Autosomal dominant spastic paraplegia type 36

INSERM

Source

INSERM. (1999). Orphanet: an online rare disease and orphan drug data base. Autosomal dominant spastic paraplegia type 36. ORPHA:320365

Autosomal dominant spastic paraplegia type 36 (SPG36) is a complex form of hereditary spastic paraplegia, characterized by an onset in childhood or adulthood of progressive spastic paraplegia (with spastic gait, spasticity, lower limb weakness, pes cavus and urinary urgency) associated with the additional manifestation of peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy.