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Statin-associated exacerbation of myasthenia gravis

Michael S. Cartwright, MD; Douglas R. Jeffrey, MD, PhD; Geoffrey R. Nuss, BA; and Peter D. Donofrio, MD

Myasthenia gravis (MG) can be exacerbated by a variety of medications, which increase weakness by interrupting neuromuscular junction transmission. Statins, which lower lipids by inhibiting 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase, are not commonly known to worsen MG or have activity against the neuromuscular junction. One report suggested that statin therapy produced ocular myasthenia. However, based on the case description, it is not clear that this patient had MG. We present a patient with well-documented MG who experienced worsening of his condition after taking different statins on four separate occasions.

Case report. A 55-year-old man with hyperlipidemia and borderline hypertension was evaluated for a 1-year history of intermittent dysarthria. He first noticed dysarthria ~1 week after the initiation of atorvastatin. At that time, MRI and blood work revealed no evidence of a stroke or elevation in his creatinine kinase (CK) level. He stopped atorvastatin, and within 1 week the dysarthria resolved. During the next 8 months, he tried three other statins (lovastatin, pravastatin, and simvastatin). With each statin, the dysarthria returned ~1 week and resolved after stopping the medication. There was no elevation in his CK after the use of any of the statins. When he sought treatment in our medical center, he had experienced several weeks of dysarthria despite avoiding statin therapy for the previous 4 months. The dysarthria was worse in the evening and after prolonged periods of talking.

On examination, he was markedly dysarthric. He had normal tongue movements and was not hypophonic. No cranial nerve abnormalities or proximal muscle weakness was detected. Repetitive nerve stimulation abnormalities were consistent with MG. The facial nerve showed a 50% decrement at baseline and >50% decrement at 30, 60, 120, and 180 seconds postexercise. The ulnar nerve showed a 6 to 7% decrement, and the spinal accessory nerve showed a 10 to 12% decrement postexercise. His acetylcholine receptor antibody level was >7.5 nmol/L (normal, <0.4 nmol/L). EMG did not reveal a myopathy, and CT of the chest did not show a thymoma. He was started on pyridostigmine (60 mg TID) and experienced rapid improvement in his speech.

Discussion. To our knowledge, the only report in the literature associating statin use with worsening myasthenic symptoms involved a patient who developed ocular and systemic weakness on four separate occasions: three times with statins and once with a fibrate. However, it is not clear that this patient had MG because no laboratory testing verified the diagnosis. Our patient’s history, repetitive nerve stimulation results, acetylcholine receptor antibody levels, and response to pyridostigmine substantiate the diagnosis of MG. It appears likely that statin use exacerbated his symptoms, given that dysarthria occurred on four separate occasions after four different statins, and each time he improved after discontinuation of the medication.

Medications that exacerbate MG are thought to interrupt transmission in the neuromuscular junction. Statins, which block HMG-CoA reductase, are not known to interfere with neuromuscular junction transmission, but we propose three ways that statins could potentially worsen MG. First, it is now understood that statins have immunomodulatory properties, including the ability to induce production of the Th2 cytokines interleukin (IL)-4, IL-5, and IL-10. Animal and human studies suggest that these Th2 cytokines play a role in the development of MG; therefore, it is possible that by up-regulating Th2 cytokine production, statins could lead to worsening MG.

Second, statins have been postulated to cause mitochondrial dysfunction by depleting endogenous coenzyme Q10. The presynaptic nerve ending and the postsynaptic junction are rich in mitochondria. A study investigating the pathogenesis of acquired myasthenia gravis found that statins could lead to worsening MG. These episodes began 1 year before our visit, but the patient also had bilateral hand tremor with onset at age 71 years, mostly pronounced with posture and action. His family history was unremarkable for peculiar neurologic disorders: he had two healthy sons aged 42 and 39 years and two healthy grandchildren. Moreover, he had only two sisters: one died at age 38 years during pregnancy, and the other died at age 80 years from bronchopneumonia and had healthy children and grandchildren (two males and one female). Neurologic examination revealed facial hypomimia and mild asymmetric (left greater than right) postural tremor in the distal upper extremities, which increased by action (without resting tremor). Tone, strength, sensation, deep tendon reflexes, and plantar responses were normal. There was no ataxia, and stance and gait were normal, including tandem gait. A general cognitive screen was normal (Mini-Mental State Examination score 25/30), but specific cognitive problems and executive function deficits could not be excluded because a more complete neuropsychological testing was not done. EEG, EMG, and nerve conduction studies were normal, as was sympathetic skin response recorded during the next 8 months, he tried three other statins (lovastatin, pravastatin, and simvastatin). With each statin, the dysarthria returned in ~1 week and resolved after stopping the medication. There was no elevation in his CK after the use of any of the statins. When he sought treatment in our medical center, he had experienced several weeks of dysarthria despite avoiding statin therapy for the previous 4 months. The dysarthria was worse in the evening and after prolonged periods of talking.

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from the hands after median nerve stimulation. Brain MRI revealed only moderate cortical atrophy without any signs of white matter disease. General physical examination was normal, without sexual or urinary disturbances, except for mild orthostatic hypotension with a decrease in systolic BP of 20 mm Hg when changing from a lying to a standing position. Moreover, a 24-hour BP profile (figure) showed a reversed circadian BP rhythm with higher nighttime than daytime values and after each meal a decrease of systolic BP ranging 40 to 65 mm Hg without a compensatory increase in heart rate; these changes of systolic BP were associated with dizziness and blurred vision, lasting a couple hours after meals and were interpreted as postprandial hypotension. Cardiovascular examinations, including EKG with transesophageal stimulation and study of R-R interval variability during deep breathing, echocardiography, and Doppler ultrasound studies of the carotid and verteobasilar systems, were otherwise normal. The administration of midodrine (2.5 mg TID) decreased severe postprandial hypotension associated with mild postural and intention tremor and who was carrying an FMR1 premutation, is atypical for FXTAS. Cases of FXTAS described thus far have consisted of intention tremor and/or ataxia, variously associated with cognitive decline, peripheral neuropathy, parkinsonism, and autonomic dysfunction; however, MRI showed generalized brain atrophy and/or T2 hyperintensities of the middle cerebellar peduncles, although the absence of this sign is not unusual, being present in only 50% of patients with FXTAS. Most important, all the reported cases of FXTAS were identified from families with known cases of FXS. Nevertheless, some cases related to FXS were absent, a clinical diagnosis of “possible” FX- TAS could be made because, in addition to the mandatory criterion of the FMR1 premutation status, he had intention tremor (one clinical major criterion) and moderate brain atrophy (one radiologic minor criterion). However, his main disturbances were postprandial symptoms caused by decreases in BP after meals; moreover, he had a reversed circadian BP rhythm and a mild orthostatic hypotension. This autonomic profile, although nonspecific, could identify an autonomic impairment, such as the dysfunction occurring in atypical Parkinson disease or multiple system atrophy. This autonomic dysfunction, although not specifically described in patients with FXTAS, in whom dysautonomia has been mainly reported as impotence, hypertension, or bladder dysfunction.

There is growing evidence that the clinical phenotypes of FX-TAS may be more heterogeneous than previously thought. FMR1 premutations have been reported in patients with essential tremor and in cases of sporadic ataxia without a family history for FXS. Our report adds further evidence to the clinical spectrum of FXTAS and suggests that DNA testing for the FMR1 premutation may reveal additional carriers among patients with BP dysautonomia. Nevertheless, further studies on more FMR1 premutation carriers are needed to confirm whether BP dysautonomia is a clinical feature of these subjects.

Discussion. The clinical presentation of this patient, who had severe postprandial hypotension associated with mild postural and intention tremor and who was carrying an FMR1 premutation, is atypical for FXTAS. Cases of FXTAS described thus far have consisted of intention tremor and/or ataxia, variously associated with cognitive decline, peripheral neuropathy, parkinsonism, and autonomic dysfunction; moreover, MRI showed generalized brain atrophy and/or T2 hyperintensities of the middle cerebellar peduncles, although the absence of this sign is not unusual, being present in only 50% of patients with FXTAS. Most important, all the reported cases of FXTAS were identified from families with known cases of FXS. Nevertheless, some cases related to FXS were absent, a clinical diagnosis of “possible” FXTAS could be made because, in addition to the mandatory criterion of the FMR1 premutation status, he had intention tremor (one clinical major criterion) and moderate brain atrophy (one radiologic minor criterion). However, his main disturbances were postprandial symptoms caused by decreases in BP after meals; moreover, he had a reversed circadian BP rhythm and a mild orthostatic hypotension. This autonomic profile, although nonspecific, could identify an autonomic impairment, such as the dysfunction occurring in atypical Parkinson disease or multiple system atrophy. This autonomic dysfunction, although not specifically described in patients with FXTAS, in whom dysautonomia has been mainly reported as impotence, hypertension, or bladder dysfunction.

