

MEDICAL TESTS FOR HUNTER SYNDROME

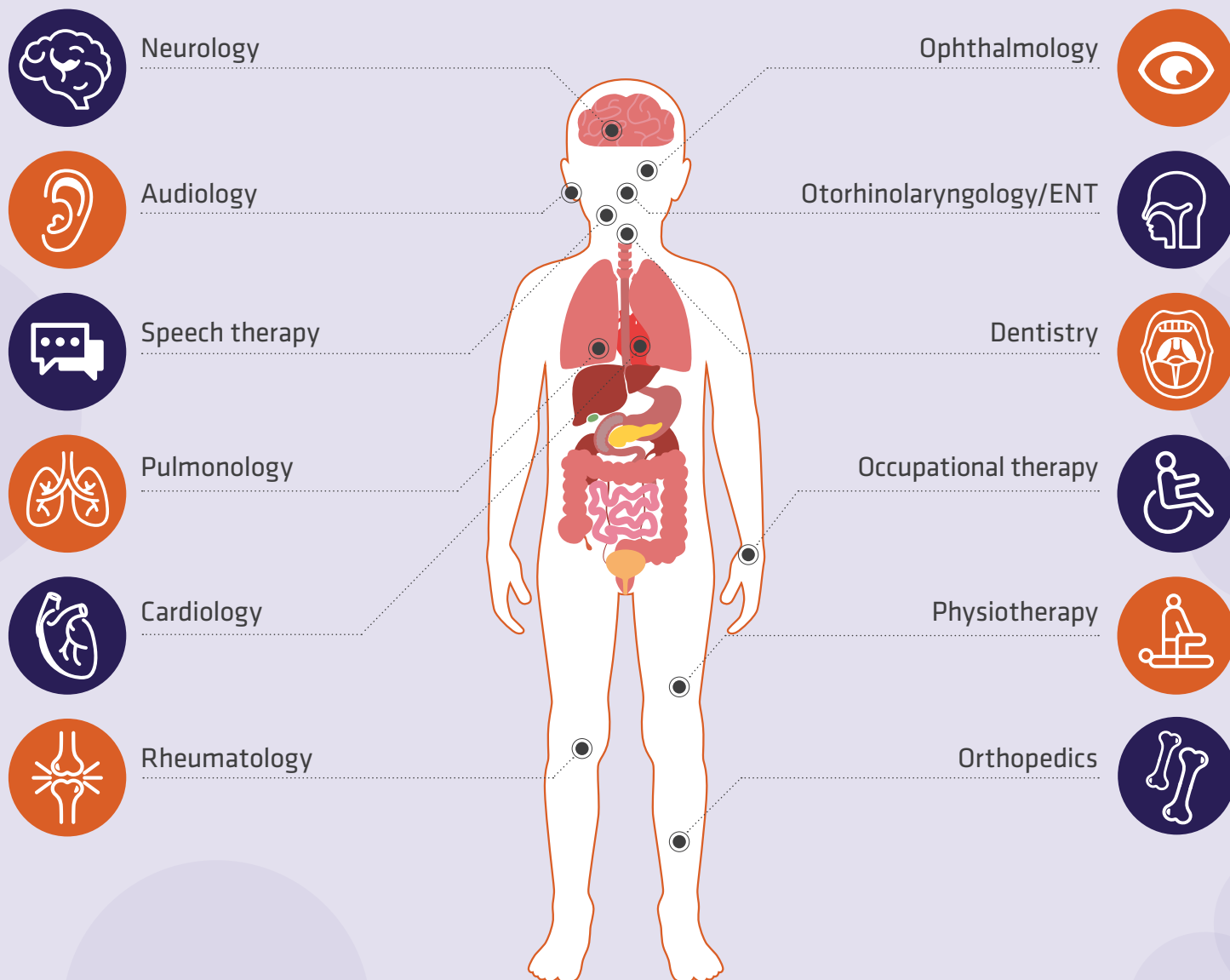
The signs and symptoms of Hunter syndrome may affect many parts of the body, including the nerves, bones, muscles, joints, eyes, lungs, and heart. Glycosaminoglycan (GAG) accumulation in nearly all cells across the body leads to progressive damage to organs around the body.

Medical care for Hunter syndrome commonly involves specialists in otorhinolaryngology/ear, nose, throat (ENT), neurology, orthopedics, cardiology, anesthesiology, pulmonology, physiotherapy, audiology, rheumatology, dentistry, ophthalmology, pediatrics, nursing, occupational therapy, speech therapy, psychology, and social work. Medical tests for people with Hunter syndrome are important for tracking changes in signs and symptoms over time, and for better managing symptoms.

The need for specific types of medical tests will vary for each patient; discuss all medical testing with your healthcare professional.

See the back of this sheet for common types of tests

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To learn about Hunter syndrome, please visit hunterpatients.com and speak with your doctor

MEDICAL TESTS FOR HUNTER SYNDROME

Below is a list of common types of medical tests and assessments in Hunter syndrome. As the symptoms experienced by each individual patient are specific to them, the need for specific tests will also vary for each patient.

Discuss all medical testing with your healthcare professional to determine appropriate tests and their timing. These tests are conducted to monitor the progression of the disease so that your healthcare professional team can better manage your symptoms. The list below is based on suggestions developed by an expert panel of physicians and specialists highly experienced in Hunter syndrome.



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MEDICAL SPECIALIST	AREA OF THE BODY	TESTS AND ASSESSMENTS
Neurologist Neurobehaviorist	Central/peripheral nervous system	MRI or CT imaging of the head MRI of the spine Spine evaluations Behavioral and cognitive tests Hand and nerve tests
Cardiologist	Heart and blood circulation	Echocardiogram ECG
Otorhinolaryngologist/ENT specialist	Ear, nose, and throat	Hearing tests
Pulmonologist	Lungs	Breathing tests Sleep studies
Orthopedist Rheumatologist Physiotherapist	Bones, joints, and muscles	X-rays Range of motion tests Muscle strength
Primary care physician	General	Physical examination Hernia evaluations
Dentist	Teeth and mouth	Standard dental care and examination
Ophthalmologist	Eyes	Standard eye examination
Metabolic geneticist	DNA	Diagnostic tests Carrier tests Prenatal tests Newborn screening

Abbreviations: MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; CT = computed tomography; ECG = electrocardiogram

If you experience worsening of symptoms or new symptoms, speak with your doctor

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