

ALS Neuropathology and Spread: Synchronization, Desynchronization, and Saturation

VA National ALS Brain Bank Neuropathology Meeting
Zoom
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John Ravits, MD
Professor of Clinical Neuroscience
ALS Translational Research
Department of Neurosciences
University of California. San Diego

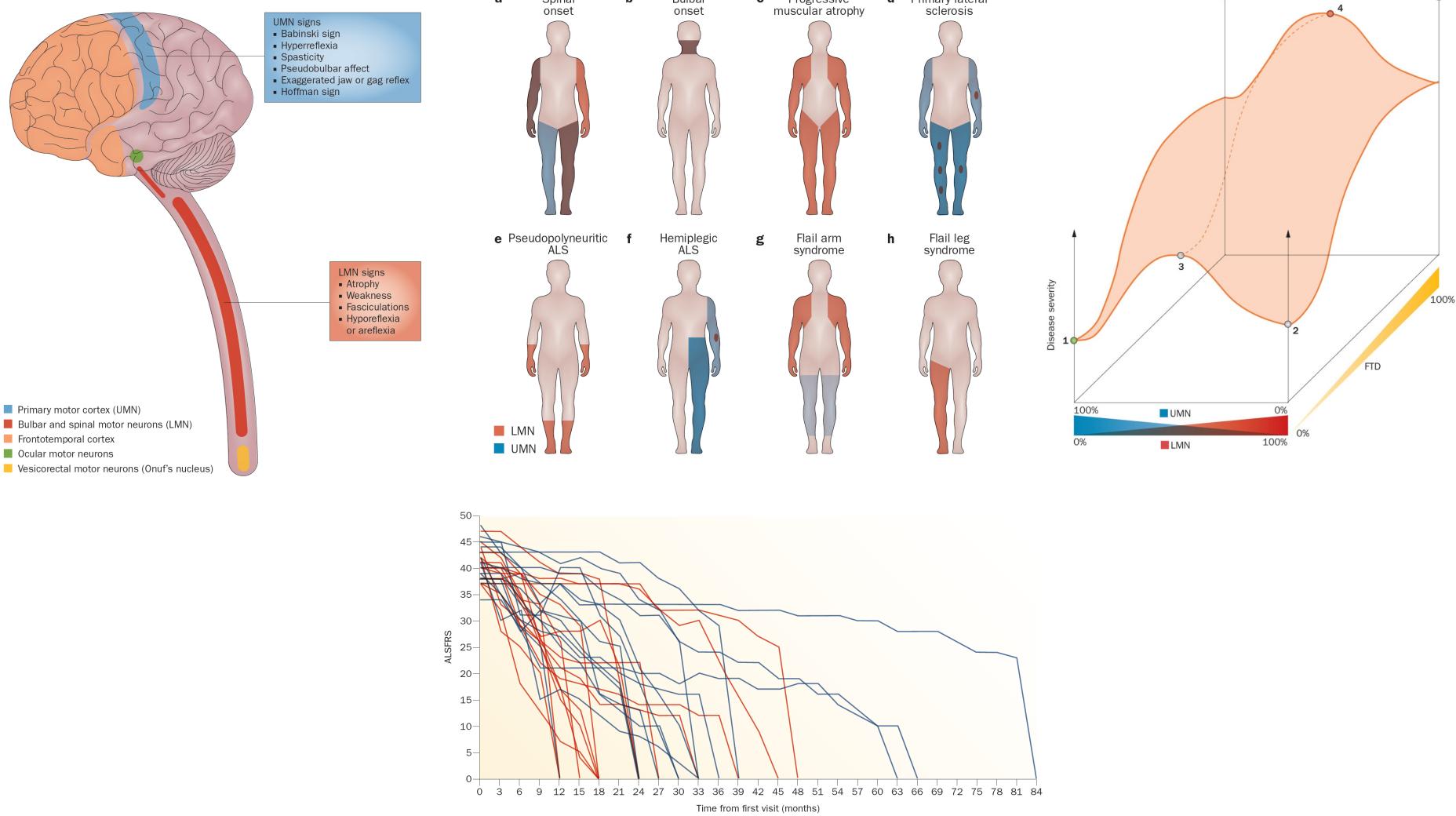


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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Topics to be discussed

