



PG Residency Pediatrics

CNS

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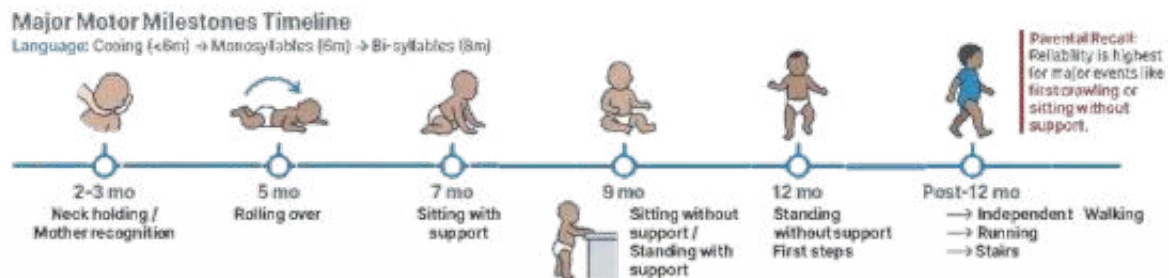
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Developmental Milestones & The 5 Domains



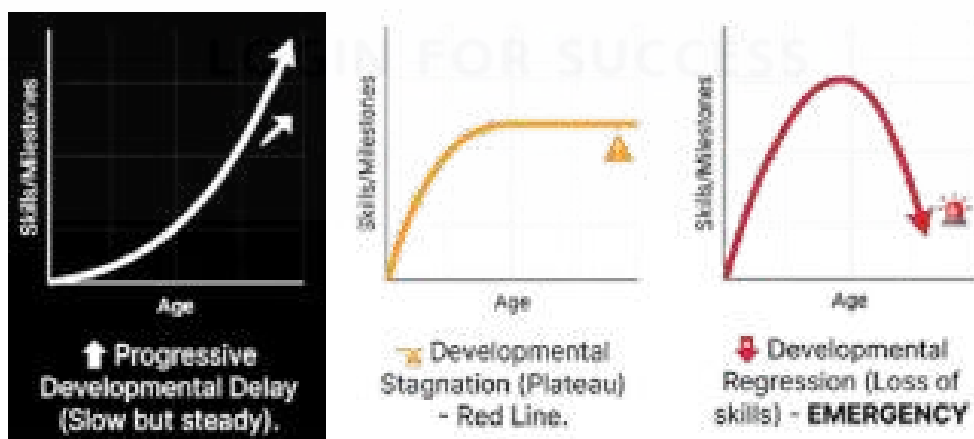
The 5 Clinical Domains



Defining Delay, Stagnation & Regression

Definitions

- Milestone** missed by 0.5-1 month.
- Significant Delay:** Milestone missed by ≥ 3 months.
- Global Developmental Delay (GDD):** Significant delay in ≥ 2 domains (e.g, Motor + Cognitive).



Safety Note: Regression is absolutely devastating and requires emergent evaluation.

Clinical Scenarios: Isolated Motor & Language Delays

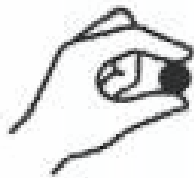


Isolated Gross Motor Delay

- **Context:** Finemotor, language, social, cognitive are normal.

Suspected Causes:

- Vitamin D deficiency (Primary concern)
- Bony lesions /Musculoskeletal problems
- Spasticity (e.g., Leukodystrophy)



Isolated Fine Motor Delay

- **Context:** Grossmotor normal (e.g., standing); unable to grasp.

Suspected Causes:

- Extremely rare
- Early onset neuropathies (e.g., rare CMT)



Isolated Language Delay

- **Context:** Nomonosyllables; other domains normal.

