

GUIDELINES

European Academy of Neurology (EAN) guideline on the management of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in collaboration with European Reference Network for Neuromuscular Diseases (ERN EURO-NMD)

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Abstract

Background: This update of the guideline on the management of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) was commissioned by the European Academy of Neurology (EAN) and prepared in collaboration with the European Reference Network for Neuromuscular Diseases (ERN EURO-NMD) and the support of the European Network for the Cure ALS (ENCALS) and the European Organization for Professionals and Patients with ALS (EUpALS).

Methods: Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology was used to assess the effectiveness of interventions for ALS. Two systematic reviewers from Cochrane Response supported the guideline panel. The working group identified a total of 26 research questions, performed systematic reviews, assessed the quality of the available evidence, and made specific recommendations. Expert consensus statements were provided where insufficient evidence was available.

Results: A guideline mapping effort revealed only one other ALS guideline that used GRADE methodology (a National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE] guideline). The available evidence was scarce for many research questions. Of the 26 research questions evaluated, the NICE recommendations could be adapted for 8 questions. Other recommendations required updates of existing systematic reviews or de novo reviews. Recommendations were made on currently available disease-modifying treatments, multidisciplinary care, nutritional and respiratory support, communication aids, psychological support, treatments for common ALS symptoms (e.g., muscle cramps, spasticity, pseudobulbar affect, thick mucus, sialorrhea, pain), and end-of-life management.

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Conclusions: This update of the guideline using GRADE methodology provides a framework for the management of ALS. The treatment landscape is changing rapidly, and further updates will be prepared when additional evidence becomes available.

KEY WORDS

disease-modifying treatment, gastrostomy, guideline, multidisciplinary care, non-invasive ventilation

INTRODUCTION

The first European guideline on the diagnosis and management of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) was published by a task force of the European Federation of Neurological Societies (EFNS) in 2005 and later updated in 2011.^{1,2} A renewed guideline on the management of ALS was commissioned by the European Academy of Neurology (EAN) in 2016. A guideline panel consisting of ALS experts from 14 European countries was assembled and later joined by two reviewers from Cochrane Response and patient representation from the European Organization for Professionals and Patients with ALS (EUpALS). The guideline was prepared in collaboration with the European Network for the Cure of ALS (ENCALS), the European Reference Network for Neuromuscular Diseases (EURO-NMD), and EUpALS.

In ALS, the progressive loss of motor neurons in the motor cortex, brainstem, and spinal cord gives rise to progressive muscle weakness, stiffness and wasting, leading to a decline in motor function with a high impact on quality of life.³⁻⁵ The median survival of people with ALS is limited to 3 years after disease onset, mostly due to respiratory failure. In up to 50% of people with ALS, extra-motor involvement, primarily involving the frontal and anterior temporal lobes, can cause behavioural and cognitive problems in addition to the motor deficits.⁶ About 10% of patients will qualify for a diagnosis of frontotemporal dementia (FTD) at the time of diagnosis.⁷ Although the presence of FTD has a major impact on the management of ALS, there is limited evidence on the consequences for the care of ALS patients. The panel therefore refers to separate publications for the diagnosis and management of cognitive and behavioural impairment in people with ALS.^{8,9}

The cause of disease remains unknown in the majority of people with ALS. In about 20% of patients an underlying gene mutation can be identified. With the advent of molecular therapies for specific genetic subtypes of ALS there is a growing consensus to offer rapid gene testing to all people with ALS. Gene testing is not addressed in this guideline. For guidance on gene testing for ALS the panel refers readers to other publications.^{10,11}

This guideline attempts to provide guidance on the clinical use of disease-modifying therapies, which is a rapidly changing field with several new emerging drugs. In addition, recommendations are made on the delivery of multidisciplinary care, on the management of muscle weakness, muscle cramps, spasticity, sialorrhoea, weak cough, thick mucus, respiratory insufficiency, malnutrition, emotional

labour, anxiety, depression, insomnia, fatigue, deep venous thrombosis prevention, musculoskeletal pain, constipation, hoarse voice and stridor, and communication problems. Psychological support and decisions about end-of-life care were also addressed. In many of these areas there are no randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of sufficient quality available to guide the management. When applying the recommendations, large regional differences in the organisation of the care for people with ALS should be taken into consideration.¹² This guideline is aimed at all health care professionals dealing with people with ALS.

METHODS

Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology was used for the development of this guideline, as requested for EAN guidelines.¹³ The basis of the guideline was a series of 26 review questions agreed upon by the guideline working group. Review questions were developed using a PICO (Patient, Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome) framework. The questions were based on the identified key clinical areas. All individual research questions and evidence reports are listed in Online Supplement S1 and S2.

We followed the GRADE-ADOLOPMENT approach¹⁴ (namely one that combines adoption, adaptation, and, as needed, de novo development of recommendations) for developing this guideline.