- Prime attributes of ALS onset and progression
 - Focality
 - Stochasticity
 - Neuroanatomic propagation (spread)
- Implications
- Respiratory constraints
- Implications of temporal-spatial summation
 - Neuropathology
 - Genomics

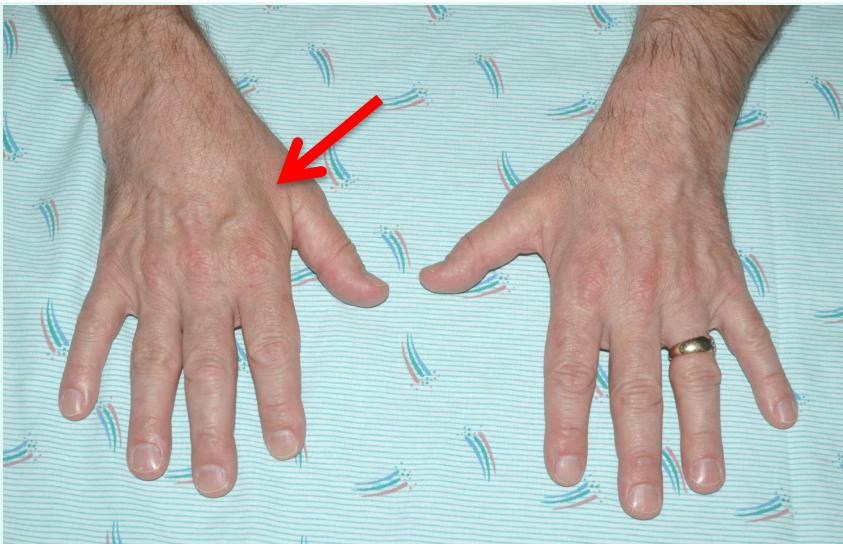
ALS phenotypes: Continuous variation formalized in a scheme