Suspected Causes:



Pediatrics

Theory

Structured Theory Videos

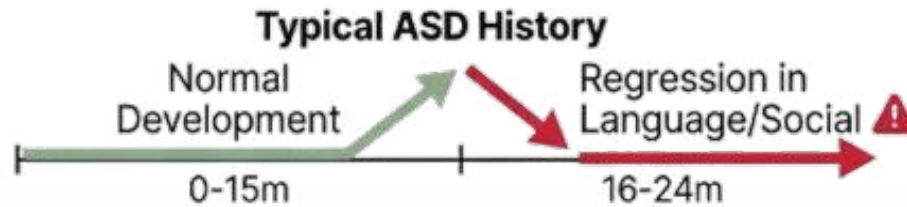


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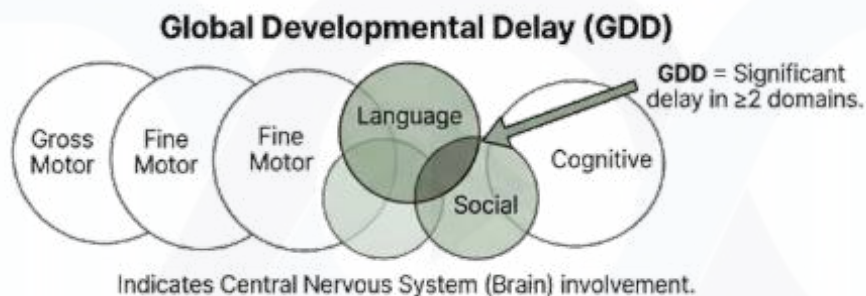
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Clinical Scenarios: Social, Cognitive & Global Delay

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) & Cognitive



- **Isolated Cognitive Delay:** Motor/Language normal.
- **Associations:** Learning disabilities (Dyslexia, mild ID).

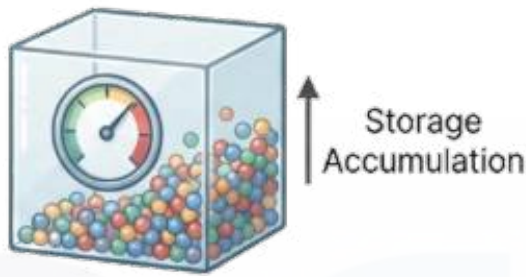


Etiology: Perinatal & Genetic Causes

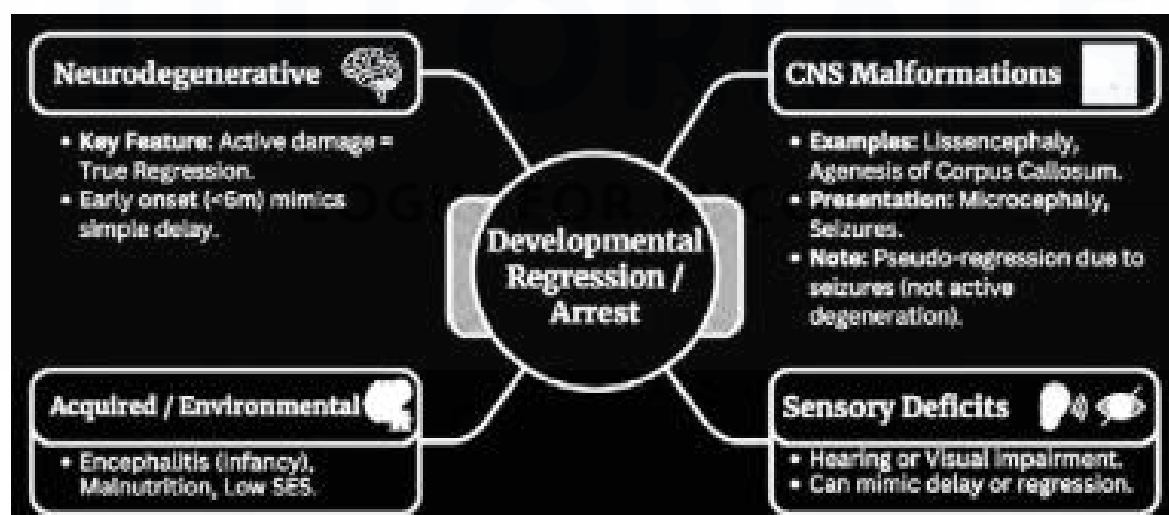


- **History:** Asphyxia, NICU stay, Ventilation, Jaundice, Seizures.
- **Antenatal:** Infections (TORCH, CMV) → Microcephaly.
- **Diagnosis:** MRI confirms injury (e.g., cerebral palsy context).
- **Types:** Syndromic, Chromosomal, Single gene. **Examples:** Down's, Fragile X, Angelman.
- **Clinical Clues:** Dysmorphic features, Hypodontia, Multi-system.
- **Evaluation:** Karyotype, Microarray, Gene panels.

