Opinion Article

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Neuro-Urology in Uncommon Neurological Diseases

Sanjay Sharma*

Department of Urology, Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, India

Corresponding author: Sanjay Sharma, Department of Urology, Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, India, E-mail: sanjay.sharma@gmail.com

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Description

Neurological diseases can have far-reaching effects. According to the new manuscript, brain dysfunction may be present in even more diverse circumstances. Provided an overview of Lower Urinary Tract (LUT) dysfunction in uncommon neurological illnesses. Eleven other uncommon neurological conditions were included in this list: Genetic diseases (Angelman disease, which primarily affects the brain, spinocerebellar ataxias, which primarily affects the brain, Fabry's disease, which affects the peripheral nerves); infections and their after effects. Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type 1 (HTLV-1) associated myelopathy. Tropical Spastic Paraparesis (TSP), Creutzfeldt-Jackob disease and other conditions, cerebral palsy, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome-a developmental and epileptic encephalopathy, idiopathic Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus (NPH) and spinal vascular malformation. Even if a neurological disease is extremely uncommon, a urologist who is not familiar with it must discover certain important details that will allow them make reasonable suggestions. These include the afflicted nervous system level or levels, the underlying etiology (acquired or congenital), the probability of progression and the therapeutic outcome.

Neuro-urological disorder management

Understanding the disease's mechanism is also necessary to make sure that therapy does not result in more health issues. The International Continence Society's (ICS) Neurourology Promotion Committee has released its third report on uncommon neuro-urological disorders. To learn more about the potential effects of neurological disorders on lower urinary tract function, A uncommon hereditary illness that affects the neurological system in many ways is called Angelman Syndrome. It is typified by aberrant central nervous system expression of the UBE3 a protein, which is often caused by either gene mutation or deletion. Hyperkinesis, seizures, cortical visual impairment, strabismus, behavioral issues, sleep disturbance, poor somatic growth, constipation, hyperphagia and motor and cognitive developmental delay are some of its symptoms. A common symptom that affects up to three-quarters of patients is urinary incontinence. Additionally, nocturnal enuresis is observed. 85.6% of 90 children and 54 adults had incontinence, with 64.7% and 82.7% of them experiencing it during the day and at night, respectively. Additionally, fecal incontinence affected half of the individuals. Patients with simultaneous epilepsy have been found to have higher rates of both daytime incontinence (67.0% versus 47.5%) and nocturnal enuresis (85.1% against 70.7%, p=0.047). According to one study, the prevalence of incontinence appears to decline with age, going from 63% in childhood to 12.5% in adulthood. Urinary incontinence was linked to behavioral disorders, age (children versus adults) and epilepsy in a different sample of 71 participants. This study also found that people with Angelman syndrome had a reduced frequency of urination and were less likely to present with both fecal and urine incontinence. It also compared the incontinence in Angelman syndrome with an age-matched cohort that included people with other types of intellectual disability. Both patient groups displayed symptoms related to voiding, such as postponement of voiding and potentially dysfunctional voiding. Additionally, the authors noted staccato and intermittent uroflows. This could indicate that underlying neurological or psychological issues are preventing the striated sphincter from relaxing. Management may be made more difficult by anxiety, significant intellectual disability and accompanying behavioral disorders. It has been demonstrated that specific behavioral therapy is beneficial when it comes to toileting activities. Constipation treatment may also be helpful. The lack of voluntary muscle coordination and loss of motor control that impacts speech, eye movement and gait stability is known as ataxia. The cerebellum is the primary organ affected by Spinocerebellar Ataxia (SCA), a progressive neurodegenerative inherited (autosomal dominant) heterogeneous illness. There are currently around 40 different genetic SCAs known to exist. The clinical characteristics of ataxia, which results from the progressive degradation of the cerebellum but can also impact other related regions like the brain stem, are shared by many progressive neurodegenerative illnesses.

Spinocerebellar ataxia dysfunction analysis

Three out of every 100,000 people worldwide have SCA. The three main symptoms of SCAs are dysarthria, nystagmus or visual issues and gait ataxia and incoordination. In certain SCAs, patients may also have extrapyramidal or pyramidal symptoms, ophthalmoplegia and cognitive impairment. The first SCA to be described was SCA1, further subtypes were found. The cerebellum

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and spinal cord are not the only regions where SCA can occur. The pontine nuclei, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, cortex, basal ganglia and other areas of the central nervous system may also be affected. While SCA2 spares the cerebellum, SCA6 is limited to it. More than half of instances are of the well-defined and prevalent categories SCA1, SCA2, SCA3 and SCA6, with the remainder cases being made up of various uncommon forms. Regarding the prevalence of OAB symptoms, these results are consistent with earlier findings in a number of non-European cohorts. The pattern and degree of LUT dysfunction are probably influenced by the degree and complexity of impairment of cerebellar dysfunction and other neurological systems. Voiding dysfunction is more frequently caused by an underactive detrusor than by dyssynergia of the detrusor sphincters. A study of SCA6 patients found that 63% had a change in sphincter electromyography at urodynamics, 33% had higher urine frequency and only 11% had detrusor overactivity. Detrusor overactivity in clinical SCA6 cases where the lesion is limited to the cerebellum may be caused by the cerebellum's inhibitory influence on the bladder in experimental trials.