Swinnen, B and Robberecht, W, Nature Reviews Neurology, 2014

53 year old male

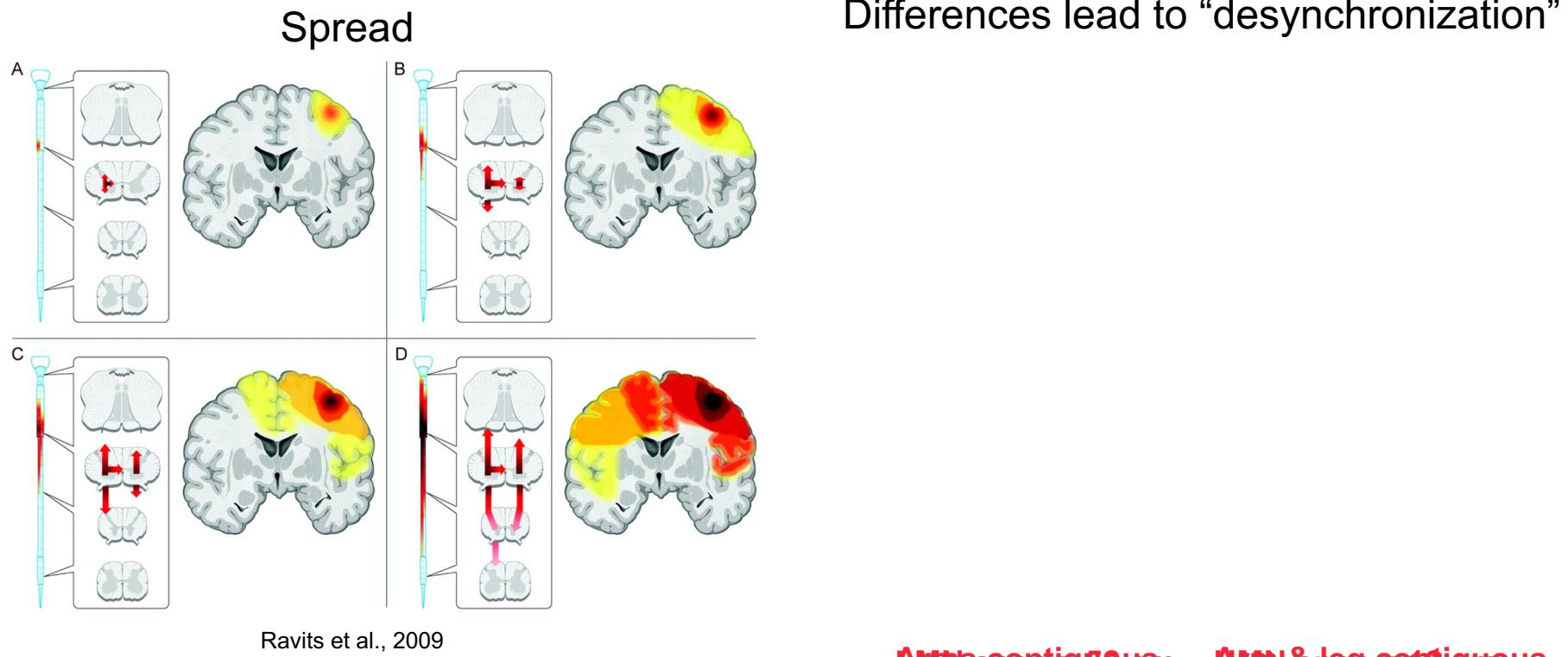