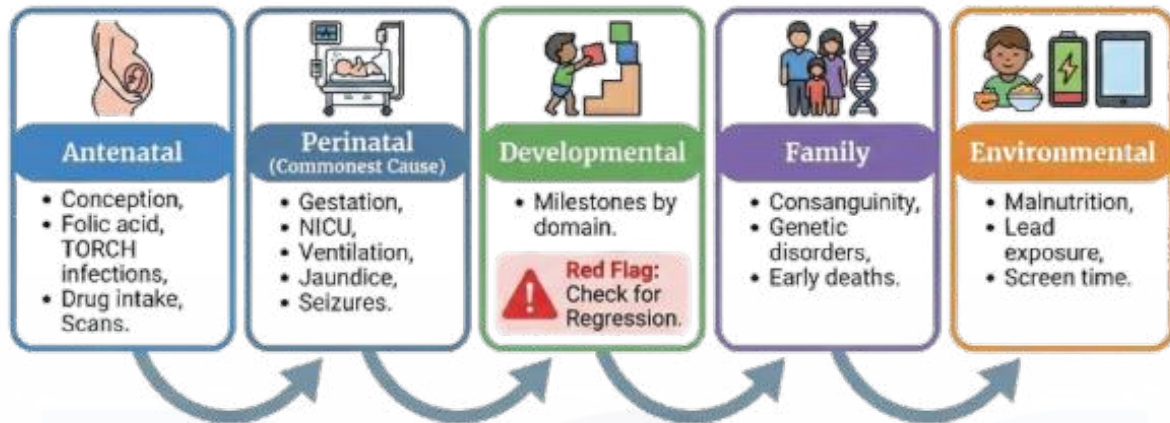
Etiology: Metabolic Disorders (Inborn Errors of Metabolism)

Small Molecule Disorders	Large Molecule Disorders
	
• Onset: Early (90% <1 year; usually 1-2 years). • Presentation: Acute Decompensation, Regression, Fever with Encephalopathy. • Clues: Abnormal Ammonia, Lactate, Ketones.	• Onset: Can be late. • Presentation: Chronic baseline delay; can have regression. • Clues: Dysmorphic features (coarse facies), Hepatomegaly.

Neurodegenerative, Malformations & Acquired Etiologies



Evaluation: Detailed History Framework



Evaluation: Physical Examination & Tone Assessment

General Assessment

- **Head:** Micro/Macrocephaly.
- **Face:** Dysmorphism (Coarse facies).
- **Eyes:** Cataracts, Cherry red spot.
- **Skin:** Café-au-lait spots.
- **Hair:** Lusterless, Flag sign (Nutrition).

Tone Assessment Matrix	
Central Hypotonia	Peripheral Hypotonia
Floppy Strong	Floppy Weak
Normal Reflexes	Decreased Reflexes (e.g., SMA)

