Chronology of edx & radiculopathy - PROGNOSIS

Cervical; Lumbosacral; Thoracic

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HX

- Where?
- Buttocks is NOT back or hip!
- Pain is NEVER radiating (a continuous line from beginning to end)
- IT IS REFERRED To distal sites

When pain begins

- This is onset of a radiculopathy
- Pain
 - Is myotomal) referred deep = posterior shoulder; elbow; buttock; thigh & leg
 - Is scleratomal)
 - Not root specific
 - Not dermatomal ! Superficial tingling and numbness are dermatomal symptoms

history

- When pain begins
 - Nerve root is inflamed
 - Conduction is slowed and ephaptically transferred to neighboring axons: f waves; H reflex; recruitment frequency

NEEDLE EMG

- If only minimal or suspected weakness
 - Reduced recruitment frequency i.e. Ist MU will be firing faster at
 moment of 2d MU activating!

(normal is 10-12 hz)

- If substantial weakness
 - Reduced recruitment can be recognized
 - (NB note rate of firing reduced # can

"early polyphasic motor unit"

- At site of compromised nerve root, ephaptic conduction CAN occur among touching axons resulting in the needle exam recording grouped MU discharges as an – "early polyphasic"
- Colachis, Johnson et al (J. EMG.Neurophysio.1992

Earliest EDX abnormality on Conduction studies

- In S-1 "H reflex" latency will be increased on affected side when pain begins
 - Original study (Braddom & Johnson) 1 SD= 1.2 ms
 - Subsequent studies (Johnson et al)
 suggest difference of .5 ms side-to-side is a red flag. 1(one) ms is standard accepted significance for side to side difference.

F waves

- If early in course of radiculopathy there is ephaptic interaxonal activation can occur <u>at</u> <u>inflamed nerve site</u> and F waves could appear as dispersed more than normal OR the fastest will be slower! (Stalberg et al)
- Number Recorded: 8 10 (or even 20)

PROGNOSIS

- After 10 days 2 weeks stimulate nerve to weak muscle and compare CMAP AMPLITUDE with contra-lateral (normal) muscle
- NB. Difference is > 10 percent with precise location of recording electodes.

Upper limb muscles for prognosis

- C-5 mid deltoid
- C-6 infra spinatus
- C-7 triceps (long head)
- C-8 pronator quadratus

Lower limb muscles for prognosis

- L-4 V lat or ant tib
- L-5 extensor dig longus
- S-1 medial gastroc-soleus
- S-2 abd dig V pedis

prognosis

- If CMAP(after 10-14 days) is w/in 20 per cent of normal side *good prognosis*
- Colachis, Johnson E Et al Arch PM&R1993
- If <50 percent (bad relatively speaking -prognosis for weakness)
- BUT collateral innervation can compensate for a substantial degree of weakness

Step 4 – needle exam

- Number of MU's activated on maximal effort is NOT definitive for prognosis
 - blocking can occur at site of compromise
 - number of fibrillation potentials is NOT definitive for prognosis.
 - Stimulate for CMAP amplitude to get best notion of prognosis

SUMMARY - CHRONOLGY

- WHEN PAIN STARTS
 - H REFLEX IN S-1
 - "EARLY POLYPHASIC"
 - F WAVE DISPERSION
 - RECRUITMENT FREQUENCY at early weakness
 - Substantial weakness Reduced activation frequency
- 10 14 days <u>CMAP amplitude</u> = prognosis
 - Positive waves in paraspinal and proximal limb
 - muscles
- 21 + days Fibrillations in all affected muscles
- 4-5 weeks earliest MU polyphasic as a sign of axonal collateral innervation
- Large MU appear at 4-5 months after significant radiculopathy

Bottom line

Effect of pain/weakness on function!

edx? No need to WAIT!

- **EDX FOR RADICLOPATHY**
 - -NO NEED TO WAIT!
 - -Begin at onset of Pain
 - Always check for prognosis (CMAP after 10-14 days)
 - NB. If no true weakness no need for Operation
 - If true weakness present WHY operate?

Indications for EDX

 Every clinically suspected radiculopathy – cervical, thoracic and Lumbosacral!

Must have EDX before starting RX (or management in the broadest sense)!!!!!!!!

This would be evidence based!

N.B. Imaging studies DO NOT substitute for EDX they are complementary

PROGNOSIS

- 10 days 2 weeks after INSULT
- COMPARE C-MAP WITH CONTRALATERAL normal w/in 10 %
- (Assume precise electrode placement)