Heterozygous Niemann–Pick disease type C presenting with tremor

Keith A. Josephs, MST, MD; Joseph Y. Matsumoto, MD; and Noralane M. Lindor, MD

Tremor is defined as rhythmic oscillation of a body part. The differential diagnosis of tremor is extensive; however, when there is a family history of tremor, the diagnosis most likely will be essential tremor. We describe a woman who sought treatment for tremor, had a family history of tremor, and was found to have a unique diagnosis.

Case report. A 75-year-old woman was referred to the neurology department with a 10-year history of tremor, initially a side-to-side tremor. Five years after onset, her tremor had progressed, involving her right hand and 1 year later, the left. The tremor in her upper extremities predominantly occurred at rest; however, she also stated that occasionally she would experience a tremor in her hands while holding a cup of coffee or a deck of cards. She carried a diagnosis of Parkinson disease, but her tremor did not improve with 1,000 mg of l-dopa/carbidopa therapy, which she took for 3 months. Her family history was interesting because three brothers all developed tremor and an incurable neurologic disease. Her neurologic inventory was otherwise negative.

On examination, she was jocular. On the Short Test of Mental Status, she received a score of 31 of 38. Her cranial nerve examination was normal. She had a continuous “no-no” head tremor and mild lip and voice tremor. With mental activation, she developed a severe tremor in her upper extremities, worse on the right. With her arms held outstretched, she had a mild tremor. When her arms were in a position of partial repose (e.g., with her left elbow on the armchair and her hand on her lips), she developed a severe tremor. Her gait was unremarkable, except for a moderate overflow tremor of both upper extremities. Her medical examination, including abdominal examination, was unremarkable. A complete

Figure. A 24-hour noninvasive ambulatory recording of blood pressure and heart rate. Systolic blood pressure values are on the top (continuous line); diastolic blood pressure values are in the middle (dashed line); and heart rate values are on the bottom (dotted line).

From the Institute of Neurology (Drs. Pugliese, Arabia, Valentino, Gambardella, Zoppa, and Quattrone), University "Magna Græcia," Catanzaro; Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, Department of Services (Dr. Catulli), University of Catania; and the Institute of Neurological Sciences (Drs. G. Annesi, Nicolletti, F. Annese, Tarrantino, Zoppa, and Quattrone), National Research Council, Cosenza, Italy.

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Address correspondence and reprint requests to Dr. Aldo Quattrone, Clinica Neurologica, Università "Magna Græcia," Via T. Campanella, 88100 Catanzaro, Italy; e-mail: a.quattrone@isn.cnr.it

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References

Radicular myoclonus induced by repetitive neck movements in a patient with cervical spondylosis

V. Di Lazzaro, MD; A. Oliviero, MD; P. Profice, MD; T. Tartaglione, MD; F. Pilato, MD; E. Saturno, MD; M. Dileo, MD; and P.A. Tonali, MD

Myoclonus results from abnormal activity in many different parts of the CNS.1 Only a few cases of peripheral nervous system-generated myoclonus have been reported in patients with spinal root lesion.1,2 We report a patient who developed a cervical segmental myoclonus immediately after prolonged repetitive flexion-extension neck movements.

Case report. A 67-year-old man developed neck pain and tension. In an attempt to reduce neck tension, he started to perform repetitive flexion-extension neck movements for ~10 minutes every morning. After a few days, he developed involuntary jerking of the right shoulder immediately after repetitive flexion-extension neck movements. The general practitioner, who thought that this was a simple partial seizure, injected the patient with 2 mg diazepam ~30 minutes after the onset of symptoms and again 2 hours later, but the treatment was ineffective.

The patient arrived at our emergency department 6 hours later. On examination, he had rhythmic, involuntary jerks of the right shoulder on the horizontal plane and a slight lateral flexion of the head on the right side. Neurologic examination was otherwise normal. The involuntary activity was not affected by neck movements or by distraction or mental concentration. Blood count and chemistries (glucose, liver and renal function tests, electrolytes, B12 level), rheumatologic screen (erythrocyte sedimentation rate, antinuclear antibody, anti-DNA, rheumatoid factor, complement factors C3 and C4, and anticardiolipin antibody), copper and ceruloplasmin concentration, and thyroid function were normal. The EEG was normal. However, during activation with hyperventilation, the ongoing involuntary activity increased in frequency and amplitude in the absence of EEG modification.