Onset



20 months later

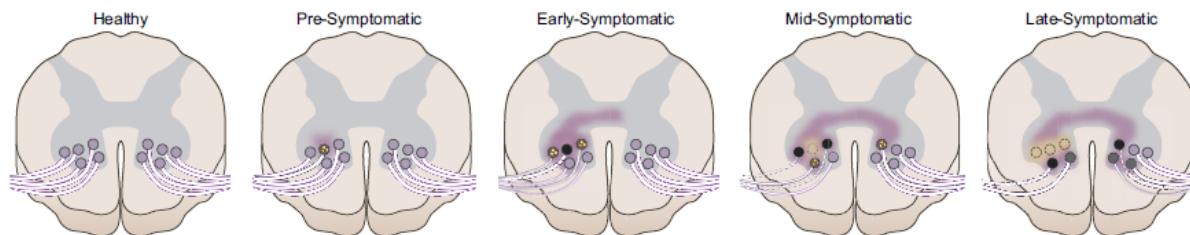
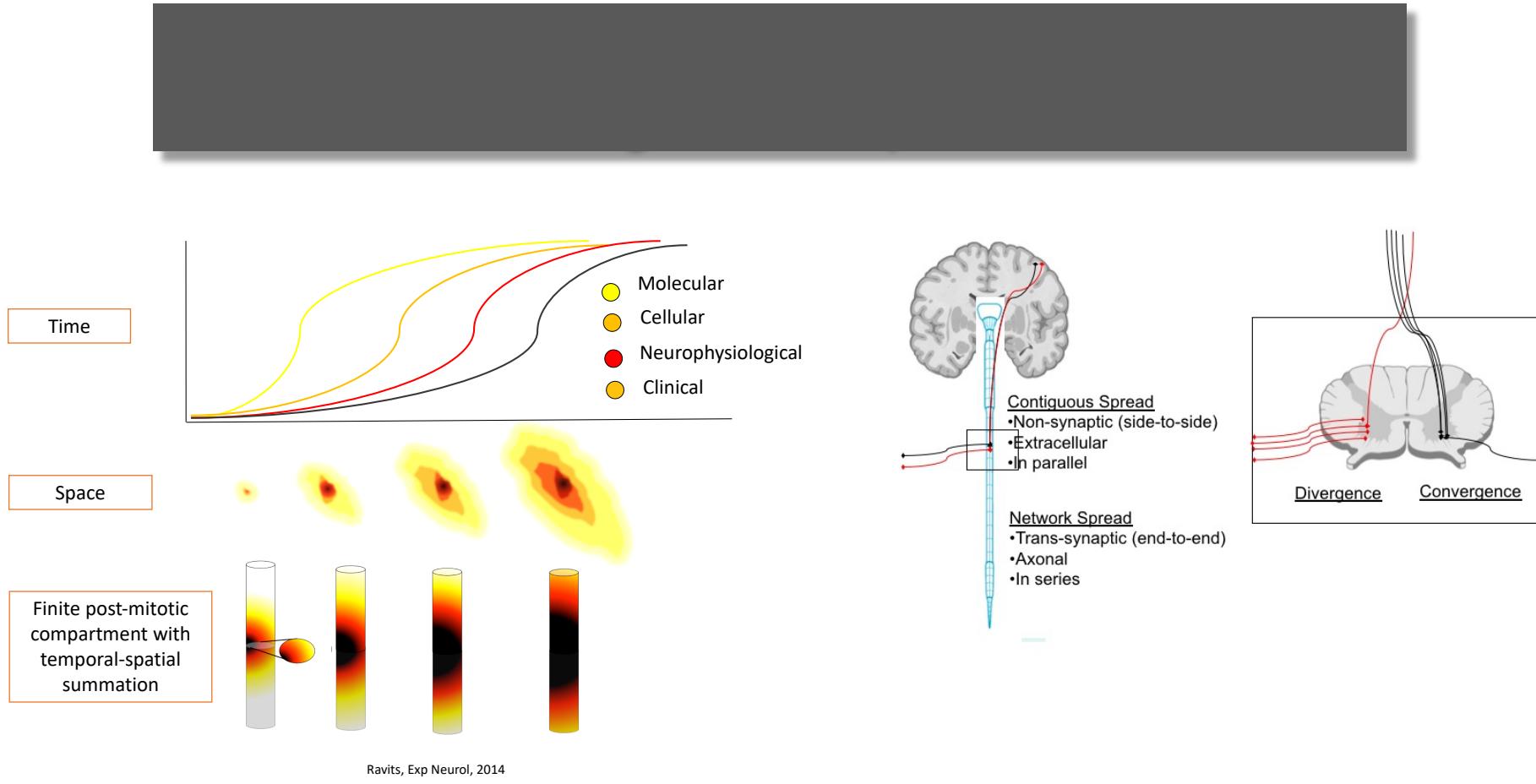