First, a guideline mapping effort was carried out, looking for other guidelines that used GRADE methodology and examined similar research questions. Only one guideline was identified produced by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and published in 2019.¹⁵

We either adapted recommendations from the existing UK NICE guideline¹⁵ to suit the European context of this guideline or developed recommendations de novo based on (a) existing Cochrane reviews (b) updated Cochrane reviews, or (c) de novo systematic reviews.

We conducted systematic reviews and review updates using standard Cochrane methodology. For searching, screening and selection of studies, data extraction and management, assessment of risk of bias, and data analysis we followed the guidance in the Cochrane Handbook.¹⁶ We followed the guidance of the GRADE Handbook¹⁷ to assess the certainty of the evidence. The search was

initially done in July 2018 and updated in January 2023. The search strategy can be found in Appendix S3.

The evidence to decision (EtD) framework¹⁸ was used by the guideline development group to formulate de novo recommendations. The EtD included the summary of evidence about the benefits and harms of each intervention option(s), but also additional considerations of the guideline development group (the importance of the problem [e.g., baseline risk], patients' values and preferences, resource use and costs, feasibility and acceptability). All available evidence was presented at a consensus meeting. All recommendations were made based on consensus. Guideline development group members involved in primary studies could participate in the discussions, but not in the decision about the respective recommendations.

RESULTS

The guideline mapping effort identified the NICE ALS guideline, which also used GRADE methodology and contained overlapping research questions.¹⁹ The guideline from the American Academy of Neurology (AAN) did contain overlapping research questions, but did not use GRADE methodology.^{20, 21} Several research questions were not yet covered in the NICE ALS guideline and the AAN ALS guideline as they deal with new treatment options in the field.

The research questions were divided into 9 sections, with 26 individual review questions (including three questions with subquestions) (Table 1).

For 8 research (or sub-) questions, we adapted evidence from existing NICE recommendations. For 8 questions we used evidence from existing systematic reviews or we updated existing systematic reviews, and for 16 we conducted a review de novo. Of these, 7 of the conducted reviews were empty, and the recommendations are based on expert opinion.

An extensive overview of the research questions, overview of the evidence, the EtD, and justifications for the recommendations can be found in Online Supplement S1. An overview of the evidence, the risk of bias assessment, the data analysis, and the GRADE summary of findings is available in Online Supplement S2.

Abbreviations: ADOLOPMENT, approach that combines adoption, adaptation, and de novo development of recommendations; ALS, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; GRADE, Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation; IV, invasive ventilation; NIV, non-invasive ventilation; MDT, multidisciplinary team; MND, motor neuron disease; NICE, a National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; RCT, randomised controlled trial; SR systematic review.

General remarks

- As this is a European guideline, the availability of different pharmaceutical agents might vary across different European countries.
- Legal framework might vary across different European countries.
- Concomitant FTD can affect decision taking in ALS. Before a decision is made on a treatment for a person with ALS who has FTD, the neurologist from the multidisciplinary team (MDT) should assess the person's ability to make decisions and to give consent, the severity of FTD and cognitive problems, and whether the person is likely to accept and cope with treatment (NICE guideline MDT care).
- Provision of remote care/video consultation for people who cannot get to a centre (remote intervention) is generally a possibility.
- Throughout this guideline we changed MND (used in the NICE guideline) to ALS, as the panel considered ALS the most widely used term across Europe.

Interpretation and wording of recommendations

The strength of a recommendation reflects the extent to which the guideline panel is confident that desirable effects of an intervention outweigh undesirable effects, or vice versa, across the range of patients for whom the recommendation is intended. For recommendations with multiple subitems the strength of the recommendation is indicated at the end.

In this guideline, the guideline panel has agreed to use the following wording of recommendations to facilitate understanding and interpretation.

- For *strong recommendations* we use terms such as "Do ...", "Don't ...", or "Offer ...".
- For *weak recommendations* we use less definitive wording such as "Consider ...".

Strong recommendation in favour

For most patients the benefits outweigh the harms. This means that all or virtually all, patients will want and benefit from the recommended intervention. Represented as ++ in the text.

Weak recommendation in favour

It is less clear that the benefits outweigh the harms. Many patients would still benefit and prefer the recommended intervention, but there may be greater individual variation. Represented as + in the text.

Weak recommendation against

It is less clear that the harms outweigh the benefits. Many patients would not benefit and for the intervention, but there may be greater individual variation. Represented as ~ in the text.

Strong recommendation against

For most patients the harms outweigh the benefits. This means that all or virtually all, patients will not want and will not benefit from the intervention. Represented as -- in the text.

TABLE 1 Research questions and summary of results of the GRADE-ADOLPMENT process and decision for recommendations.