EMG recording revealed cocontraction of several muscles with synchronous repetitive discharges of motor units occurring in trains lasting several minutes in right pectoralis major (clavicular head), teres major, pronator teres, and intermittently in biceps muscles and brachioradialis muscles (all supplied by the C6 root). The involuntary activity in the neck muscles originated from a deep muscle and was not documented with EMG, but it is conceivable that it originated from the longus colli muscle that produces lateral flexion of the head and is supplied mainly by the C6 root. The duration of bursts of activity ranged from 350 to 410 ms. Subsequent recordings showed two different rates of involuntary movements, either 0.5 or 1.7 Hz. Hyperventilation either precipitated the involuntary activity or increased the amplitude of ongoing involuntary movements. When the frequency of involuntary movement was 0.5 Hz, it changed to 1.7 Hz after hyperventilation. No signs of denervation were found. The blink reflex and its recovery cycle were normal. Motor evoked potentials and somatosensory evoked potentials (SEPs) after stimulation of radial, median, and ulnar nerve were normal. The recovery curve of the spinal SEPs evoked by pairs of stimuli to the radial nerve, which distributes to the C6 and C7 dermatomes, was normal. This test may reveal excitability changes within the dorsal horn in segmental myoclonus of spinal origin.4 Cervical cord MRI revealed that the right C6 neural foramen was narrowed because of degenerative spondylotic changes, the spinal cord being normal. The patient stopped the morning stretching activity of neck muscles. The movements resolved in the next 3 days.

Discussion. The segmental distribution of jerks involving C6 myotome, the MR evidence of narrowing of the right C6 neural foramen, together with the absence of any excitability change in cerebral cortex, brainstem, or spinal cord suggest that the jerks

Blood count was normal, except for the platelet count, which was 93 × 10^9/L (normal, 150 to 450 × 10^9/L). Peripheral blood smear revealed normal platelet morphology but clumping. Her thyroid and liver function studies, serum ceruloplasmin, and 24-hour urine copper collection were normal. A lactic acid level was elevated at 2.0 mmol/L (normal, 0.93 to 1.65 mmol/L). An abdominal ultrasound revealed diffuse fatty infiltrate of the liver and normal spleen size. MRI head scan revealed patchy increased T2 signal changes in the white matter of both cerebral hemispheres consistent with chronic small vessel ischemic changes. A multichannel EMG recording initially revealed no resting tremor and an occasional postural 5-Hz tremor in the left arm. With mental activation, however, she developed a high amplitude synchronous 4- to 5-Hz tremor in both hands that disappeared immediately after the alerting procedure was discontinued. The findings were consistent with a parkinsonian tremor.

Spinocerebellar ataxia panel, cholesterol esterification, filipin staining, and sphingomyelinase were normal. We reviewed the original article on the patient’s brothers.3 Three brothers had a childhood-onset disorder characterized by tremors, dysarthria, gait ataxia, dementia, spasticity, and vertical supranuclear gaze palsy (VSGP). The tremors occurred only under stressful situations and were not found on examination. Since publication of that article, a bone marrow aspirate completed in 1981 on the youngest brother (III-28) showed cells suggestive of sea-blue histiocytes. Therefore, we proceeded to genetic testing for Niemann–Pick disease type C (NPC). Our patient was found to be a carrier for one mutation within the NPC1 gene. In exon 20, there was a 2974G→C mutation changing glycine→arginine at position 992 (GGG>GCG), indicating that our patient is a carrier for NPC and supporting the clinical suspicion of NPC in her brothers.

Discussion. NPC is an autosomal recessive disease characterized by dementia, ataxia, VSGP, and sphingomyelinase.3 Adults may have psychosis,4 but adult onset is rare. Our patient is a carrier of one mutation of the NPC gene. Heterozygous carriers of NPC have not been reported to have neurologic symptoms. However, the finding of this known mutation is suggestive of the cause of our patient’s neurologic disease.5 The absence of dementia, VSGP, and spasticity at age 73 years is most likely because she only carries one mutation.

In a recent review of 16 patients with adult-onset NPC,6 tremor was not found, making this patient and her family unique in terms of presenting and progressive signs. The characteristic of the upper extremity tremor noted in our patient is in keeping with a parkinsonian tremor. This was the clinical suspicion that was corroborated by multichannel EMG recording of the C6 root.

Heterozygous NPC may have neurologic disease and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of patients with a parkinsonian tremor.

From the Departments of Neurology (Drs. Josephs and Matsumoto) and Medical Genetics (Dr. Lindor), Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN.