ALS focality, stochasticity and spread

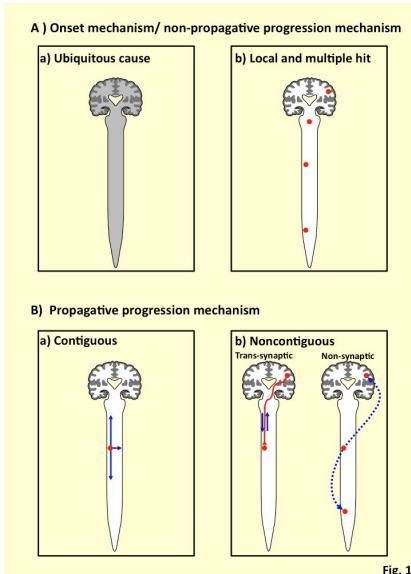


Prime determinants

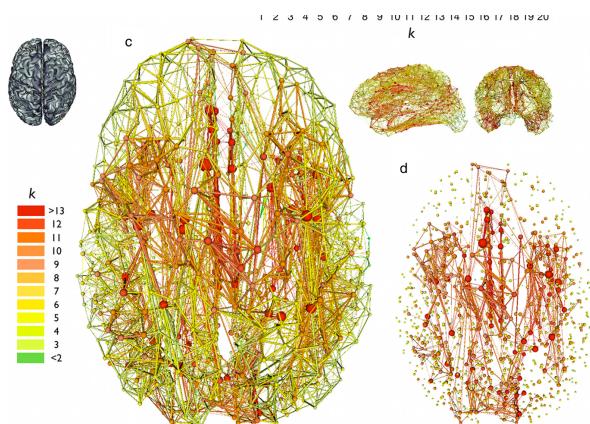
1. Focal
2. Stochastic
3. Converging network (hypocenter & epicenter)
4. Variably distributed between cortex (UMN) & spinal cord (LMN)
5. Contiguously and independently spreading
6. Variable kinetics



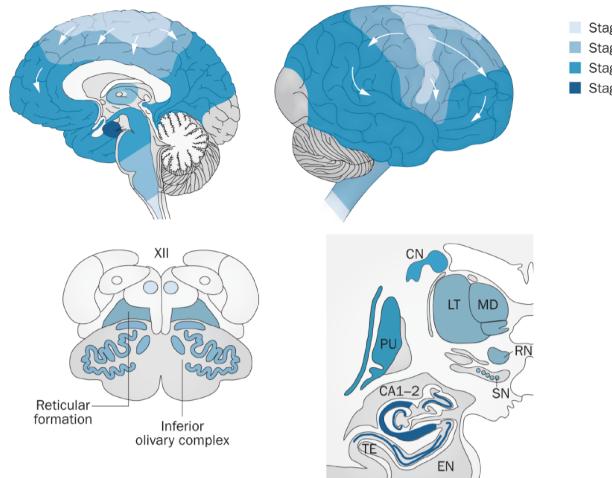
Propagation in ALS: Alternative Models



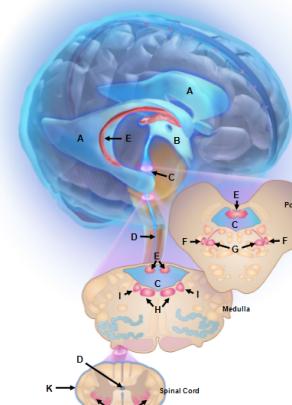
Kanouchi, Ohkubo, & Yokota, JNNP, 2012



van den Heuvel et al, J Neurosci, 2011

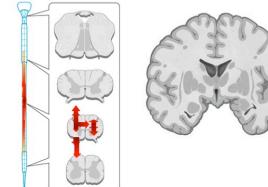


Braak H, Brettschneider et al, 2013



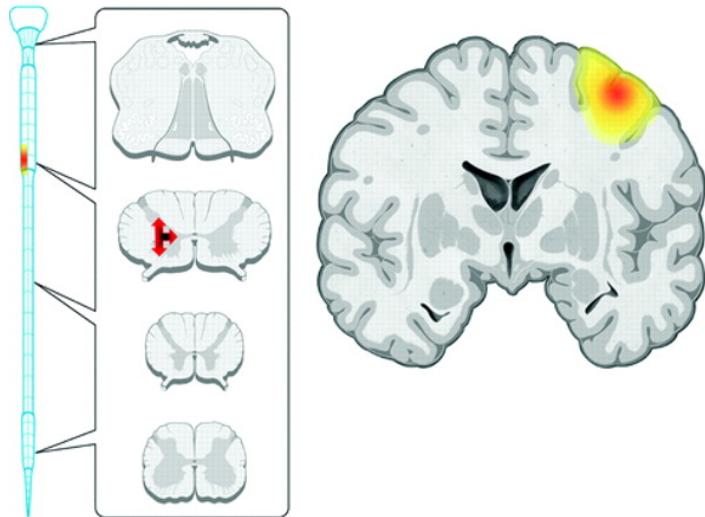
Smith RA et al, Medical Hypotheses, 2015

