



**1. & 2. Pre-Diagnosis:** Usually normal pregnancy. Some ultrasounds may show something, some may have initial feeding problems but others not. Parents will begin to notice delay in developmental milestones, as child grows.

**1st Symptom:** Lack of smiling at 6 weeks and all motor milestones usually delayed. Distinct facial features which although dysmorphic not strikingly. Hypotonia.

**Ideally:**

Doctors take parents' concerns seriously early so therapy can begin promptly. Initially this is physiotherapy.

**3. Diagnosis & 1st Treatment**

Blood test only available since 2007 but needs a geneticist to suspect PTHS. MRI may find some structural anomalies. Distinct facial features, motor and cognitive delay, hypotonia, lack of speech, breathing regulation anomalies, unstable gait if walking, GI problems constipation, reflux myopia, slender fingers, palmar crease, stereotypies

**Note:** Physiotherapy once doctors agree there is developmental delay. In addition children often receive OT, ST, MT and SIT. Regular follow-up by paediatrician. May have medication for constipation or reflux

**Note:** Sight and hearing checked. Feet looked at and reviewed regularly for specialist footwear. Back checked for scoliosis. EEG done for base-line. Advice for constipation. OT assessment for equipment

**4. Surgery**

Some children may need foot surgery if their feet pronate too much. Some may need surgery for undescended testes. Possibly for strabismus

**Note:**

Hydrotherapy available after surgery and other physiotherapy!

**Ideally:**

Good communication between different specialists and therapists.

**5. Follow-Up**

Many children need medication for constipation, reflux, seizures. Some have oxygen for breathing anomalies.

**Note:** SEN schools involvement early on. Respite for family. Help with care in home. Regular access to specialist!