This Little Piggy had a seizure shortly after birth...

This Little Piggy went to the NICU...

This Little Piggy had an important urine test for sulfites...

This Little Piggy was diagnosed early with a rare disease called MoCD Type A...

This Little Piggy now has a chance of making it all the way home.

Seizures that do not respond to medicine and keep coming back could be caused by a number of conditions, including some that are rare. MoCD (molybdenum cofactor deficiency) Type A is one of those rare diseases. It can be ruled out or caught early with a urine test.

Prepare to discuss the signs and symptoms of MoCD Type A with your baby's healthcare team.

Find more at aboutMoCDTypeA.com, and also ask your healthcare team about it

about MoCD Type A

Diagnosing the cause of seizures in a newborn can be complicated

MoCD Type A is a rare condition that could be missed during medical work-up

When a baby is born with MoCD Type A, it means that too much of a toxic compound called sulfite collects in the baby's brain. This will lead to serious disruptions in brain structure and function.

Symptoms of MoCD Type A

Check off any of your child's MoCD Type A symptoms to discuss with their healthcare team:

- ☐ **Seizures that don't respond to treatment**
- ☐ **Abnormal brain function or structure**
- ☐ **Feeding difficulties**
- ☐ **Exaggerated startle response**
- ☐ **High-pitched cries**
- ☐ **Muscle or motor symptoms**
  - Changes in muscle tone
  - Muscle spasms
  - Muscle weakness
- ☐ **Bleeding inside the brain**
- ☐ **Acidic blood (called metabolic acidosis)**

Find more information to discuss with your baby's healthcare team at aboutMoCDTypeA.com

about MoCD Type A

How will doctors identify the cause of seizures in newborns?

The doctors will begin by looking for the most common conditions likely to cause newborn seizures. They will run a series of tests, including blood work and brain scans, and possibly consider urine and genetic testing.

Tests to help find a diagnosis may include:

Blood tests: provide important information about the body's chemical balance, metabolism, and overall health.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): a medical imaging technique that uses a magnetic field and computer-generated radio waves to create detailed images of the brain.

Electroencephalogram (EEG): a test that detects abnormalities in electrical activity (brain waves).

Urine testing: an important, non-invasive sulfite urine test can help identify MoCD Type A.

Different methods of genetic testing may be used to identify specific disorders such as MoCD Type A.

- Your baby's doctor may choose to order genetic testing with a symptom-based panel. Symptom-based gene panels only test for certain genes the doctor thinks could be the cause of your baby's seizures. Gene panels may be standard at many institutions but may be slower and not include all conditions of interest.
- Another, more comprehensive type of genetic testing is rapid whole genome sequencing (rWGS), which looks at all genes. Ask your baby's healthcare team about rWGS for a more complete picture of what genes could be involved.

What else could be causing my baby's symptoms?

MoCD Type A is the most common sulfite intoxication disorder, but other rare conditions and seizure disorders may cause similar symptoms.

- Doctors may think the baby's symptoms could be caused by lack of oxygen around the time of birth, an infection, or some other common cause, like changes in blood sugar or electrolyte imbalances.
- Delays in diagnosing MoCD Type A may happen because the tests for other more common conditions will probably not confirm or rule out MoCD.

It's important to discuss a sulfite urine test early with your baby's healthcare team to ensure your baby is diagnosed quickly.

Learn more about the different tests for MoCD Type A at aboutMoCDTypeA.com

about MoCD Type A

Finding the correct diagnosis quickly may lead to earlier intervention

Early intervention may improve care and outcomes. Members of your baby's healthcare team can help with diagnosis, treatment, and other support you may need.

Members of your baby's healthcare team may include these specialists:

Talk to your child's healthcare team about available treatment options if they suspect MoCD Type A.

Pediatric Neurologists
Will help diagnose and treat neurological symptoms such as seizures, weak muscle tone, or other unusual signs.

Neonatologists
Have special training to evaluate and treat a newborn's medical problems.

NICU Specialists, including Nurse Practitioners, Physician Assistants, and Nurses
May recognize your child's early signs and symptoms and have an essential role in making an earlier diagnosis.

Nutritionists
May be able to evaluate and manage the nutritional needs of your baby.

Geneticists
Specialize in diagnosing and treating genetic disorders or conditions.

Genetic counselors
Review genetic test results with individuals and families and support them in making decisions based on those results.

Find more at aboutMoCDTypeA.com, and also ask your baby's healthcare team about it

about MoCD Type A

Consult with your baby's healthcare team to learn more

Questions to ask your healthcare team:

- [ ] **What are the first steps we'll take to identify the cause of my baby's seizures?**

  Notes: _____

- [ ] **What conditions could potentially be causing my baby to have seizures?**

  Notes: _____

- [ ] **What tests do you plan to do?**

  Notes: _____

- [ ] **Could a genetic disease be at the root of the problem?**

  Notes: _____

- [ ] **What kind of genetic testing can be used to get the fastest and most comprehensive results?**

  Notes: _____

- [ ] **What tests can identify MoCD Type A?**

  Notes: _____

- [ ] **If it is MoCD Type A, what can we do?**

  Notes: _____

- [ ] **What resources are available to help our family at this time and in the future?**

  Notes: _____

For additional information and resources, visit aboutMoCDTypeA.com

Scan here to learn more

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about MoCD Type A