

# SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHY: AN INTERPROFESSIONAL APPROACH

Provided by RMEI Medical Education, LLC



# **Biomechanical Complications of SMA**



#### **Nutritional**

- Chewing
- Swallowing
- Failure to thrive
- Failure to gain weight



#### Pulmonary/Respiratory

- Breathing
- Difficult to cough forcefully
- Sleep disordered breathing
- Respiratory infections



#### Musculoskeletal

- Muscle weakness
- Difficulty moving
- Difficulty meeting milestones
- Motor skill development
- Contracture
- Scoliosis



# **Nursing Considerations**

Nurses need to work with other members of the team to make sure the treatment plan being developed by the team actually works for the patient.

#### For example:

- Does the patient have everything at home to carry out physical therapy recommendations?
- If they are getting a wheelchair, is their home wheelchair accessible?
- Do they have what they need to be functioning members of their family and community?

#### **Goal of the Nurse**

Align all interventions needed for the treatment of SMA to a patient's life:

- Make sure interventions work for the individual and their family
- Make sure patients have what they need to accommodate those interventions



# **Coordinating Care: Simple Steps**



Dedicated Person



Real-time Collaboration



Outside Relationships

Guidelines recommend institutions coordinate all multidisciplinary assessments and visits for families, and not leave the families to navigate on their own.

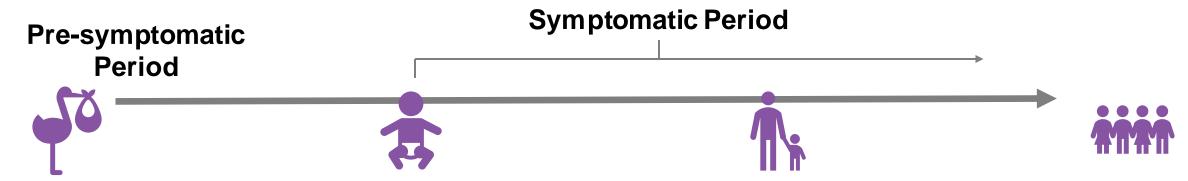


# **Disease Modifying Therapy**

	Nusinersen	Onasemnogene Abeparvovec	Risdiplam
Approval	2016	2019	2020
Mechanism of Action	SMN2-directed antisense oligonucleotide	Adeno-associated virus vector-based gene therapy	SMN2 splicing modifier
Indication	SMA in pediatric and adult patients	Patients <2 years of age with SMA with bi-allelic mutations in the SMN1 gene	SMA in patients ≥2 months of age
Route	Intrathecal	IV	PO solution
Dosing Frequency	Every 4 months	One (1) lifetime dose	Daily



# **Selecting Treatment**



Birth to 6 weeks	6 weeks to 6 months	6 months to <2 years	≥2 Years
<ul> <li>Age-based indications</li> <li>Labs/safety considerations</li> <li>Shared decision making</li> <li>Treatment options (2)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Same as earlier, but now</li> <li>Functional considerations</li> <li>Nutritional status</li> <li>Ventilation requirements</li> <li>Hospitalized versus outpatient</li> <li>Social support</li> <li>Available for routine monitoring</li> <li>Treatment options (2 to 3)</li> </ul>	Same considerations as earlier:  • All 3 treatments are options	<ul> <li>Scoliosis severity</li> <li>Prior surgeries</li> <li>Intrathecal access</li> <li>Treatment options (2)</li> </ul>





We will now review 2 cases demonstrating interprofessional collaboration among the healthcare team to optimize treatment and navigate complex clinical situations in SMA

# **Case: Too Early to Treat?**



Image for illustrative purposes only.

#### **Diagnosis**

Patient is a 2-year-old who was diagnosed with type 3 SMA, 4 copies of the SMN2 gene



# **Case: Too Early to Treat?**



Image for illustrative purposes only.

#### **Dilemma**

Parents are in denial

They refuse to affiliate with a center that has expertise and familiarity with this condition.

They chalk-up his problem as being "clumsy."



# **Case: Too Early to Treat?**

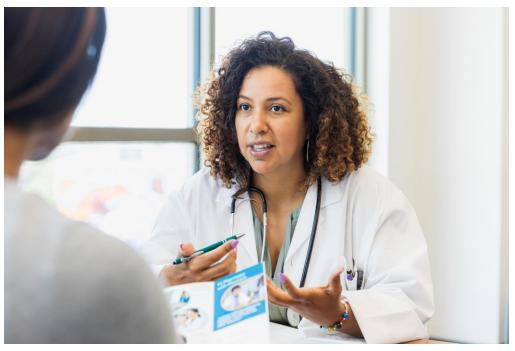


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#### Question

I emphasized to the family they need to be proactive.

How do we proceed?

Do we just wait for a further worsening of his symptoms?



# My Priorities for this Family as a Nurse







Build a Relationship

**Develop Trust** 

Understand Their Perspective



# My Priorities for this Family from a PM&R Perspective









Partner with Physical Therapy

Perform
Objective Motor
Testing

Compare Results with Non-SMA Standards

Explain
Findings to
Parents



#### Case: Adult-Onset SMA



Image for illustrative purposes only.

#### **Demographics**

Patient is a 47-year-old man struggling with progressive loss of motor function each year



#### Case: Adult-Onset SMA



Image for illustrative purposes only.

#### **Dilemma**

We were able to manage his disease when he was younger, but things are getting very difficult for him. At his age, I do not know if there are any good treatment options.

