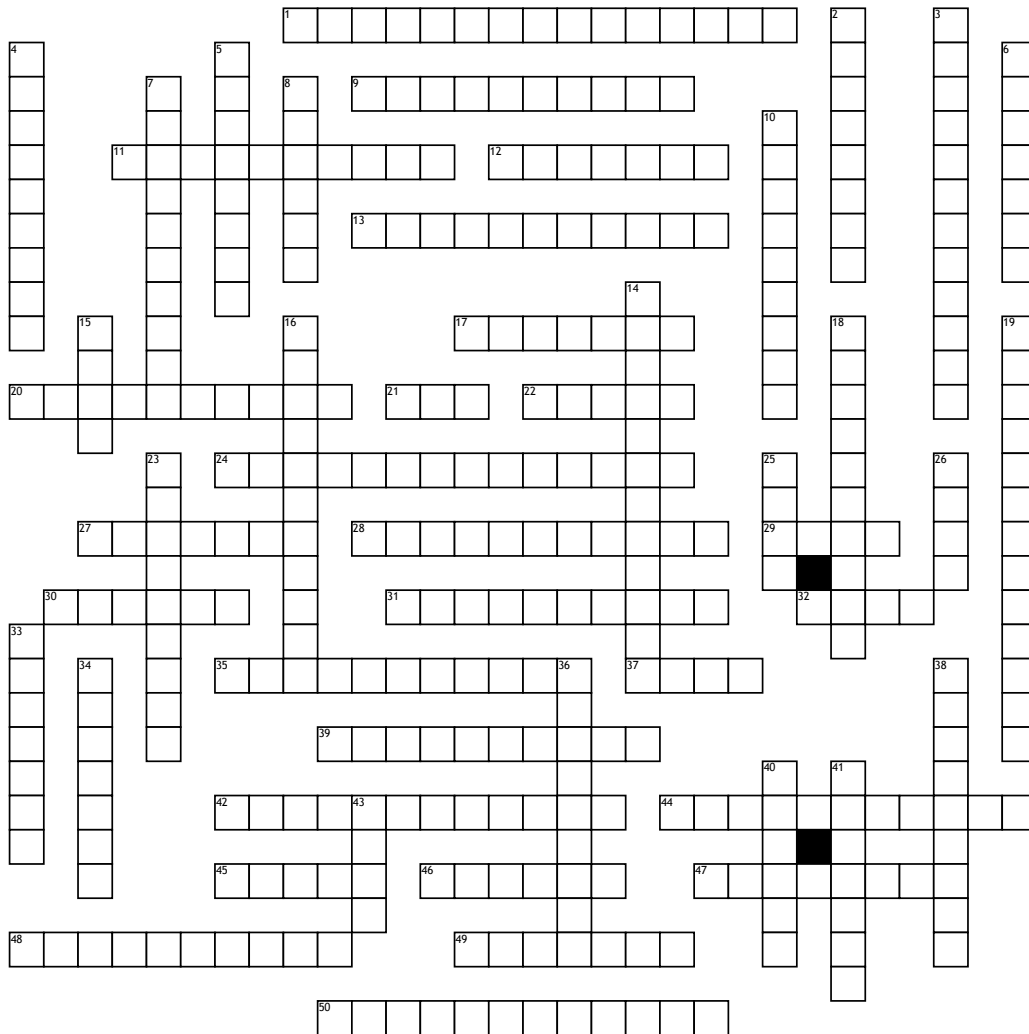


Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy



Across

- 1. Pharmacologic agent with proof of effectiveness in DMD.
- 9. This type of deletion mutation predominates in DMD
- 11. If untreated, you will be bound to this maneuvering device by age 12.
- 12. DMD is characterized by weakness in this region
- 13. Chronic respiratory insufficiency is secondary to this restrictive disease
- 17. In terms of genetics, this is an _____ disorder
- 20. Anesthetic agent contraindicated in boys that have Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy.
- 21. Cause by mutation in this gene
- 22. Most RNA splicing occurs via which spliceosome?
- 24. This type of screening is available and recommended for carrier females.
- 27. This helps prevent progression or development of contractures. Used nightly.
- 28. This requires maintenance to prevent fractures
- 29. Investigation of choice for suspected DMD in a boy.
- 30. In DMD ambulation is lost early in the _____ decade.
- 31. Corticosteroid therapy in the long term prolongs _____.
- 32. Muscle weakness in 20% of carrier women.
- 35. There are 58 known _____ that arise from mutations within DMD gene
- 37. DMD causes abnormalities in this, also known as a persons manner of walking.
- 39. one of the two Corticosteroid agents that is used most commonly.

Down

- 2. In DMD, absence of dystrophin may be almost _____.
- 3. The standard if care involves using corticosteroids to control _____.
- 4. For children with DMD CLCC _____ as age increases.
- 5. These levels should always be performed to investigate gross motor delay.
- 6. Inevitable cause of death in untreated DMD patients that occur in heart and lungs.
- 7. These issues may be a problem in DND, and are exacerbated by corticosteroids.
- 8. DMD mutations that partially diminish function gives rise to this disease.
- 10. Muscular _____ is a group of diseases that DMD alls under.
- 14. _____ muscle relaxants are contraindicated in boys with DMD.
- 15. Boys with DMD were proven to have a higher incidence rate of this chronic condition.
- 16. DMD is _____. This means the conditions continues to worsen.
- 18. What protein is encoded by the DMD gene
- 19. Administration of succinylcholine in a DMD patient has a potential for _____.
- 23. Function tests that should begin at 5-6 years old.
- 25. Later stages of DMD involves distal muscles and upper ____.
- 26. A verb that many boys with DMD may never be able to do
- 33. Largest Gene in the human genome.
- 34. These levels are raised 10-20 times in DMD
- 36. An associated complication of Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy that requires surveillance.
- 38. This Orthopaedic complication develops in boys that do not receive corticosteroid treatment.
- 40. One third of DMD mutations occur _____.
- 41. This type of counseling is offered for families with a male affected by DMD
- 43. The DMD gene is on which part of the X-chromosome?

Word Bank

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Behavioral | Pseudoexons | Sarcolemma | Cardiac arrest | Decreases | Splints | Lung disease | Cardiovascular |
| Mild | Truncal | CK levels | Depolarizing | Complete | Two years | Inhalation | X-Linked |
| Pulmonary | Genetic | P arm | limb | Gait | Intragenic | hyperthermia | Gene testing |
| DMD gene | Prednisone | Scoliosis | Asymptomatic | Progressive | Serum CK | Inflammation | Corticosteroids |
| Wheelchair | DMD | Second | Ambulation | Jump | De novo | Dystrophin | Motor |
| ADHD | Scoliosis | Biopsy | Becker | MLPA | Failure | Major | Dystrophy |
| Bone density | Hotspot | | | | | | |