

- 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, Oligopontocerebellar Atrophy, Machado-Joseph-Azorean Disease, Dentatorubropallidoluysian Atrophy, Dentatorubral Degeneration
- Paraneoplastic Syndromes
  - anti-Yo (GU/Breast)
  - anti-Tr/GLuR (Lymphoma)