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Address correspondence and reprint requests to Dr. Keith A. Josephs, Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN 55905; e-mail: josephs.keith@mayo.edu

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originated at the peripheral level, conceivably from the C6 root. It is likely that the repetitive flexion-extension neck movements had determined a transient mechanical irritation of this root. Ephaptic transmission or ectopic excitation of the spinal root may cause the involuntary movements in spinal root lesions. However, this mechanism could not explain the sensitivity to hyperventilation of the myoclonus and the presence of two definite frequencies. One possibility is that it originates from retrograde impulse propagation along the relatively intact motor root consequent to the mechanical irritation. The abnormal activity originating from mechanical irritation is known as back-discharge. A similar mechanism has previously been proposed for segmental myoclonus induced by the tip of an intrathecal catheter. The abnormal retrograde activity may trigger the repetitive discharge of the anterior horn cells of the corresponding spinal segment. The interaction between the ongoing activity in the segmental spinal cord circuitry (that oscillates continuously in response to segmental and suprasegmental inputs) and the retrograde activation would determine the frequency and amplitude of involuntary movements and would justify the presence of more than one pattern of involuntary activity. Hyperventilation could produce an increment in the involuntary activity through the alkalosis that increases neuron excitability.

Myoclonus associated with a root lesion has been reported in two cases that showed clinical findings similar to those of the present patient with involuntary movements confined to muscles supplied by a single root. In the first patient, who had a tumor mass in the intervertebral foramen between the fourth and fifth thoracic vertebrae, the involuntary movement disappeared after local radiotherapy. The second patient, who had an L3 degenerative radiculopathy, was successfully treated with valproate and clonazepam.

Primary respiratory failure in inclusion body myositis

N.C. Voermans, MD; M. Vaneker, MD; G.J.H. Hengstman, MD; H.J. ter Laak, PhD; C. Zimmerman, MD; H.J Schelhaas, MD; and M.J. Zwarts, PhD

The idiopathic inflammatory myopathies are a group of disorders characterized by acquired muscle weakness and presence of inflammatory infiltrates in skeletal muscle. The three most common diseases within this group are dermatomyositis (DM), polymyositis (PM), and inclusion body myositis (IBM). Respiratory muscle weakness with respiratory failure is a well-recognized complication in PM and DM but has only recently been reported in IBM. Symptomatic respiratory failure in IBM is considered to be secondary to coincidental pulmonary disease. We report a patient with IBM who developed subacute respiratory failure caused by primary respiratory muscle weakness.

Case report. A 58-year-old woman sought treatment for slowly progressive muscle weakness, dysphagia, and weight loss. Her medical history was unremarkable, and she did not use any myotoxic drugs. Physical examination revealed normal speech, mild facial weakness, dysphagia without aspiration, and generalized muscle weakness (Medical Research Council [MRC] score, 4) with asymmetric weakness of the forearm muscles (right, MRC 4; left, MRC 3). Muscle atrophy was most pronounced in the intercostal muscles. Creatine kinase was mildly increased (285 U/L; normal, <180 U/L). Nerve conduction studies were normal. EMG demonstrated spontaneous activity and a mixed pattern of short-duration low-amplitude and long-duration high-amplitude motor unit potentials at submaximal voluntary contractions. By EMG, forearm flexor muscles were more involved than forearm extensor muscles. Muscle biopsy from the anterior tibial muscle revealed a small number of muscle fibers surrounded by collagen, fat cells, and inflammatory infiltrates. IBM was diagnosed according to established criteria, and the patient was referred to a rehabilitation clinic.

Eight months after initial presentation, she gradually developed shortness of breath on exertion. She subsequently experienced orthopnea, especially during daytime, sleepiness, and confusion. One day she was found unconscious as a result of severe hypercapnia and hypoxemia and required intubation and mechanical ventilation. Arterial blood gas analysis after intubation showed elevated Pco2 (7.9 kPa = 806 mm H2O) and bicarbonate (33.7 mmol/L), reflecting chronic hyperventilation. Ancillary investigations showed no signs of cardiac disease or respiratory infection. Initially, nighttime apneas occurred lasting up to 45 seconds with hypercapnia (Pco2 9.2 kPa = 836 mm H2O) and elevated bicarbonate (34.8 mmol/L), after which mechanical ventilation was adjusted. Apparently, the respiratory drive in our patient was depressed during sleep. This probably resulted from bicarbonate retention and sleep deprivation caused by frequent arousals during REM sleep because of hypercapnia. Her general condition improved, and the need for daytime ventilatory support decreased. She underwent tracheotomy and thereafter required volume-regulated ventilation for 2 hours in the afternoon and at night. Two months after admission, she was discharged home on continued mechanical ventilation.

