



CHECKLIST: FABRY DISEASE?

FOCUS ON PAIN MEDICINE

COULD IT BE FABRY DISEASE? Focus on Pain Medicine

Symptoms/Findings	Diagnostics	Patient's Medical History	Fabry Diagnosis
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acroparaesthesia → Burning pain in hands and feet</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small fibre neuropathy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pain crisis triggered by exercise, stress, temperature change/fever</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Temperature intolerance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dyshidrosis (hypohidrosis, rarely hyperhidrosis)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gastrointestinal discomfort</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fibromyalgia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cluster headache/migraine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Joint pain</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Medical history/physical examination</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Assessment of pain/quality of life using scales such as the BPI, WHO-5, MDI-10, SF-36 health survey</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Electroneurography</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> “Bedside” tests such as thermal, vibration, and touch tests; QST</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Skin biopsy if necessary</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Questioning on sweating levels, temperature intolerance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> MRI</p>	<p>Fabry disease possible →</p> <p>Any signs of kidney failure such as uraemia or hypocalcaemia?</p> <p>Family Medical History</p> <p>Any signs of kidney failure such as uraemia or hypocalcaemia in relatives?</p> <p>Unexplained incidents of death in the family?</p>	<p>Fabry disease probable →</p> <p>Dry blood test determining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The genetic mutation • The level of α-galactosidase A (α-Gal A) activity • The biomarker lyso-Gb₃ <p>and/or</p> <p>Molecular genetic/cytogenetic Fabry diagnosis from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDTA blood test • Serum • Buccal swab

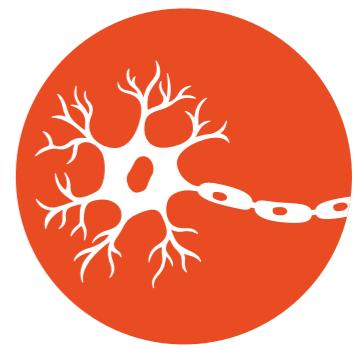
BPI, Brief Pain Inventory; EDTA, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; lyso-Gb₃, globotriaosylsphingosine; MDI-10, 10-item Major Depression Inventory; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; SF-36, Short-Form-36; QST, quantitative sensory testing; WHO-5, World Health Organization-5.

Engagement of an expert centre for conclusive diagnosis. In the event of confirmed Fabry disease diagnosis, further monitoring of progress and organ screening is recommended.

Note: this listing of symptoms/findings and diagnostic tests may not be all-inclusive.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF FABRY DISEASE ACROSS ORGAN SYSTEMS

Kidneys	Eyes	Heart	Skin	Nervous System	Differential Diagnosis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Micro-) albuminuria • Proteinuria (>300 mg/day) • GFR decrease (GFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m²) • Oedemas in the hands and feet → Note relationship between leg oedema and protein excretion • Parapelvic renal cysts • Progressive renal failure • Dialysis • Rare: renal tubular acidosis and nephrogenic diabetes insipidus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornea verticillata • Fabry cataract • Corneal opacity • Vascular anomalies of the conjunctiva • Vascular tortuosity of the retina • Optic neuropathy with visual field loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiomyopathy/ left ventricular hypertrophy (without/mild hypertension) • Myocardial infarction • Congestive heart failure • Intramyocardial fibrosis • Cardiac arrhythmia • Valvular disorder (mitral valve, aortic valve) • Dyspnoea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angiokeratomas • Dyshidrosis • Telangiectasias 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIA, stroke • Basilar ectasia/ ectatic vessels (vertebrobasilar) • White matter lesions • Depression/fatigue • Reduced lacrimation and salivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflammatory rheumatic diseases • Rheumatoid arthritis • "Growing pains" • Vasculitis • Recurrent fever syndromes • Porphyria • Peripheral, focal, or multifocal neuropathy • Peripheral, generalised neuropathy • Uraemic neuropathy • Central neuropathy • "Mixed pain" syndromes • Neuropathy due to diabetes mellitus or alcohol abuse • Psychogenic pain
	<p>Ears</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing loss (often high frequencies) • Tinnitus • Dizziness 		<p>Quality of Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced physical capacity • Psychological problems • Fatigue • Pain 		

GFR, glomerular filtration rate; TIA, transient ischaemic attack.

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