Chapter	Guideline review question	Topic	Included in NICE guideline	Systematic reviews (SRs)	Randomised controlled trials (RCTs)	ADOLPMENT decision
1. Disease-modifying therapies	What is the effectiveness of disease-modifying pharmacotherapies in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Riluzole Edaravone Cell-based therapies	Yes No No	1 Cochrane SR (Miller 2012 ²²) — 1 Cochrane SR (Abdul Wahid 2019 ³⁰)	4 RCTs included in Cochrane SR (Bensimon 1994 ²³ , Bensimon 2002 ²⁴ , Lacomblez 1996 ²⁵ , Yanagisawa 1996 ²⁶) 3 RCTs (Abe 2017 ²⁷ , Abe 2017a ²⁸ , Abe 2017b ²⁹) 2 RCTs included in Abdul Wahid 2019 ³⁰ (Gothelf 2017/Berry 2019 ³¹ , Oh 2018 ³²) 4 new RCTs (Amirzagar 2015 ³³ , Cudkowitz 2022 ³⁴ , Duning 2011 ³⁵ , Nefussy 2010 ³⁶) 1 RCT (Paganoni 2020 [CENTAUR] ³⁷) 1 RCT (Miller 2022 [VALOR] ³⁸) —	Use Cochrane review New review Update Cochrane review
2. Service delivery	What is the effectiveness of coordinated ALS clinic-based multidisciplinary care (MDT) versus standard care by local neurologist in people with ALS and related syndromes?	AMX0035 Tofersen MDTs	No No Yes	— — —	—	New review New review Adapt NICE recommendations
3. Management of communication	What is the effectiveness of interventions for communication problems in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Communication	Yes	—	—	Adapt NICE recommendations
4. Management of nutrition	What is the effectiveness of interventions for malnutrition in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Management of malnutrition	Partially – timing of gastrostomy	—	4 RCTs (Dorst 2022 [TOLCAL-ALS Study] ³⁹ , Ludolph 2020 [LIPCAL-ALS] ⁴⁰ , Wang 2022 ⁴¹ , Wills 2014 ⁴²)	Dietary interventions: new review Swallowing therapy, enteral feeding, parenteral feeding: empty reviews [consensus-based recommendations] Adapt NICE recommendations
5. Management of respiratory symptoms	What is the effectiveness of interventions for weak cough in people with ALS and related syndromes? What is the effectiveness of interventions for thick mucus in people with ALS and related syndromes? What is the effectiveness of interventions for respiratory insufficiency in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Weak cough Thick mucus Respiratory insufficiency	Yes Yes	— — 2 Cochrane SRs (Maguire, unpublished, Raduovic 2017 ⁴³)	— — 3 RCTs included in Maguire (ND) (Gonzalez-Bermejo 2016 [RespiStimALS] ⁴⁴ , McDermott 2016 [DIPALS] ⁴⁵ , Katz 2017 [NEALS]) 2 RCTs included in Raduovic 2017 (Bourke 2006 ⁴⁶ , Jacobs 2016 ⁴⁷)	Adapt NICE recommendations Adapt NICE recommendations Use Cochrane review for NIV and diaphragmatic pacing Consensus-based recommendations for IV (empty review) Adapt NICE recommendations for pharmacological interventions

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Chapter	Guideline review question	Topic	Included in NICE guideline	Systematic reviews (SRs)	Randomised controlled trials (RCTs)	ADOLOPMENT decision
6. Management of other symptoms	What is the effectiveness of interventions for muscle weakness in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Muscle weakness	Yes	—	—	Adapt NICE recommendations
	What is the effectiveness of pharmacological interventions for muscle cramps in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Muscle cramps	Yes	1 Cochrane review (Balendra, unpublished)	4 RCTs included in Balendra (ND) (Oskarsson 2018 ⁴⁸ , Weber 2010 ⁴⁹ , Weiss 2016 ⁵⁰ , Weiss 2021 ⁵¹)	Use Cochrane SR (unpublished update)
	What is the effectiveness of pharmacological and physical therapy interventions for spasticity in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Spasticity	Yes	1 Cochrane review (Asworth 2012 ⁵²)	1 RCT included in Asworth 2013 (Drory 2001 ⁵³) 1 new RCT (Riva 2019 ⁵⁴)	Update Cochrane SR
	What is the effectiveness of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions for musculoskeletal pain in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Musculoskeletal pain	No	—	1 RCT (Riva 2019 ⁵⁴)	New review
	What is the effectiveness of interventions for sialorrhea in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Sialorrhea	Yes	1 Cochrane SR (James 2022 ⁵⁵)	—	Use Cochrane SR
	What is the effectiveness of pharmacological interventions for emotional lability in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Emotional lability	No	—	3 RCTs (Brooks 2004 ⁵⁶ , Pioro 2010 ⁵⁷ , Smith 2017 ⁵⁸)	New review
	What is the effectiveness of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions for fatigue in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Fatigue	No	—	1 RCT (van Groenestijn 2019 ⁵⁹)	New review
	What is the effectiveness of interventions for constipation in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Constipation	No	—	—	Empty review [consensus-based recommendations]
	What is the effectiveness of interventions for hoarse voice and laryngospasm in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Hoarse voice and laryngospasm	No	—	—	Empty review [consensus-based recommendations]
	What is the effectiveness of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions for insomnia in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Insomnia	No	—	—	Empty review [consensus-based recommendations]