Motor Anatomy of Respiration

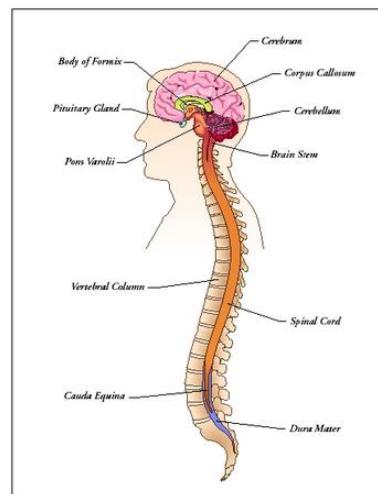
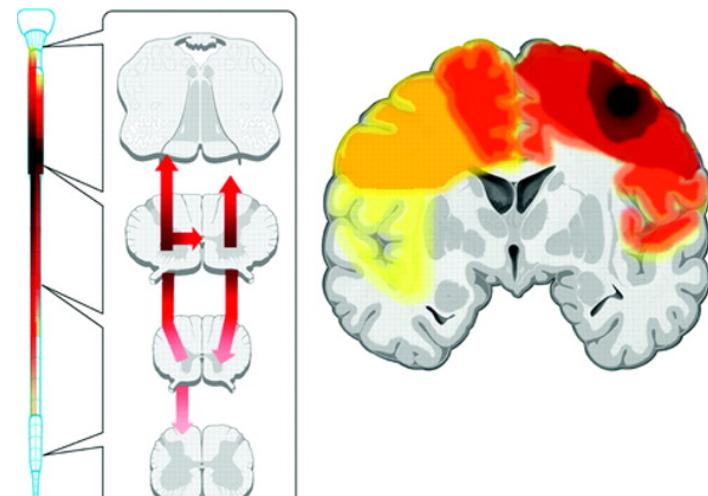
ID	Clinical	Classification	Comment
55M JM 30106600	Neck drop, shoulder/scapular weakness, and respiratory, ?FTD Onset: Sept, 2013 Exam: LMN>>UMN, ?FTD	Limb ALS (high cerv), phrenic LMN>>UMN, but FTD Course: >2 years FRS: 30/48 FVC: 27%	
74M RB 30121577	Axial weakness, then generalizing incl. respiratory Onset: Nov, 2014 Exam: LMN>UMN, axial & abdominal	Thoracic onset, intercostals LMN>UMN Course: Dead at 1 yr FVC: 50% at 9 months, 0% at 12 mos	 <p>The diagram illustrates the motor pathways for respiration. On the left, a brainstem cross-section shows a lesion in the medulla (red), with labels for the UMN (Upper Motor Neuron) pathway (blue arrow) originating from the cortex and descending through the pyramidal tract, and the LMN (Lower Motor Neuron) pathway (red arrow) originating from the brainstem and descending to the spinal cord. On the right, a sagittal view of the human body shows the phrenic nerve (innervating the diaphragm) originating from the cervical plexus (C3-C5) and descending to the diaphragm. Intercostal nerves (innervating the intercostal muscles) originate from the thoracic plexus (T1-T12) and descend to the intercostal muscles. The text 'UMN' and 'Regulatory' are placed near the brainstem and spinal cord respectively.</p>

