GENETIC EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALS IN NORWAY



-A 2-YEAR POPULATION BASED STUDY-

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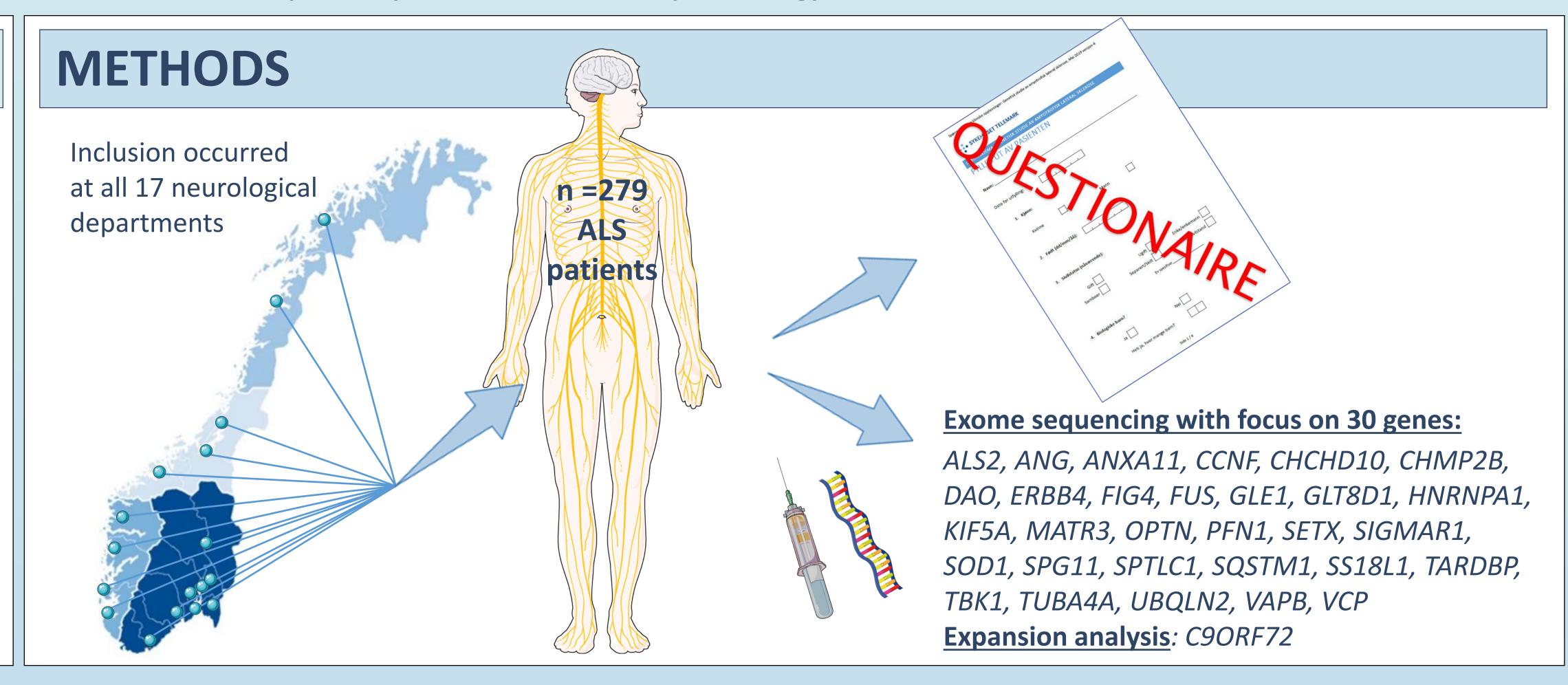
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BACKGROUND

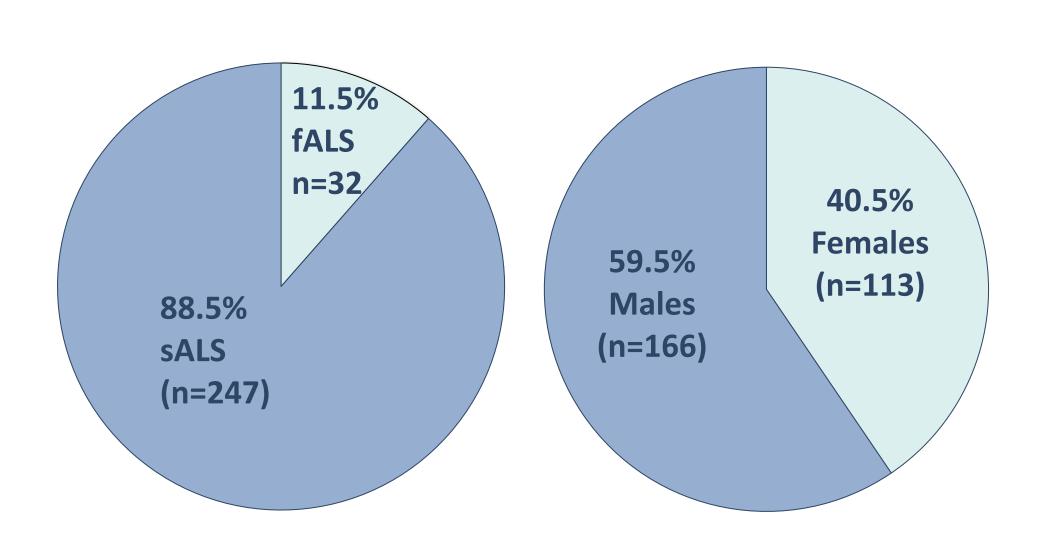
Our research on ALS aims to:

