



Is he lagging behind?

is it Duchenne?

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

OBSERVE



KEY SIGNS OF DMD¹

Early signs may be present before the age of 2 years^{2,3}



Signs of muscle weakness



Not walking by 16-18 months



Cognitive and speech delay



Unexplained increases in transaminases



Evidence of Gowers' sign or toe walking (any age, especially <5 years old)

TEST



ORDER CREATINE KINASE (CK) TEST²⁻⁴

Elevated CK levels reflect muscle damage, therefore testing is recommended in primary care²⁻⁴

Elevation in CK warrants prompt referral to a neuromuscular specialist^{1,3}

REFER



REFER TO A NEUROMUSCULAR SPECIALIST¹

Diagnosis is confirmed through:

1. CLINICAL ASSESSMENT¹

Includes neuromuscular and skeletal examinations

2. GENETIC ASSESSMENT^{1,5-8}

MLPA detects large dystrophin gene mutations

Dystrophin gene sequencing detects small/single nucleotide mutations

3. MUSCLE BIOPSY¹

Detects the presence/absence of dystrophin protein*

*If genetic testing does not confirm a clinical diagnosis of Duchenne, then a muscle biopsy sample should be performed¹

MLPA, multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification

CARE



EARLY DIAGNOSIS MAKES A DIFFERENCE:



Timely intervention may delay disease progression and complications^{1,2,8}



Access to emerging therapies and clinical trials²



Access to genetic counselling and family planning²

For more information about Duchenne visit

WWW.TAKEONDUCHENNE.eu*

Make every day count