

Different Dx of Neuropathy

Neuronopathy

Anterior horn cell
Dorsal ganglion cell
Autonomic ganglion

Axonopathy

dying back axonopathy (fast transport)
axonal atrophy (slow transport)
giant axonal neuropathy
central distal axonopathy

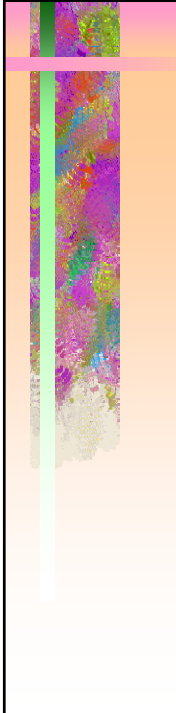
Myelinopathy

demyelinating
hypomyelinating

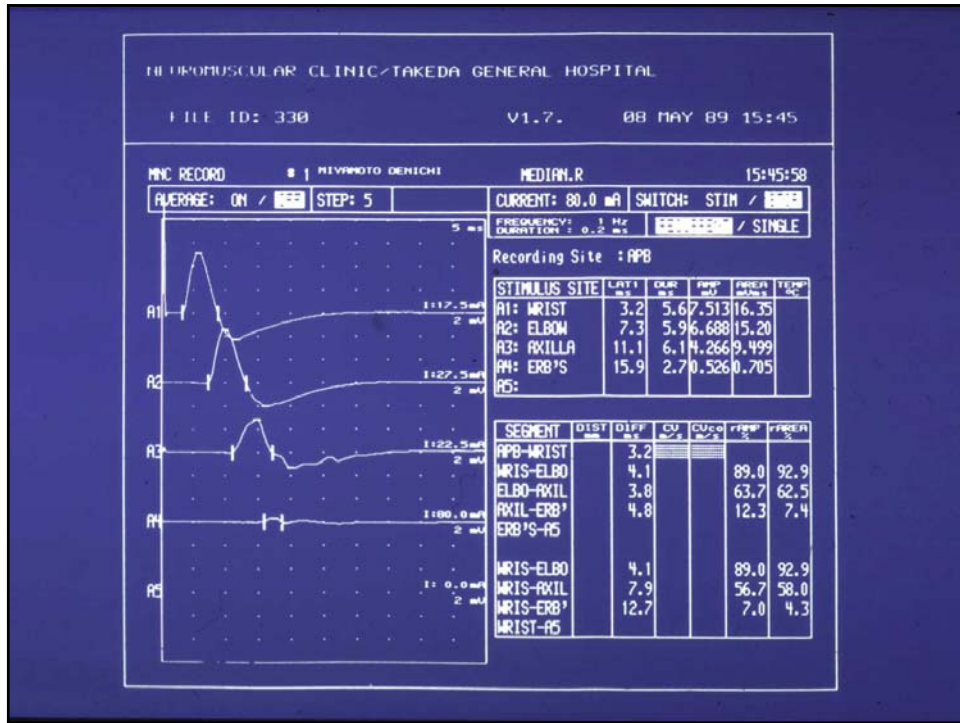
症例 49歳 男性 設計技師

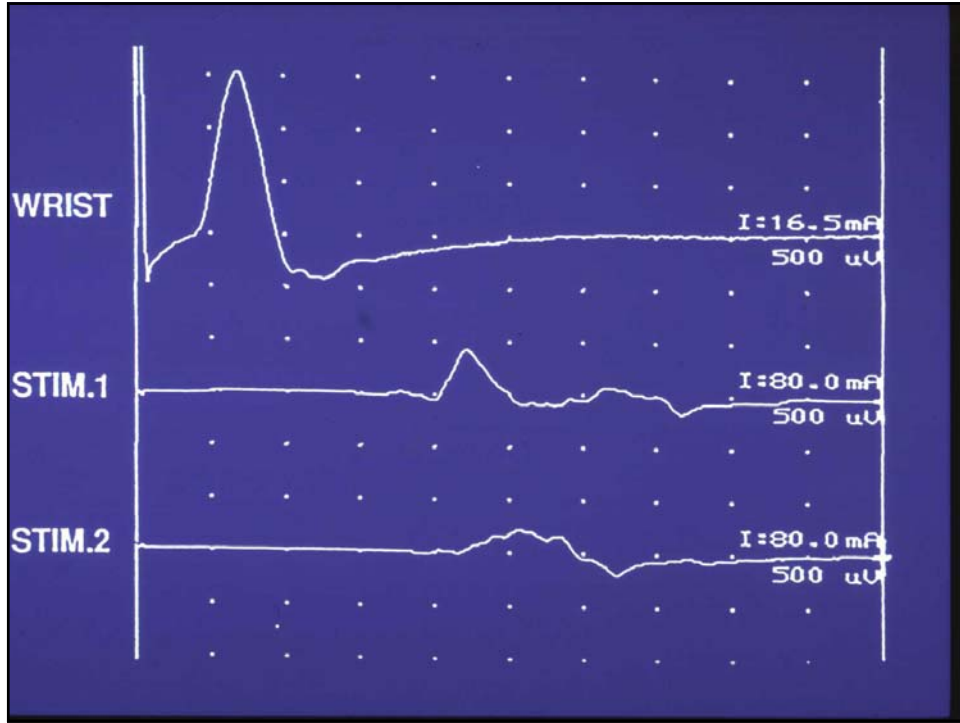
主訴：右上肢脱力

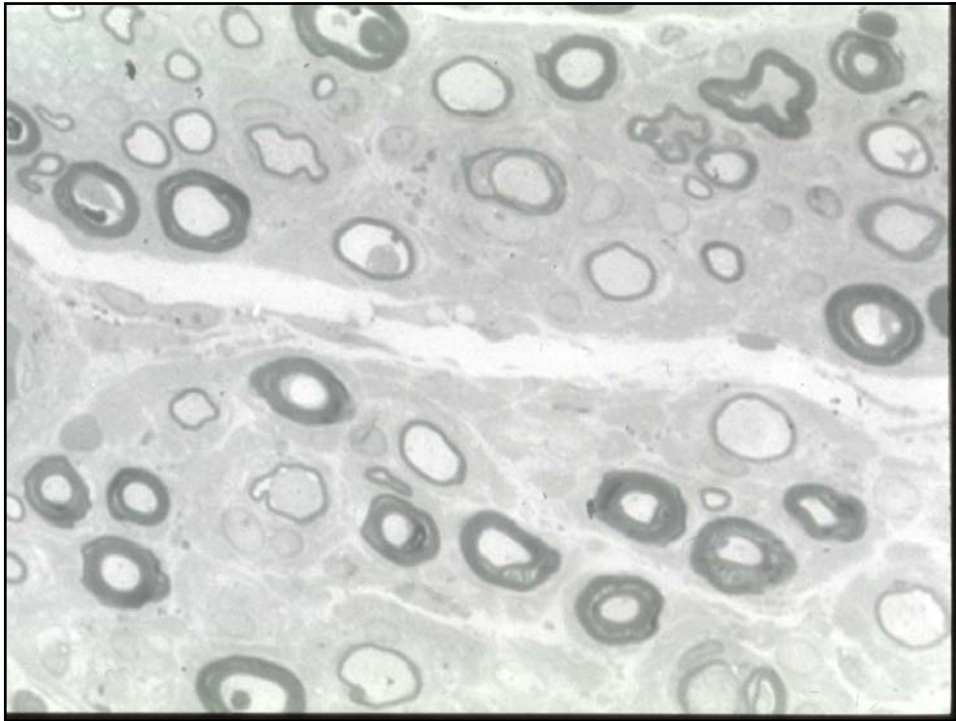
2年前より次第に右上肢の挙上困難が出現、
次第に設計のためPenを持つのも困難になって来た。
同時に、右上肢の筋萎縮も出現、
某大学病院でALSの診断を受ける。



PHYSIOLOGICAL FINDINGS			
Nerve Conduction Study			
Rt			
<u>Median</u>	wrist (d.l.)	3.4 msec	6
	wrist-elbow	51	6.2
	elbow-axilla	51	5.5
	axilla-Erb	40	0.4
<u>Ulnar</u>	wrist (d.l.)	2.9 msec	14
	wrist-b.elb	56	14
	b.elb-axilla	54	13
	axilla-Erb	not evoked	
<u>Radial</u>	b.elb (d.l.)	3.6 msec	11
	b.elb-a.elb	50	11
	a.elb-sp.groove	72	9.8
	sp.groove-Erb	48	1.6
EMG			
1+ fbs and positives			
in rt supraspinatus, deltoid and APB			
chronic partial denervation			
in rt serratus ant, deltoid, supra-/infra-spinati			
triceps, biceps, EDC, APB, 1st DIO			
Normal in paraspinal muscles			







PHYSIOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF DEMYELINATION

1. COMPLETE CONDUCTION BLOCK
2. SLOWED CONDUCTION
3. FAILURE TO TRANSMIT HIGH-FREQUENCY IMPULSES (RATE-DEPENDENT BLOCK)
4. ECTOPIC IMPULSE GENERATION
5. EPHAPTIC TRANSMISSION

Article abstract—We describe five patients with a chronic asymmetric sensorimotor neuropathy most pronounced in the upper extremities with focal involvement of individual nerves. Diagnosis was established by electrophysiologic evidence of persistent multifocal conduction block. Sural nerve biopsy in three patients showed primarily demyelinating-remyelinating changes with varying degrees of fiber loss. Two patients had acute optic neuritis, indicating that the disorder was not always restricted to the peripheral nervous system. Two patients treated with corticosteroids improved, whereas three untreated patients had static deficits or steady progression of symptoms. Chronic multifocal demyelinating neuropathy with persistent conduction block seems to be a variant of chronic acquired demyelinating polyneuropathy and may be immunologically mediated.