- Provide data on the genetic factors causing ALS in Norway.
- Increase knowledge regarding genetic diagnostics and counseling in the Norwegian health care system.
- Give an estimate on the number of individuals that might be eligible for genespecific clinical trials in the near future.



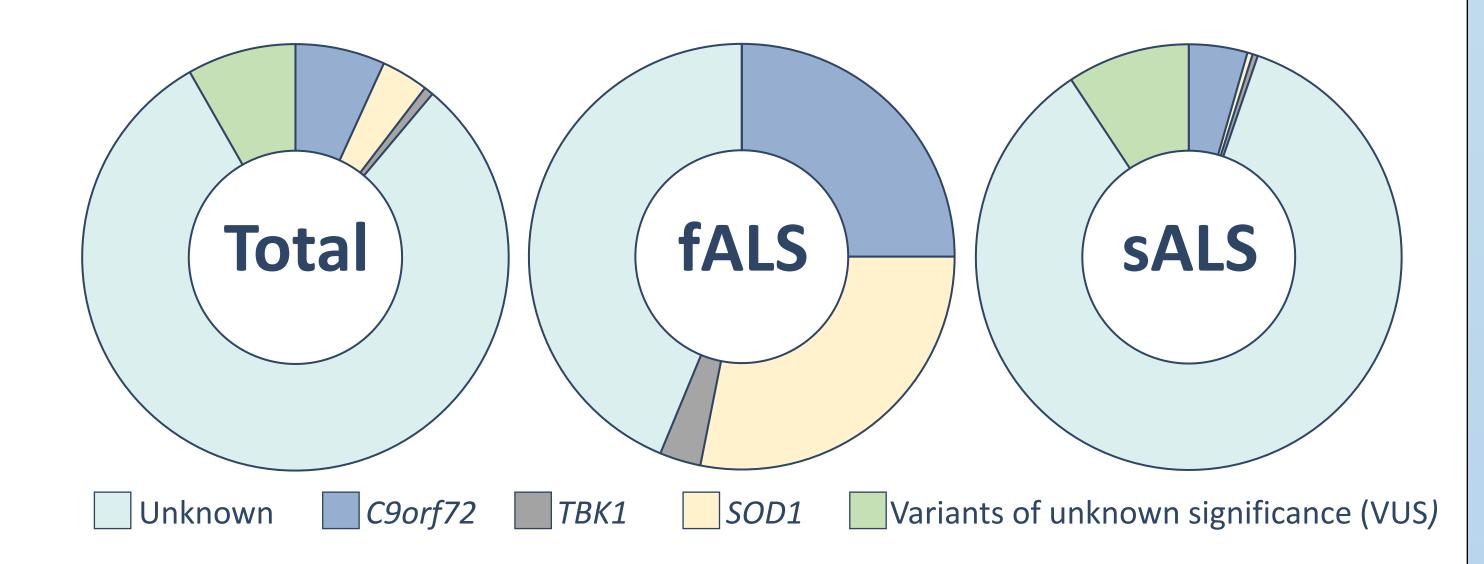
RESULTS

Clinical Characteristics



Clinical characteristics	Total	fALS	sALS
Age at onset, mean (95% CI)	62 (61-63)	58 (53-63)	62 (61-64)
Site of onset			
Bulbar	23.6%	19.4%	24.1%
Spinal	62.7%	74.2%	61.2%
Both	13.8%	6.5%	14.7%

Identified genes



Gene	Total	fALS	sALS
C9orf72	19 (6.8%)	8 (25.0%)	11 (4.5%)
SOD1	10 (3.6%)	9 (28.1%)	1 (0.4%)
TBK1	2 (0.7%)	1 (3.1%)	1 (0.4%)
VUS	23 (8.2%)	0 (0%)	23 (9.3%)
Unknown	225 (80.6%)	14 (43.8%)	211 (85.4%)

CONCLUSION

- A genetic cause of ALS was identified in 31 individuals (11.1%), 18 fALS / 13 sALS.
- The most common genetic cause was the <u>C9orf72</u> expansion. Pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants of <u>SOD1</u> and <u>TBK1</u> were identified.
- Restricting genetic analysis to only fALS cases would miss more than 40% of those with a disease-causing genetic variant, indicating the need for genetic analysis in sALS cases as well.

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