The presence of severe respiratory failure made us reconsider her diagnosis. Empirical treatment with prednisone (50 mg daily for 4 weeks) resulted in minimal increase in muscle strength. Needle conduction studies of the phrenic nerve demonstrated low amplitudes of the compound motor action potential of the diaphragm bilaterally. EMG revealed poor recruitment without spontaneous activity of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles. Muscle biopsy from the tibialis anterior showed myopathic changes with invasion of non-necrotic muscle fibers by mononuclear cellular infiltrates, basophilic rimmed vacuoles, and sarcocellular HLA-1 positivity of all muscle fibers, consistent with the diagnosis of IBM (figure). Pulmonary function testing revealed mildly impaired vital capacity (1.87 L; normal, 2.60 L) and decreased mouth pressures (maximal expiratory pressure, 3.01 kPa = 307 mm H2O; normal, 8.90 kPa; maximal inspiratory pressure, 1.90 kPa = 193 mm H2O; normal, 6.90 kPa), reflecting an extraparenchymal restrictive pattern. It was concluded that the patient had IBM with respiratory and antiphospholipid syndrome, which had resulted in primary respiratory failure.

Discussion. Respiratory failure in patients with IBM is generally believed to occur only secondary to aspiration pneumonia or coincidental pulmonary or cardiac disease. Primary respiratory failure has, to the best of our knowledge, been reported only twice in literature. One of these reported patients had a concomitant human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection. Our patient's respiratory failure resulted from hyperventilation caused by weakness of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles. Our limited awareness of this manifestation of IBM delayed its recognition.

The rarity of radicular myoclonus contrasts with the high incidence of radiculopathies, and it is possible that a genetic or other factor may contribute to its development.

From the Istituto di Neurologia (Drs. Di Lazzaro, Oliviero, Profice, Pilato, Saturno, Dileone, and Tonalì) and Istituto di Radiologia (Dr. Tartaglione), Università Cattolica, Rome, Italy; and Unidad de Neurología Funcional (Dr. Oliviero), Hospital Nacional de Parapléjicos, SESCAM, Toledo, Spain.

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Address correspondence and reprint requests to Dr. Vincenzo Di Lazzaro, Istituto di Neurologia, Università Cattolica, L.go A. Gemelli 8, 00168 Rome, Italy; e-mail: vdlazzaro@rm.unicatt.it

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References

Cerebral toxoplasmosis in a patient with common variable immunodeficiency

Martin Holtkamp, MD; Ali Fuat Ohadue, MD; Randolf Klingebiel, MD; and Christoph J. Ploner, MD

Cerebral toxoplasmosis is commonly seen as an opportunistic disease in patients with compromised cellular immunity. Thus far, purely humoral immune defects, as seen in common variable immunodeficiency (CVID), have not been described to facilitate cerebral toxoplasmosis. Here, we present a patient with intracerebral mass lesions caused by toxoplasmosis, which were apparently facilitated by a humoral immune defect with combined immunoglobulin (Ig) A, IgG, and IgM deficiency.

Case report. A 52-year-old woman subacutely developed gait difficulties, impaired upper limb coordination, and swallowing and articulation difficulties. The patient had a history of CVID, which was diagnosed in 1999, and CSF showed a pleocytosis with 108 leukocytes/μL. A 10 mg/dL increase in the leukocyte count was observed after antitoxoplasmosis treatment was started. The patient was given dexamethasone in a dosage that was tapered from 100 to 30 mg/d.

Initially treated with pyrimethamine and sulfadiazine, the patient had moderate spastic tetraparesis and severe dysarthria and dysphagia. C-reactive protein was slightly elevated to 1.1 mmol/L. Temperature, white blood cells, and differential hemogram revealed no abnormalities. Lymphocytic subpopulations were normal, except for an elevation of CD19+ B cells to 0.63/μL (normal range, 0.1 to 0.4). IgG were decreased with IgA <5 mg/dL (normal range, 70 to 400), IgG 214 mg/dL (normal, 700 to 1,600), and IgM <10 mg/dL (normal, 40 to 230). The patient tested negative for HIV-1 and -2. MRI showed bilateral hemorrhagic lesions in the basal ganglia with irregular contrast enhancement and marked perifocal edema (figure), suggestive of cerebral toxoplasmosis. CSF showed lymphocytic pleocytosis with 180 leukocytes/μL. Serologic and PCR examinations in serum and CSF were negative for neurotropic viruses of the herpes group and tuberculosis. Serologic examinations in serum and CSF were negative for Aspergillus, Candida species, cryptococcus, Borrelia burgdorferi, toxoplasmosis, and Treponema pallidum. Molecular diagnosis for these agents was not performed. There was no evidence of systemic lymphoma on whole body CT scan, immunofixation, and bone marrow examination.

