or dysfunction of the cerebellum or its afferent and efferent projections. The core symptoms are difficulty with balance and gait, clumsiness of the hands, and dysarthria. Ataxia can be divided into sporadic forms and inherited diseases. The evaluation of a patient with ataxia includes history and physical exam, laboratory tests such as paraneoplastic antibodies and vitamin levels, neuroimaging, and genetic testing. Few ataxias are fully treatable, but most are symptomatically managed.

Key Words: Ataxia, Cerebellum, Sporadic, Inherited

Sang Jin Kim, MD, PhD

Department of Neurology, Inje University, Busan Paik Hospital,
75 Bokji-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan 47392, Korea
Tel: +82-51-890-6425 Fax: +82-51-895-6367
E-mail: jsk120@hanmail.net