(Continued)

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Chapter	Guideline review question	Topic	Included in NICE guideline	Systematic reviews (SRs)	Randomised controlled trials (RCTs)	ADOLEPMENT decision
7. Psychological and emotional support	What is the effectiveness of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Anxiety	Partially (psychological support, not specific about anxiety)	—	—	Empty review [consensus-based recommendations]
8. Prevention of deep vein thrombosis	What is the effectiveness of pharmacological and non-pharmacological intervention for primary prevention of DVT in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Depression	Partially (psychological support, not specific about depression)	—	—	Empty review [consensus-based recommendations]
9. End of life	What is the best method for planning of end of life in people with ALS and related syndromes?	Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) Provision of end-of-life care	No Yes	—	—	Empty review [consensus-based recommendations] Adapt NICE recommendations

Recommendations

Chapter 1. Disease-modifying therapies

1a. Riluzole

- Offer lifelong riluzole to all people with ALS at diagnosis. [++]
- If adverse events are noted, consider reducing the dose and re-evaluate. [+]
- If adverse events still persist, consider stopping riluzole. [+]

Remarks:

Recommended dosage is 50 mg twice daily.

Note that preference for oral, liquid, or other formulation may vary between patients. The different formulations of riluzole may not be available in all countries.

1b. Edaravone

- Based on the available evidence, the panel currently does not recommend the use of intravenous or oral edaravone outside the context of a clinical trial. [- -]

Remarks:

Interim recommendation. The evidence will be reviewed, and the recommendation updated, once the results from the ongoing phase III trial of oral edaravone in Europe are available.

1c. Cell-based therapies

- The panel cannot recommend the use of cell-based treatments outside the context of clinical trials until positive phase III trial data are available. [- -]

Remarks:

Interim recommendation. The evidence will be reviewed, and the recommendation updated, when phase III trial data are available.

1d. AMX0035

- Based on the available evidence, the panel does not currently recommend the use of AMX0035 outside the context of a clinical trial until phase III trial data are available. [-]

Remarks:

Interim recommendation. The evidence will be reviewed, and the recommendation updated, once the results from the ongoing phase III trial are available.

1e. Tofersen

- In patients with progressive ALS caused by pathogenic mutations in *superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1)*, offer tofersen as first-line treatment. [++]
- Discuss with the patient that this treatment may be associated with serious adverse events. [++]

Remarks:

Tofersen may not be available in all countries.

In patients with slow progression, it is important to discuss the balance of potential benefits and harms.

Discuss the treatment burden with the patient, as it is administered intrathecally.

Chapter 2. Service delivery—multidisciplinary (MDT) care*

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

- Provide coordinated care for people with ALS using a clinic-based, specialist ALS MDT approach. The clinic may be community- or hospital-based. [++]
- The MDT should:
 - Include healthcare professionals and social care practitioners with expertise in ALS, and staff who see people in their homes
 - Ensure effective communication and coordination between all healthcare professionals and social care practitioners involved in the person's care and their family members and/or carers (as appropriate)
 - Carry out regular, coordinated assessments by the MDT (usually every 3–6 months depending on disease progression) to assess people's symptoms and needs
 - Provide coordinated care for people who cannot attend the clinic, according to the person's needs, offering remote and/or home-based visits
 - Ensure appointments are planned in advance. [++]
- The MDT should assess, manage, and review the following areas, including the person's response to treatment:
 - Weight, diet, nutritional and fluid intake, feeding, and swallowing
 - Muscle problems, such as weakness, atrophy, stiffness, and cramps
 - Functional assessments (using the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Functional Rating Scale-Revised [ALSFERS-R] score)
 - Physical function, including mobility, use of aids, and activities of daily living
 - Saliva problems, such as drooling of saliva (sialorrhea) and thick, tenacious saliva
 - Speech and communication
 - Cough effectiveness
 - Respiratory function, respiratory symptoms, and non-invasive ventilation (NIV)
 - Pain and other symptoms, such as constipation
 - Cognition and behaviour
 - Social care needs for the person and their family members and/or carers (as appropriate)
 - End-of-life care needs
 - Information and support needs for the person and their family members and/or carers (as appropriate). [++]
- The MDT should use the ALSFRS-R to longitudinally assess the functioning of the patient. [++]
- The MDT should consist of healthcare professionals and other professionals with expertise in ALS, and should include the following:

- Neurologist
- Specialist nurse
- Pneumonologist
- Rehabilitation specialist
- Dietitian
- Physiotherapist
- Clinical psychologist and/or neuropsychologist
- Social care worker
- Occupational therapist
- Speech therapist (cross-refer to communication question)
- A healthcare professional with expertise in palliative care (ALS palliative care expertise may be provided by the neurologist or nurse in the MDT, or by a specialist palliative care professional). [++]
- The MDT should have access to the following services:
 - Specialist palliative care
 - Gastroenterologist or interventional radiologist
 - Rehabilitation services
 - Assistive mobility technology devices
 - Alternative and augmentative communication (AAC) devices
 - Community neurological care teams or home care teams, when neurological teams are not available. [++]

Chapter 3. Management of communication*

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

- When assessing speech and communication needs during MDT assessments and other appointments, discuss face-to-face and remote communication, for example, using telephone, e-mail, the internet, and social media. Ensure that the assessment and review are carried out by a speech and language therapist without delay. [++]
- Provide AAC equipment that meets the needs of the person without delay to maximise participation in activities of daily living and maintain quality of life. The use of both low-level technologies, for example, alphabet, word, or picture boards and high-level technologies, for example, personal computer or tablet-based voice output communication aids, may be helpful. Review the person's communication needs during MDT assessments. [++]
- Liaise with, or refer the person with ALS to, a specialised AAC hub if complex high technology AAC equipment (for example, message and voice banking, eye gaze access) is needed or is likely to be needed. [++]
- Involve other healthcare professionals, such as occupational therapists, to ensure that AAC equipment is integrated with other assistive technologies, such as environmental control systems and personal computers or tablets. [++]
- Ensure regular, ongoing monitoring of the person's communication needs and abilities as ALS progresses and review their ability to use AAC equipment. Reassess and liaise with a specialised AAC hub if needed. [++]

- Provide ongoing support and training for the person with ALS and their family members and/or carers (as appropriate) in using AAC equipment and other communication strategies. [++]

Chapter 4. Management of nutrition

General

- Identify causes for weight loss and reduced food and fluid intake (e.g., swallowing problems, respiratory insufficiency, depression, loss of appetite, muscle atrophy, upper limb weakness). [++]
- In case of weight loss or swallowing difficulties, consult the dietitian, speech therapist, and/or occupational therapist for advice on:
 - Food composition, consistency, and meal frequency
 - Food supplements
 - Fluid intake and consistency
 - Risk of choking
 - Use of utensils
 - Positioning and seating. [++]

Enteral feeding*

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

- Discuss gastrostomy at an early stage, and at regular intervals as ALS progresses, taking into account the person's preferences and issues, such as ability to swallow, weight loss, respiratory function, effort of feeding and drinking, and risk of choking. Be aware that some people will not want to have a gastrostomy. [++]
- Explain the benefits of early placement of a gastrostomy, and the possible risks of a late gastrostomy (e.g., low critical body mass, respiratory complications, risk of dehydration, different methods of insertion, and a higher risk of mortality and procedural complications):
 - In case of respiratory insufficiency, first introduce NIV [added by EAN]
 - If there is respiratory insufficiency, perform the gastrostomy with the patient established on NIV. [added by EAN] [++]
- If a person is referred for a gastrostomy it should take place without delay. [++]
 - Consider nasogastric tube feeding if needed, while awaiting gastrostomy placement. [added by EAN] [+
- Discuss gastrostomy with the person's family members and/or carers (as appropriate, and with the person's consent if they have the ability to give it). [++]

Parenteral feeding

- In cases where gastrostomy is not feasible, consider parenteral feeding. [new recommendation added by EAN] [+

Chapter 5. Management of respiratory symptoms

5a. Weak cough*

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

- Offer cough augmentation techniques, such as manual assisted cough, to people with ALS who cannot cough effectively. [++]
- Consider unassisted breath stacking and/or manual assisted cough as the first-line treatment for people with ALS who have an ineffective cough. [+
- For patients with bulbar dysfunction, or whose cough is ineffective with unassisted breath stacking, consider assisted breath stacking (e.g., using a lung volume recruitment bag). [+
- Consider a mechanical cough assist device if assisted breath stacking is not effective or deemed necessary by the specialist. [+-]
- Consider the use of a suction device in addition to the mechanical cough assist device. [new recommendation added by EAN] [+

5b. Thick mucus*

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

- Review all concomitant medications, especially any treatments for sialorrhoea. [++] (see sialorrhoea management)
- Provide advice on swallowing, diet, posture, positioning, oral care, suctioning, and hydration. [++]
- Consider treatment with humidification, nebulisers (e.g., saline solution), beta-blockers (e.g., propranolol, metoprolol), mucolytics (e.g., acetylcysteine, guaifenesin). [+
- Consider the above interventions either as single therapy or in combination. [added by EAN] [+-]

5c. Respiratory insufficiency

Non-invasive ventilation (NIV)

- NIV should be offered to all patients with ALS with either symptoms, signs, or laboratory investigations supportive of respiratory insufficiency. [++]

Remarks:

Every effort must be made to allow the use of NIV, independently of bulbar function.