Initial treatment was polypragmatic with acyclovir, ceftriaxone, and cotrimoxazole. Dexamethasone was given for marked perifocal edema. Because diagnosis was unclear, stereotactic brain biopsies were obtained from the left basal ganglia lesion. Histology revealed an inflammatory reaction with necrotic areas, and immunohistochemical staining showed pseudocysts containing Toxoplasma gondii organisms and extracellular parasites especially in necrotic areas (see figure). Treatment with pyrimethamine and sulfadiazine was initiated. Six and 14 weeks after antitoxoplasmosis treatment was started, CSF cell count was normal. The tetraparesis had resolved, and dysarthria had moderately improved; however, dysphagia was still prominent. Clinical improvement correlated with marked shrinkage of the bilateral perifocal edema, although lesions in the basal ganglia remained unchanged (see figure).

Discussion. In this patient, neuroimaging could not differentiate between lymphoma and toxoplasmosis. Serology for toxoplasmosis was negative, but antibody production was limited by the known CVID. Brain biopsy was performed and showed pseudo-
Alopecia and cutaneous atrophy after greater occipital nerve infiltration with corticosteroid

K.G. Shields, MRCP; M.J. Levy, MRCP; and P.J. Goodson, MD, PhD

Greater occipital nerve (GON) infiltration is used as a treatment for patients with primary and secondary headache disorders, including migraine and cluster headache. This procedure has several advantages, including ease of performance and a relative lack of complications. As the physiology of the trigeminocervical neurons is better understood and possible brain modulatory roles of greater occipital nerve stimulation are explored, the procedure may gain increased usage. In our experience, GON infiltration is highly efficacious for certain patients, particularly those with ten-derness over the nerve, and it remains a valuable intervention for the management of headache disorders. It is generally without side effects. Here we report two cases in which the procedure has been complicated by a previously unreported side effect of alopecia and cutaneous atrophy. These patients represent 2 of the last 100 patients we have injected for various headache indications.

Case reports. Case 1. A 27-year-old man sought treatment for a history of headaches from childhood consistent with a diagnosis of migraine with aura. He now had chronic daily headache, with frankly migrainous exacerbations twice weekly, and was consuming compound analgesic preparations daily. On examination, he had tenderness in the region of the right GON.

A nerve block was performed with 80 mg methylprednisolone acetate in 2 mL and 3 mL of 2% lidocaine, resulting in anesthesia

References


A Figure. (A) Cross-sectional MR scans at the level of the basal ganglia. (a) Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) study showing hyperintense signals within the basal ganglia bilaterally, predominantly on the left side, extending into the internal capsula and thalamus. T1-weighted unenhanced (b) and gadolinium-enhanced (c) images at the same level as in (a). Hyperintense hemorrhagic lesions are depicted within the basal ganglia and irregular contrast enhancement. (B) Neuropathologic findings from the biopsy specimens of the left basal ganglia lesion. (a) Inflammatory infiltration including histiocytes and lymphocytes (H-E, original magnification, ×400). (b) Pseudocyst within inflammation (arrow; H-E, original magnification, ×1000). (c) Giemsa-stained slide shows a pseudocyst (arrow; original magnification, ×1000). (d–f) Immunohistochemical staining for Toxoplasma gondii. Numerous extracellular organisms are present in necrotic area (d; original magnification, ×400). Inflammatory cells, an extracellular organism (arrow), and a toxoplasma pseudocyst (e; original magnification, ×400). A high-power view of this pseudocyst (f; original magnification, ×1000).
Syntelencephaly was described in 1993 as a fourth subtype of holoprosencephaly (HPE), in addition to the three classic types of alobar, semilobar, and lobar HPE. MIH consists of an abnormal midline continuity of the posterior frontal and parietal regions of the cerebral hemispheres, with separation of the basal forebrain, anterior frontal lobes, and occipital regions. Although MIH and classic HPE share a number of similarities, they are related to different embryologic mechanisms. Classic HPE is caused by a defect in the formation of the embryonic floor plate, whereas MIH is secondary to a disturbance of formation of the roof plate. The ZIC2 gene plays a critical role in differentiation of the roof plate of the developing embryo in the dorsal midline of the neural tube. In mice, decreased levels of ZIC2 result in the failure to form midline CNS structures. In humans, mutations in the ZIC2 gene have been found in ~3 to 4% of HPE cases, including individuals with MIH, confirming that MIH is a variant of HPE.

