What is Angelman syndrome?
Angelman syndrome is a genetic disorder that causes developmental delay and neurological problems. Angelman syndrome is thought to occur in about 1 in 15,000 births. The United States and Canada have an estimated 5,000-10,000 individuals living with Angelman syndrome.

What causes Angelman syndrome?
Individuals with Angelman syndrome usually are missing a gene on the 15th chromosome called UBE3A. Sometimes UBE3A is present, but is functioning abnormally.

What are the effects of Angelman syndrome?
Angelman syndrome is difficult to detect at birth. Between the ages of 6 and 12 months, developmental delays may become apparent. All individuals with Angelman syndrome have difficulty with speech and movement. Most have abnormal brain activity, seizures, and microcephaly (the circumference of the head is smaller than normal because the brain has not developed properly or has stopped growing).

Many individuals with Angelman syndrome have abnormal feeding, fair skin, a wide smile, strabismus (a condition where the eyes do not look toward the same object together), and difficulty sleeping through the night. Many walk with a wide puppet-like gait and their arms outstretched. Recent research shows that about half of individuals with Angelman syndrome also will show signs of autism spectrum disorder.

Outbursts of laughter are frequent among individuals with Angelman syndrome. Happiness seems to be a constant state, and social smiling may be prevalent. Many individuals are very social and have excellent memories for faces and places.

Can Angelman syndrome be treated?
Early diagnosis and early intervention is the best treatment. Most individuals with Angelman syndrome make steady developmental progress and do not regress. Those who experience seizures usually need medical care. Physical, occupational, speech, and behavioral therapies contribute to improving the quality of life. Water play seems to be especially appealing to most individuals with Angelman syndrome, so swim therapy is often a favorite option. Another option may be hippotherapy, a therapeutic approach that uses horses instead of typical physical therapy equipment.

It is unlikely that individuals with Angelman syndrome will live independently, but encouraging independence as much as possible is beneficial. Individuals with Angelman syndrome learn best through repetition and structure. Plan well and make learning a game.

What are the special needs of families?
It may be beneficial for a family with a member with Angelman syndrome to seek group support. Membership in the Angelman Syndrome Foundation and in the Foundation for Angelman Syndrome Therapeutics helps families get information on the latest treatments and therapies, and also helps them to connect with others in similar situations. Many issues experienced by people with Angelman syndrome are similar to what people with autism spectrum disorders face, so membership in a local chapter of The Arc or Autism Society can be helpful for learning about special education law, local programs, and new therapies.

Please see reverse for resources.
Who We Are and Who We Serve

The Vanderbilt Kennedy Center (VKC) works with and for people with disabilities and their family members, service providers and advocates, researchers and policy makers. It is among only a few centers nationwide to be a University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities, a Eunice Kennedy Shriver Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Research Center, and a Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental and Related Disabilities Training Program. The following are some of the ways the Center’s programs and staff can assist families, educators, and other service providers.

Tennessee Disability Pathfinder

Tennessee Disability Pathfinder is a free statewide phone, web, and print referral service in English and Spanish. It connects the Tennessee disability community with service providers and resources. Its website database has 1,600 agencies searchable by Tennessee county and service. Pathfinder is a project of the VKC and the Tennessee Council on Developmental Disabilities. Contact www.familypathfinder.org, (615) 322-8529, toll-free (800) 640-4636.

Two Easy Ways to Take Part in Research

The Vanderbilt Kennedy Center serves families through research studies. StudyFinder is a searchable database that lists current VKC studies, including ASD research. Studies seek people of all ages with and without developmental disabilities. See kc.vanderbilt.edu/studyfinder, (615) 936-0448. Research Match is a secure place for volunteers and researchers to connect. Once you sign up and get added to the registry, a researcher will contact you if you’re a possible match for the research study. See www.researchmatch.org.

Alphabet Therapy Research

VKC researchers are focusing on a new way to help school-aged children with Angelman syndrome learn the alphabet. The hope is that by learning the alphabet, these children will be able to communicate better. They are using a technique called Alphabet Therapy, which is a combination of Applied Behavior Analysis ideas and a quick prompting method. For information about Alphabet Therapy, contact Terry Jo Bichell at terry.jo.bichell@vanderbilt.edu, (615) 322-8093.

Sibling Supports

Support for siblings who have a brother or sister with a disability, chronic health care issue, or mental health concern. SibSaturdays, ages 5 to 12 and Tennessee Adult Brothers and Sisters (TABS), ages 18+. Contact (615) 936-8852.

Other Local and National Resources

- Genetics Clinic www.vanderbiltchildrens.com/interior.php?mid=178 (615) 322-7601
- Pediatric Neurology Clinics www.vanderbiltchildrens.com/interior.php?mid=595 (615) 936-5536
- Angelman Syndrome Foundation www.angelman.org, (800) 432-6435
- Foundation for Angelman Syndrome Therapeutics www.cureangelman.org, (866) 783-0078
- Saddle Up! www.saddleupnashville.org, (615) 794-1150
- Tennessee’s Early Intervention System (800) 852-7157
- Tennessee Developmental Disabilities Network www.tennndnetwork.org
- The Arc of Tennessee, www.thearctn.org, (800) 835-7077 (615) 248-5878. See also Tennessee chapters
- Rare Diseases Clinical Research Network http://rarediseasesnetwork.epi.usf.edu/index.htm

Contact the Vanderbilt Kennedy Center

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