ALS: Early vs Late Stages

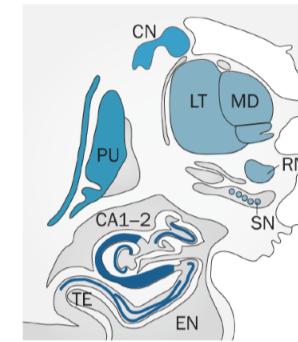
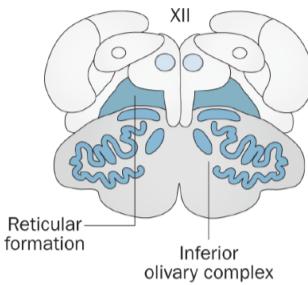
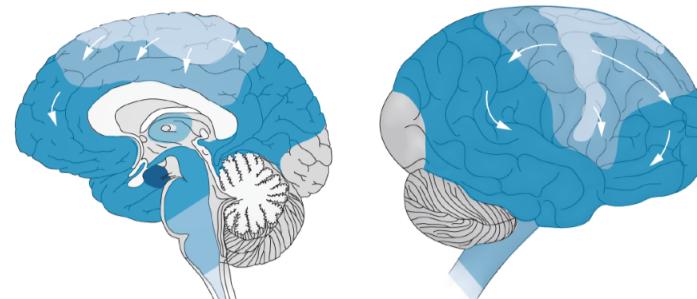
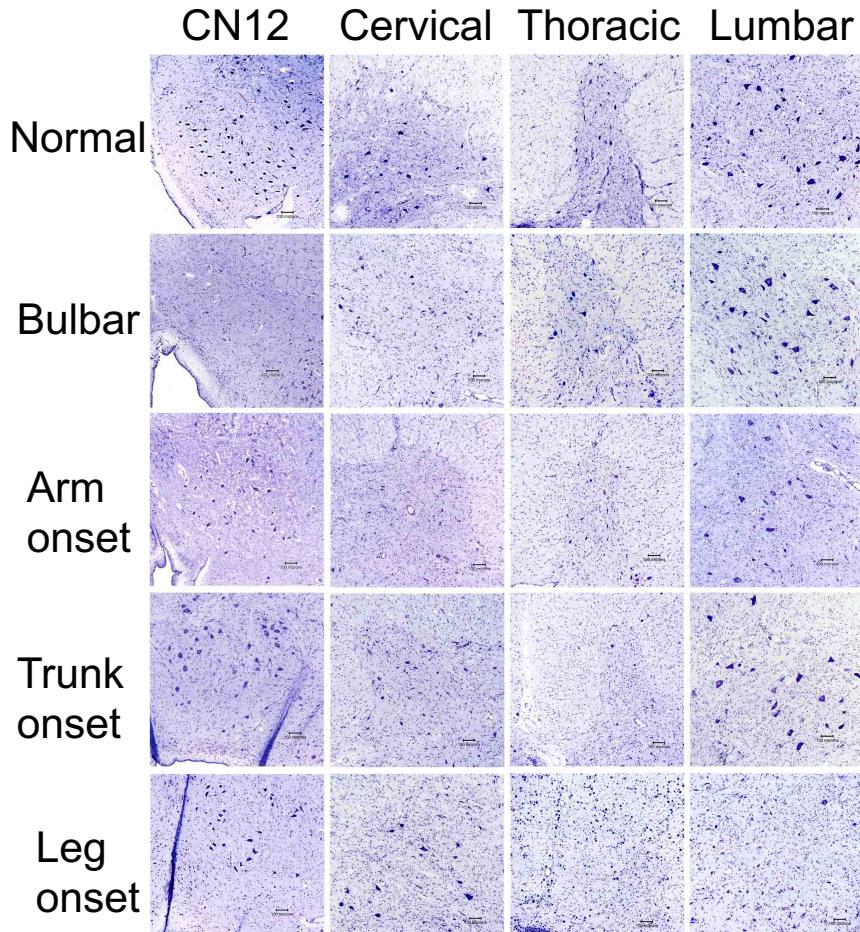
Clinical onset



“End-stage neuropathology”



Neuropathological staging is *relative*



Braak H et al, 2013; Brettschneider J et al, 2013

Ravits et al, Neurology, 2007b