



Checklist for LHON Carriers



Who's at risk?



Everyone on the maternal bloodline

of someone with genetic confirmation of an LHON mutation¹ will carry the same mutation.



Both males and females

25% of those affected by LHON are female. LHON is not just a "young man's disease."



Onset at any age

Those carrying an LHON mutation are never too old or too young to become affected.

BE PREPARED

Onset of vision loss happens quickly. If it does, there will be many issues to address and obstacles to overcome all at once, and it will be overwhelming. Preparation makes onset less traumatic. **Take the following actions now if you or a loved one carry an LHON mutation!**

CHECKLIST

Find one or two LHON doctors

- Identify a local neuro-ophthalmologist² or ophthalmologist who understands LHON and is on your insurance plan
- Get established as a patient
- Consider identifying an LHON expert to collaborate with your local LHON doctor
- Complete a baseline vision exam with either LHON doctor and obtain a copy of the exam results (especially the OCT³ and VFT⁴)

Know your LHON mutation

- Ask a maternal relative or get testing done so you know your mutation
- If you don't have genetic test results, develop a plan for how you'll get it done quickly if needed
 - Consider Target Mutation Analysis/KFV⁸ testing which can save time and money
 - Evaluate lab options based on cost and turnaround time
 - Determine who will order the test (LHON doctor, genetic counselor, PCP⁹); be prepared to provide them necessary forms to order the test

Store your medical records

- Maintain your baseline OCT and VFT in a paper or electronic file⁵
- If you have genetic test results, store them with your other tests, or obtain and store a copy of a maternal relative's test results

Know how to find clinical trials

- www.ClinicalTrials.gov; Patient advocacy organizations (i.e. LHON.org, UMDF.org/LHON, LHON Canada, LHON Society)
- Understand inclusion/exclusion criteria¹⁰ such as mutation, time since onset, and age

Locate counseling services

- Consider meeting with a genetic counselor⁶ to discuss LHON issues, such as talking about it with family⁷
- Look into meeting with a mental health therapist

Be aware of factors that can impact LHON

- Don't smoke!
- Read the short list¹¹
- Read the journal article¹²

Know how to evaluate onset if you experience vision changes

- Evaluate each eye individually: Is one blurrier or cloudier than the other? Do you see a small blurry spot (scotoma¹³) in one or both eyes?
- Look at something bright red, first with one eye then the other: Is the red "muddier," darker, or pale orange with one eye?
- Visit an LHON doctor immediately if you answered "Yes" to any of these questions

Definitions, Abbreviations, and Additional Resources

¹**Mutation:** In LHON, this refers to dysfunctional mitochondria that are passed on to children 100% of the time from the mother. There are 3 primary ones in LHON that are the most common (11778, 14484, 3460), as well as many other rare mutations.

²**NANOSweb.org:** Find a Neuro-Ophthalmologist

³**OCT:** Optical Coherence Tomography

⁴**VFT:** Visual Field Test

⁵To understand LHON vision tests such as OCT and VFT, watch: bit.ly/2Xa8dpR

⁶**Genetic counselor:** A person who advises those carrying or affected by genetic disorders on the medical, psychological, and familial implications of that particular disease.

⁷**NSGC.org:** Find a Genetic Counselor

⁸**KFV:** Known Familial Variant; to learn

more about genetic testing, watch: bit.ly/2BL49Vp

⁹**PCP:** Primary Care Provider

¹⁰**Inclusion/exclusion criteria:** Inclusion criteria are characteristics that potential participants must have in order to be eligible to participate in a clinical trial. Exclusion criteria are characteristics that would disqualify potential participants from participating in a clinical trial.

¹¹**LHON.org/lhon-101**

¹²**Toxic medications in Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy** (Kogachi et al., *Mitochondrion*, 2018) Available at: bit.ly/2JAJohp

¹³**Scotoma:** A blurry spot in the visual field that will gradually increase in size with LHON onset. It is different from a floater, which looks like a speck of dust or a cobweb that moves over the field of vision and is not stationary.