Infant Maneuvers

Horizontal Suspension

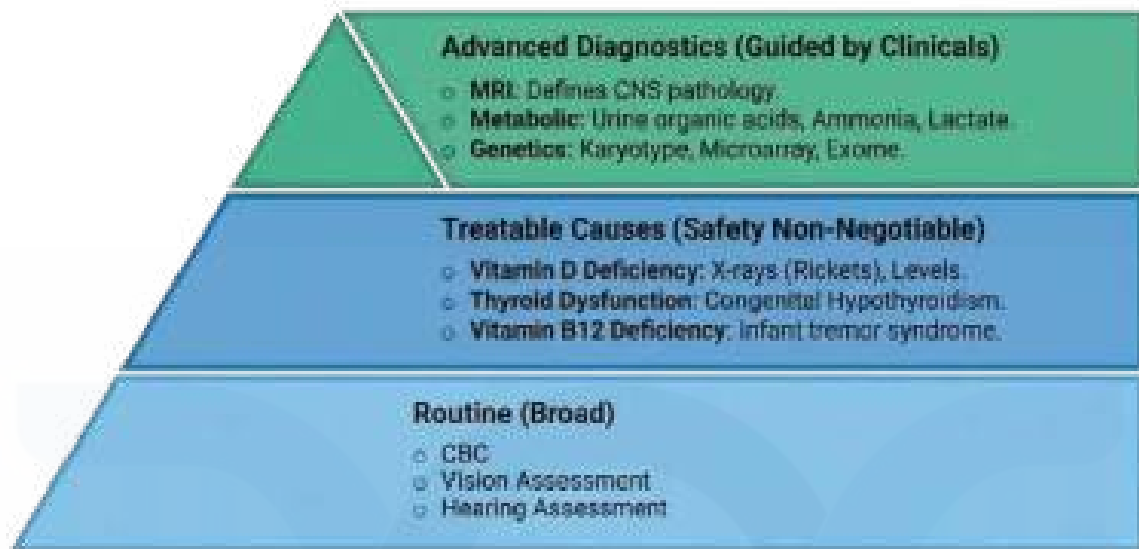
Pull to Sit (Head lag)

Frog Leg Posture

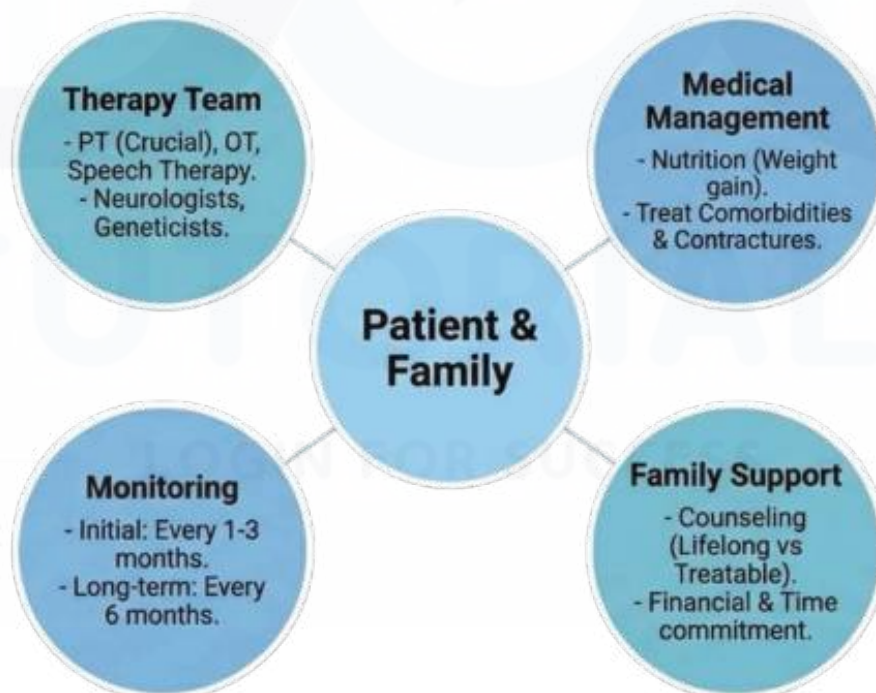


Frog Leg Posture (Sign of severe hypotonia/SMA)