Invasive ventilation (IV)

- Find the right moment to discuss invasive ventilation with the person and their family and carers:

- This should be part of advance care planning
- Aim to avoid emergency invasive ventilation (e.g., unplanned hospital admission)
- Be sensitive about timing, considering the patient's clinical status and the patient's and carer's emotional ability to cope with this conversation. [++]
- Diaphragmatic pacing

- Do not use diaphragmatic pacing for the treatment of ALS. [- -]

Pharmacological interventions*

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

- In patients who do not tolerate or do not accept NIV or IV, in whom NIV is not successful, or not working any more or in end-stage disease:
 - Consider opioids as an option to relieve symptoms of breathlessness
 - Consider benzodiazepines to manage breathlessness that is exacerbated by anxiety. [+]

Chapter 6. Management of other symptoms

6a. Muscle weakness*

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

General

- Discuss the available treatment options for muscle problems. Take into account the person's needs and preferences, and whether they have any difficulties taking medicine (e.g., if they have problems swallowing). [++]
- Review the treatments for muscle problems during MDT assessments, ask about how the person is finding the treatment, whether it is working, and whether they have any adverse side effects. [++]

Non-pharmacological interventions: exercise programmes

- Consider an exercise programme for people with ALS to:
 - Maintain joint range of movement
 - Prevent contractures
 - Reduce stiffness and discomfort
 - Optimise function and quality of life. [+]
- Choose a programme that is appropriate to the person's level of function and tailored to their needs, abilities, and preferences. Take into account factors such as postural needs and fatigue. The programme might be a resistance programme, an active-assisted programme, or a passive programme. [++]
- Check that family members and/or carers (as appropriate) are willing and able to help with exercise programmes. [++]
- Give advice to the person and their family members and/or carers (as appropriate) about safe manual handling. [++]
- If a person needs orthoses to help with muscle problems, they should be referred to orthotics services without delay, and the orthoses should be provided without delay. [++]

6b. Muscle cramps

- Consider sodium blockers (ranolazine, quinine sulfate, mexiletine, carbamazepine), gabapentine, pregabalin, and baclofen for the management of cramps as symptomatic treatment. [+]
- Start quinine sulfate at low doses (100 to 200mg per day) and monitor for cardiac adverse events before and after prescription. [++]

Remarks:

- When choosing a treatment, take into account other comorbidities (e.g., if people also experience spasticity consider trying baclofen as first-line treatment).

6c. Spasticity

Non-pharmacological interventions

- Consider non-pharmacological approaches, such as physical therapy, to treat spasticity. [+]

Pharmacological interventions

- Consider cannabinoids, baclofen, tizanidine, or gabapentin to treat muscle stiffness, spasticity, or increased tone. [-]
- In patients with focal spasticity, consider botulinum toxin if these treatments are not effective, not tolerated, or contraindicated. [+]

6d. Pain

- Actively assess for pain. [++]
- Identify and treat the cause or combination of causes (e.g., cramps, spasticity, malpositioning, frozen shoulder, stiff joints, joint immobility, pressure on the joint, sores on the skin, discomfort due to restless legs syndrome). [++]
- Advise the patient and their caregivers on preventive strategies:
 - Positioning, mobilisation, physical therapy (e.g., to prevent frozen shoulder)
 - Physical agents (such as splinting). [++]
- For the management of joint pain, consider targeted steroid injections. [+]
- For the management of pain of neuropathic nature, follow existing recommendations (e.g., NICE). [++]

6e. Sialorrhoea

- When choosing a treatment, take into account additional symptoms or comorbidities (dysphagia, dysarthria, depression) and adverse events. [++]
- Discuss with patients that some drinks (e.g., sugary and acidic drinks, milk, or juice) may stimulate salivation. [++]
- Be aware that there is no evidence on whether suction devices are beneficial or not. [++]
- Consider anticholinergics (e.g., amitriptyline, atropine, glycopyrrolate, oxybutynin, scopolamine) as first-line treatment. [+]
- Consider dextromethorphan/quinidine (DMQ), particularly in people with emotional lability/pseudobulbar affect. [+]
- Consider botulinum toxin in people with severe sialorrhoea, in whom pharmacotherapy is failing or not tolerated;
 - This treatment must be administered by a specialist centre/professional. [+]
- In people in whom the above treatments have failed, consider radiotherapy. [+]

- Surgery is not suggested for the management of sialorrhoea. [-]

Remarks:

Discuss preferred mode of delivery when different formulations are available (oral, patch, or subcutaneous injections).

Be aware that the use of suction devices may increase the saliva production [added by EAN].