He is only on supportive care/symptomatic therapy. He currently uses a BiPAP machine and requires a walker. SMN2 copy number: 4.



#### Case: Adult-Onset SMA



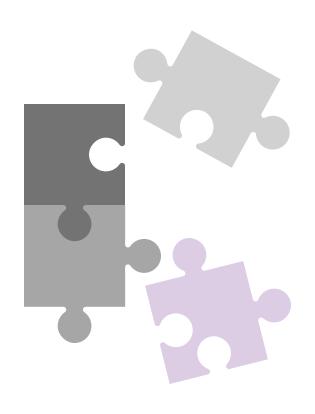
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#### Challenges

Adult-onset SMA is hard to recognize and very challenging to deal with as studies are mostly done in children and insurance denies disease-modifying therapies (DMTs) for adults



#### **PM&R Considerations**



#### **Studies in Adults are Promising**

Most of the studies on DMTs are in children, not adults, but recently, promising data in adults has emerged for risdiplam and nusinersen<sup>1-7</sup>

#### **Functioning**

He is walking now, but he may lose his ability to walk in the future due to the progressive nature of SMA

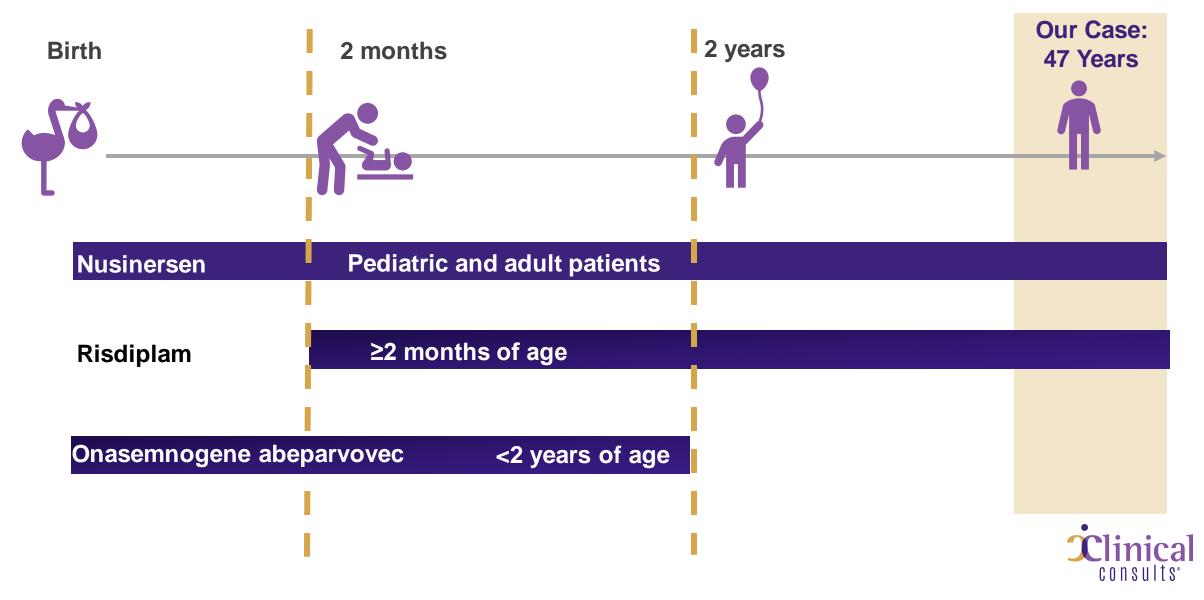
#### **Treatment Selection**

- Explain risks and benefits of each available option
- Discuss the logistics administering each agent

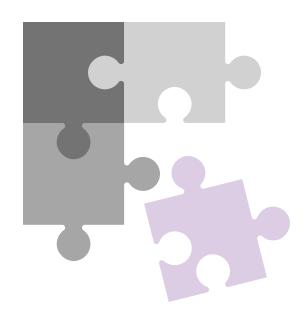


<sup>1.</sup> Hagenacker T, et al. *Lancet Neurol*. 2020;19(4):317-325; 2. Gavriilaki M, et al. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2022;19(2):464-475; 3. Doug T, et al. *Neurol Clin Pract*. 2021;11(3):e317-e327; 4. Yeo CJJ, et al. *J Neuromuscul Dis*. 2020;7(3):257-268; 5. Oskoui M, et al. *J Neurol*. 2023;270(5):2531-2546; 6. Mercuri E, et al. *Lancet Neurol*. 2022;21(1):42-52; 7. Mercuri E, et al. *Eur J Neurol*. 2023;30(7):1945-1956.

# **SMA Disease-Modifying Therapy**



# **Nursing Considerations**



#### **Assessment**

- What kind of loss of function is he having?
- Increased respiratory weakness?
- How is his nutrition and caloric intake?

#### **Preserve Functioning**

- May be prudent to start him on something
- Treatment can help preserve some of his functioning and maintain his QoL

#### **Treatment Selection**

Understand where he is in life and select the treatment that can best be integrated into his lifestyle.



# Fertility Considerations with Risdiplam



- ☐ Be respectful
- ☐ Do not make assumptions
- ☐ Bring up the topic with males and females
- ☐ Listen to their concerns
- ☐ Be inclusive in your approach
- ☐ Discuss fertility options





# Thank you

Please remember to complete the post-test and evaluation so you can receive CE credit.