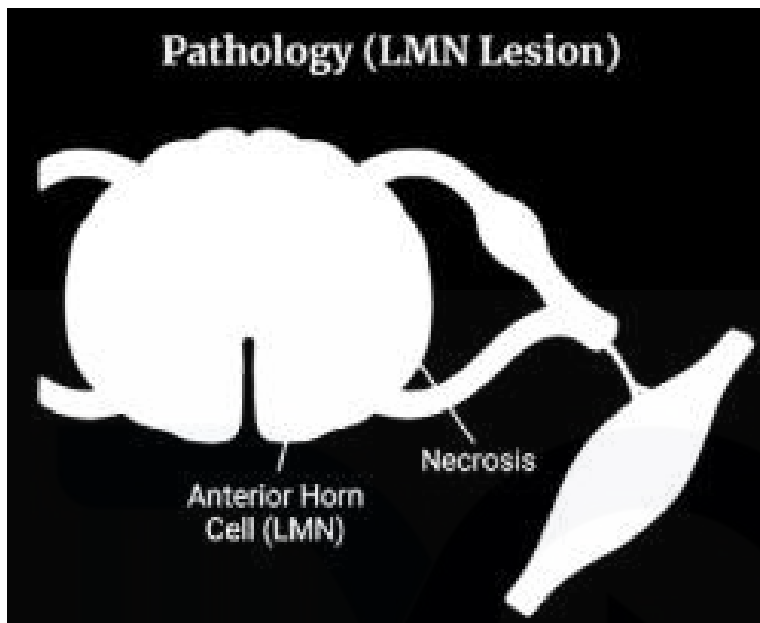
Investigations: Baseline & Advanced



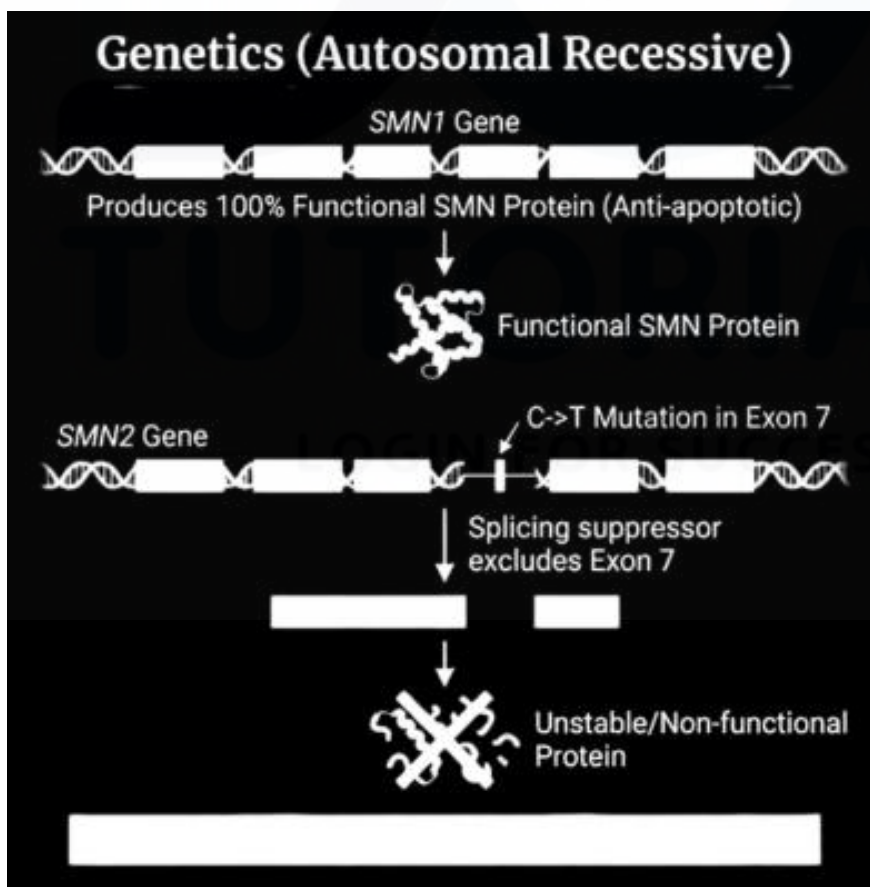
Management of Developmental Delay



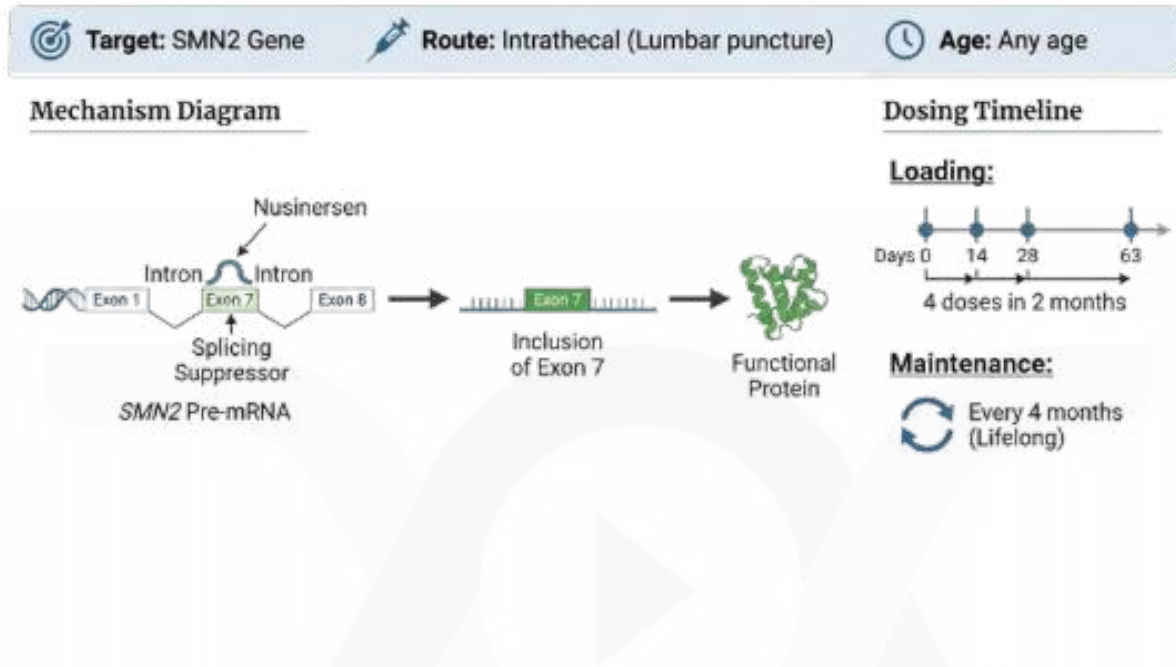
Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA): Pathology & Genetics



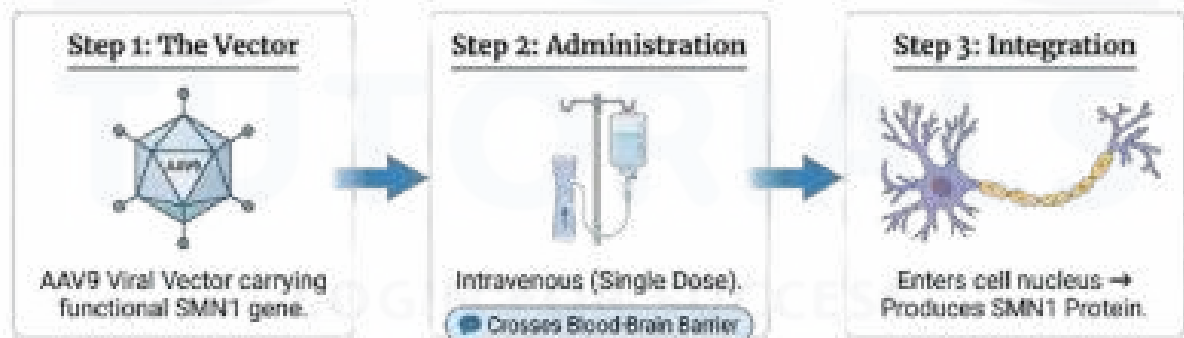
Progressive apoptosis of Anterior Horn Cells Flaccid paralysis, Loss of reflexes.



SMA Therapy: Nusinersen (Spinraza)



SMA Therapy: Onasemnogene abeparvovec (Zolgensma)



SMA Therapy: Risdiplam (Evrysdi) & Summary

Risdiplam Profile



- **Mechanism:** SMN2 Splicing Modifier (Promotes Exon 7 inclusion).
- **Route:** Oral (Daily/Lifelong).
- **Age:** ≥ 2 months (No upper limit).
- Very well tolerated.

Comparison Table

	Nusinersen	Zolgensma	Risdiplam
Target	SMN2	SMN1	SMN2
Mechanism	Blocks Suppressor	Gene Replacement	Splicing Modifier
Route	Intrathecal	IV (Single Dose)	Oral (Daily)

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