6f. Emotional lability

- Consider selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) antidepressants, tricyclic antidepressants, or DMQ for treating emotional lability in people with ALS. [+]
- Consider co-morbidities when choosing treatment (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants in people with sleep problems and sialorrhoea). [+]
- Make sure that emotional lability is differentiated from depression and FTD symptoms. [+]

Remark:

DMQ may also improve bulbar function in some patients.

6g. Fatigue

- Identify and treat underlying causes of fatigue (including, but not restricted to: respiratory impairment, depression, anxiety, insomnia, sialorrhoea, malnutrition, dehydration, pain and spasticity, other comorbidities) (e.g., infection, constipation, liver impairment, anaemia, leukopenia, drug side effects). [++]
- Consider pausing medications if fatigue is considered to be a side effect of a drug therapy (e.g., treatment with riluzole). [+]

6h. Constipation

- Actively assess if there is constipation. [++]
- Explore if constipation is previous to the diagnosis of ALS. [++]
- Identify the cause, for example: use of opioids or anticholinergic drugs, abdominal discomfort due to NIV (aerocolia), immobility, dehydration, low fibre intake, loss of abdominal muscle strength. [++]
- Advise on fibre and fluid intake. [++]
- If this is insufficient, consider laxatives. [+]
- Make sure that care conditions allow regular toilet visits. [++]
- Emphasise the importance of regular mobilisation/physical therapy. [++]

6i. Hoarse voice and laryngospasm

Hoarse voice

- Consider speech therapy in people with ALS who experience hoarse voice. [+]

Laryngospasms

- Identify the possible causes of laryngospasm, for example:
 - Liquid or saliva in contact with the larynx
 - Acid reflux
 - Smoke

- Strong smells
- Emotion
- Alcohol
- Cold bursts of air
- Spicy foods. [++]
- Advise people to avoid those triggers if possible. [++]
- For people with laryngospasm, provide information about the clinical presentation and self-limiting character of the symptom to the patient and their family or carers.
- Advise patient on the following multistep manoeuvre:
 - A rapid change to the upright position of the upper body
 - Breathing through the nose
 - Swallowing repetitively
 - Breathing with slow exhalation through lips. [+]
- For a crisis, consider the use of benzodiazepines (e.g., sublingual). [+]
- If frequent enough and non-pharmacologic measures are ineffective, consider regular use of benzodiazepines. [+]
- In the case of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), treat with antacid therapy. [++]
- Consider prokinetic drugs before meals and at bedtime. [+]

6j. Insomnia

- In people with ALS who experience sleep difficulties, identify and treat the underlying cause. For example:
 - Anxiety
 - Respiratory insufficiency
 - Pain
 - Muscle cramps
 - Emotional distress, depression
 - Sleep apnoea
 - Inability to move/deficient spontaneous mobility at sleep
 - Restless legs syndrome
 - Nocturia
 - Stiffness. [++]
- If insomnia persists, consider offering non-pharmacological interventions such as relaxation techniques. [+]
- If non-pharmacological interventions are not effective, consider:
 - Low-dose tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)
- Hypnotics. [+]
- If insomnia is associated with anxiety or depression, consider using serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) (e.g., mirtazapine) or quetiapine. [+]
- In people in whom insomnia persists, consider consulting a sleep clinic. [+]

Chapter 7. Psychological and emotional support*

General

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

- During MDT assessments and other appointments, discuss the psychological and emotional impact of ALS with the person and

ask whether they have any psychological or support care needs.

Topics to discuss may include the following:

- Their understanding of ALS and how it affects daily living
- Accepting and coping with the diagnosis and prognosis, including concerns and fears about dying
- Their ability to continue with current work and usual activities
- Adjusting to changes in their life and their perception of self
- Changes in relationships, familial roles, and family dynamics
- Sexuality and intimacy
- Impact on other family members and/or carers
- Carers' ability and willingness to provide personal care and operate equipment. [++]
- Offer the person and their family/carers information about sources of emotional and psychological support, including support groups and online forums, and respite care. If needed, refer to counselling or psychology services for a specialist assessment and support. [++]

7a. Anxiety

- In people with ALS who are experiencing anxiety, identify and treat the underlying cause:
 - Accepting and coping with the diagnosis
 - Breathing difficulties
 - Fear of death
 - Pain
 - Loss of functionality
 - Having problems with communication. [++]
- Consider offering psychological support. [+]
- In addition to psychological therapy, consider using pharmacological interventions such as:
 - Short-acting anxiolytics
 - SSRIs. [+]
- If anxiolytics or SSRIs fail or are contraindicated, consider SNRIs. [+]
- In people with advanced/late-stage ALS or when psychotherapy is not possible or accepted, use pharmacotherapy as first-line treatment. [++]

