## Stages of MSA

Multiple system atrophy (MSA) has 4 stages,
each with varying symptoms across patients.


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Symptom presented at onset may be motor or non-motor Urinary dysfunction

- Retention or incontinence


## Sleep Disturbances

- REM Behavior Disorder (RBD): Shouting or thrashing while asleep, acting out dreams, sleep walking
- Sleep apnea or snoring


## Autonomic symptoms

- Neurogenic Orthostatic Hypotension (nOH): Lightheadedness, dizziness, or passing out when changing positions from lying to sitting or sitting to standing
- Reduced sweating
- Significant changes in blood pressure
Cold extremities, specifically hands and feet


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PROBABLE MSA

Pyramidal signs

- Spasticity, weakness, slowing of rapid movements on one or both sides of the body Recurrent falls:
- Need for walking devices

Coughing while eating and drinking
Need for indwelling or intermittent catheterization Difficulty turning in bed Unintelligible speech

- Need for communicative devices
- Sower and quieter and/or slurred
Difficulty writing
- Micrographia: small and spidery handwriting

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## Stridor

- High-pitched sound while breathing
Parkinsonism symptoms
- Tremors and/or feeling slow and stiff when moving
Cerebellar symptoms
- Imbalance and feeling unsteady or clumsy
Subtle changes to voice and speech
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## STAGE AT WHICH DEATH CAN OCCUR

Reduced appetite and weight loss Inability to verbally communicate Shallow or bubbly breathing Possibility of needing gastrostomy Possibility of needing tracheostomy Potential for aspiration Pneumonia Potential for uroseptic fever

The premotor phase of MSA can last for months to years. Year 0 denotes the time of onset of motor symptoms. Patients may present with a combination of symptoms, but will likely not experience all of the symptoms listed above. A diagnosis of definite MSA is not possible until the postmortem examination is performed. However, research has allowed for advances in diagnostic assessments to aid in clinical diagnosis and enhance patient care.