The clinical manifestations of MIH patients have been recently reported in detail and compared with classic HPE. Neurologic developmental functions were similar to the lobar subtype of HPE. MIH, confirming that MIH is a variant of HPE.4

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In particular, speech and oromotor development were delayed in all MIH cases; mild to moderate spasticity, hypotonia, and dystonia occurred in a high percentage of cases, as did seizures. Facial dysmorphisms were moderate or even mild. Severe midline craniofacial anomalies, choreoathetosis, and endocrine dysfunction were absent in MIH cases.5

Case report. A 14-year-old boy was referred to us because of muscular hypotonia and weakness. He is the first child of healthy, nonconsanguineous parents. He was born at term after an uneventful pregnancy with normal delivery. Birth weight was 2,800 g. Motor development was slightly delayed (unsupported walking acquired at age 18 months). He never had seizures. Despite the presence of a mild reading disorder, his academic skills were within the normal range.

Neurologic examination showed no facial dysmorphism (namely, no hypotelorism or hypertelorism or single central maxillary incisor), normal head circumference, mild weakness of eye closure, a slightly reduced muscular tone and trophism, rigid spine, proximal limb weakness mainly of the shoulders, and normal osteotendinous reflexes. He was able to walk independently with lordosis. Cardiac and respiratory functions were apparently normal. Endocrine functions and temperature regulation were normal.

Laboratory investigations, including creatine kinase, transaminases, and karyotype, were normal. EKG was normal. EMG (deltoid muscle) showed myogenic signs. Nerve conduction velocity was normal. Muscle biopsy of quadriceps revealed only mild myopathic changes, as increasing of the percentage of central nuclei and type I fiber predominance, without specific degenerative or inflammatory features.

IQ assessed with the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children—Revised scale was normal (total IQ, 103; performance IQ, 101; verbal IQ, 106).

Brain MRI revealed a middle interhemispheric variant of holoprosencephaly (figure).

Genetic analysis for sonic hedgehog was not performed. Results of mutational analysis for ZIC2 gene are not yet available.

Discussion. The severity of HPE correlates with the degree of neurologic impairment and developmental delay. In the most severe type (alobar), there is only a minimal developmental progress, whereas the developmental outcome is more favorable in milder forms of HPE (semilobar and lobar).5 Despite similarities with lobar HPE, MIH represents a distinct cliniconeuroanatomic subtype of HPE.6 The frequency of seizures, hypotonia, and dystonia was comparable, whereas spasticity occurred more frequently in MIH than in lobar HPE. Developmental neurologic abnormalities, including mobility, upper extremity function, and expressive language, were similar to those of lobar HPE. The degree of dysfunction of these variables has been correlated with the presence of deep gray nuclei (caudate, lentiform nuclei, and thalamus).6 Language development is poor in lobar HPE and MIH, and patients are usually able to pronounce only single words or short sentences.5,6

However, expressive language and intelligence of our case are completely normal, and his academic skills are in the normal range, except for a mild reading disability.

In conclusion, this case contributes to the further definition of the phenotype of MIH, indicating that the clinical variability of this disorder is wider than expected, also including a very mild clinical phenotype.

From the Neuromuscular Disease Unit (Drs. Biancheri and Minetti, S. Stringara and S. Bonifacino), University of Genova, and Department of Pediatric Neuroradiology (Drs. Rosset and Tortori-Donati), Istituto G. Gaslini, Genova, Italy.

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Figure. (A) Sagittal T1-weighted image. (B–D) Coronal short tau inversion recovery (STIR) images, anterior to posterior. (A) Sagittal T1-weighted image shows dysgenetic corpus callosum, with a discernible genu (G) and splenium (S) and a thin, central elongated commissural structure (white arrows) whose composition is difficult to ascertain. Anteriorly, this structure is seen to continue below and above the callosal genu (open arrow), whereas posteriorly it merges with the undersurface of the callosal splenium. (B) Coronal STIR image at the level of the callosal genu shows anterior pillars of the fornix (white arrows), merging below the genu to contribute to the commissure (open arrow). (C) Coronal STIR image at an intermediate level clearly shows a thin slings of normal-appearing cortex bridging the midline just below the callosomarginal sulcus (arrowheads); note that the cortex should never be found between the commissural plate and the callosomarginal sulcus in normal individuals. This bridging cortex represents the site of uncleavage of the two cerebral hemispheres. At this level, the commissural structure is seen to connect the hemispheric white matter of the two cerebral hemispheres. (D) Coronal STIR image at the level of the callosal splenium shows the posterior pillars of the fornix (arrows) as they converge toward the undersurface of the splenium.
References


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