

- General
 - Tx: neostigmine, ondasetron, amantadine, meclizine, ibedone
 - NB severe peripheral proprioception neuropathy, vestibular dysfxn or thalamic dysfxn can cause S/S that appear like a cerebellar dz
 - Common: tumor esp in children, infarction, hemorrhage
- Infection
 - virus (Chickenpox, Mono)
 - bacteria (Mycoplasma)
 - other (Prion)
 - post-infectious (GBS)
- Toxins
 - alcohol (both acute chemical and chronic cerebellar rostral vermis atrophy)
 - heavy metals (mercury)
 - chemicals (DDT, acrylamide)
 - heat stroke
- Meds
 - anticonvulsants (Dilantin)
 - psych meds (Lithium)
 - chemo (vincristine, 5-FU, procarbazine, cyclosporine)
 - other (Diamox)
- Genetic
 - Friedreich's Ataxia (AR)
 - S/S: ataxia, cardiomyopathy, diabetes, skeletal abnormalities during childhood
 - Ataxia Telengectasia (AR)
 - S/S: ataxia, telengectasia, immune deficiency, malignancy, memory loss, hypogonadism during childhood
 - Xeroderma Pigmentosa
 - Metabolic Enzyme Deficiencies (AR mutation of various enzymes): Abetalipoproteinemia, Hexosaminidase Deficiency, Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Hartnup Disease
 - Spino Cerebellar Ataxias – SCAs (AD mutation of various structural proteins): Pure Cerebellar Cortical Ataxia of Holmes, Oligopontinocerebellar Atrophy, Machaudo-Joseph-Azorean Disease, Dentatorubropallidoluysian Atrophy, Dentatorubral Degeneration
- Paraneoplastic Syndromes
 - anti-Yo (GU/Breast)
 - anti-Tr/GLuR (Lymphoma)