7b. Depression and emotional distress

- Explore whether the patient has any signs of depression and emotional distress. [++]
- Consider offering psychotherapy and/or pharmacotherapy. [+]
- Consider the specific characteristics of the patient, such as other ALS symptoms (e.g., constipation, sialorrhoea, emotional lability, insomnia) and other comorbidities when choosing pharmacotherapy. [+]

Chapter 8. Prevention of deep vein thrombosis

- Discuss with the patient that there may be an increased risk of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) due to reduced mobility. [++]

- Discuss with the patient that there is insufficient evidence on the use of anticoagulants for primary prevention of DVT. [++]
- Advise people with ALS on non-pharmacological approaches that may help:
 - Passive physiotherapy
 - Limb elevation
 - Compression stockings
 - Lymphatic drainage massage. [++]

Chapter 9. End of life*

*Adapted from NICE guideline.

- Offer the person with ALS the opportunity to discuss their preferences and concerns about care at the end of life at trigger points such as: at diagnosis, if there is a significant change in respiratory function, or if interventions such as gastrostomy or NIV are needed. Be sensitive about the timing of discussions and take into account the person's current communication ability, cognitive status and mental capacity, and coping ability:
 - Be prepared to discuss end-of-life issues whenever people wish to do so
 - Provide support and advice on advance care planning for end of life. Topics to discuss may include:
 - What could happen at the end of life, for example, how death may occur
 - Providing anticipatory medicines in the home
 - Advance care planning, including Advance Decisions to Refuse Treatment, Do Not Attempt Resuscitation orders, and Lasting Power of Attorney (a legal authorisation for a designated person to make decisions about another person's property, finances, or medical care)
 - How to ensure advance care plans will be available when needed, for example, including the information on the person's Summary Care Record
 - When to involve specialist palliative care
 - Areas that people might wish to plan for, such as: (i) What they want to happen (e.g., their preferred place of death)?; (ii) What they do not want to happen (e.g., being admitted to hospital)?; (iii) Who will represent their decisions, if necessary?; and (iv) What should happen if they develop an inter-current illness?
 - Invasive ventilation [new recommendation added by EAN]
 - Palliative sedation, and withdrawal of treatment
 - Be prepared to discuss euthanasia and assisted suicide. [new recommendation added by EAN]. [++]
- Think about discussing advance care planning with people at an earlier opportunity if you expect their communication ability, cognitive status, or mental capacity to get worse. [++]
- Offer people the opportunity to talk about, and review any existing Advance Decisions to Refuse Treatment, Do Not Attempt

Resuscitation orders, and Lasting Power of Attorney when interventions such as gastrostomy and NIV are planned. [++]

- Provide additional support as the end of life approaches, for example, additional psychological, social, or nursing care to enable informal carers and family to reduce their carer responsibilities and spend time with the person with ALS. [++]
- Towards the end of life, ensure there is prompt access to the following, if not already provided:
 - A method of communication that meets the person's needs, such as an AAC system
 - Specialist palliative care
 - Equipment, if needed, such as syringe drivers, suction machines, riser-recliner chair, hospital bed, commode, and hoist
 - Anticipatory medicines, including opioids and benzodiazepines to treat breathlessness, anxiety and antimuscarinic medicines to treat problematic saliva and respiratory secretions. [++]
- Offer bereavement support to family members and/or carers (as appropriate). [++]
- Take into account the spiritual support needs of the patient and their family and/or carers (as appropriate). [new recommendation added by EAN]. [++]

Remarks:

Discuss Advance Decisions to Refuse Treatment, Do Not Attempt Resuscitation orders, and Lasting Power of Attorney according to the local law. [added by EAN].

Discuss euthanasia and assisted suicide in countries where it is legal. [added by EAN].

CONCLUSIONS

This guideline on the management of ALS is an update of the EFNS guideline published in 2012. It contains updated recommendations on the management of ALS and includes recommendations on new emerging therapies for ALS. The landscape of ALS therapies is rapidly changing and further updates will be prepared when new evidence becomes available.

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P.V.D. has served in advisory boards for Biogen, CSL Behring, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Ferrer, QurAlis, Cytokinetics, Argenx, UCB, Muna Therapeutics, Alector, Augustine Therapeutics, VectorY, Zambon, and Amylyx (paid to institution). P.V.D. has received speaker fees from Biogen and Amylyx (paid to institution). P.V.D. has participated as investigator to clinical trials on amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) sponsored by Biogen, Cytokinetics, Ferrer, Amylyx, Wave Life Sciences, Corcept Therapeutics, Transposon Therapeutics, Sanofi, AB Science, IONIS Pharmaceuticals, Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Orphazyme, Orion Pharma, and AL-S Pharma. P.V.D. is supported by the E. von Behring Chair for Neuromuscular and Neurodegenerative Disorders (from CSL Behring, paid to institution).

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DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data that supports the findings of this study are available in the supplementary material of this article.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information can be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

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