NEUROLOGY (Ny) 1982;32:958-64

Multifocal demyelinating neuropathy with persistent conduction block

Richard A. Lewis, Austin J. Sumner, Mark J. Brown, and Arthur K. Asbury

		CIDP
Pure Motor Manifestation	often	no
Multiple Mononeuropathy	yes	no
Frequent Remission/Exacerbation	no	yes
Generalized Areflexia	no	yes
CSF Protein Level	often normal	elevated
Favored Site of Conduction Block	brachial plexus	common entrapment sites, roots
Elevated Anti-GM1 Ab	frequent	rare
Treatment	Cyclophosphamide Azathioprim Immunoglobulin	Steroids Plasma Exchange

HISTORY

A 21 year old white male, known asthmatic, developed purpura on palms and soles 4 days PTA followed, 2 days later, by lower limb weakness and loss of balance. Hx of respiratory infection and diarrhea.

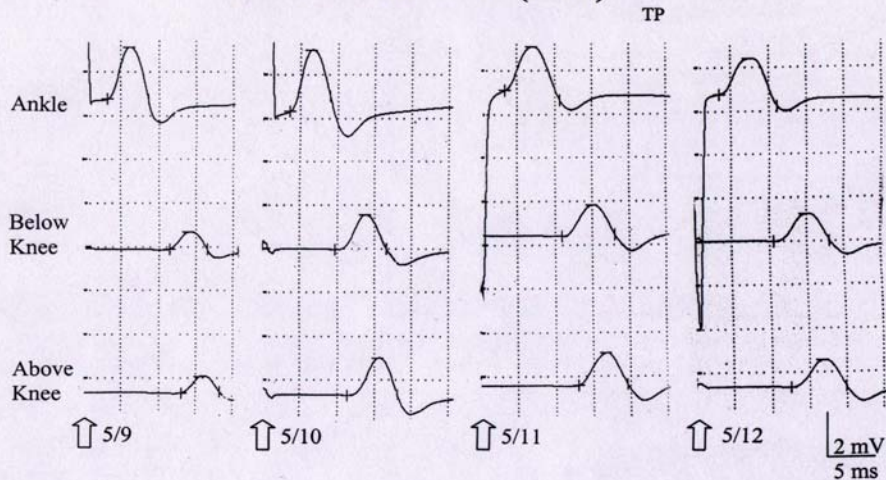
Physical Exam Day 1

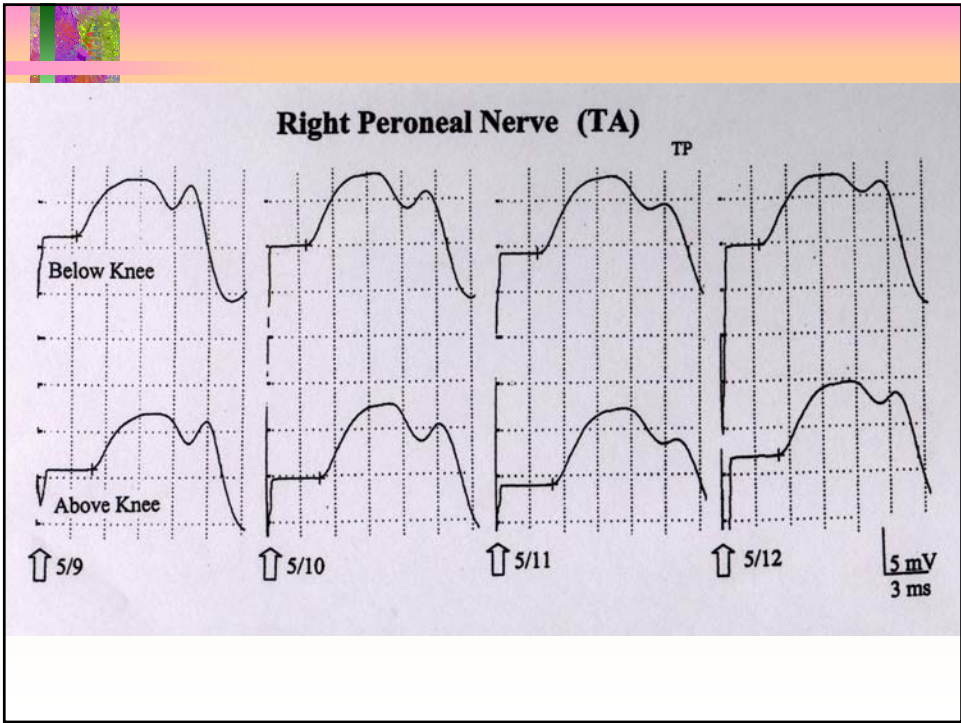
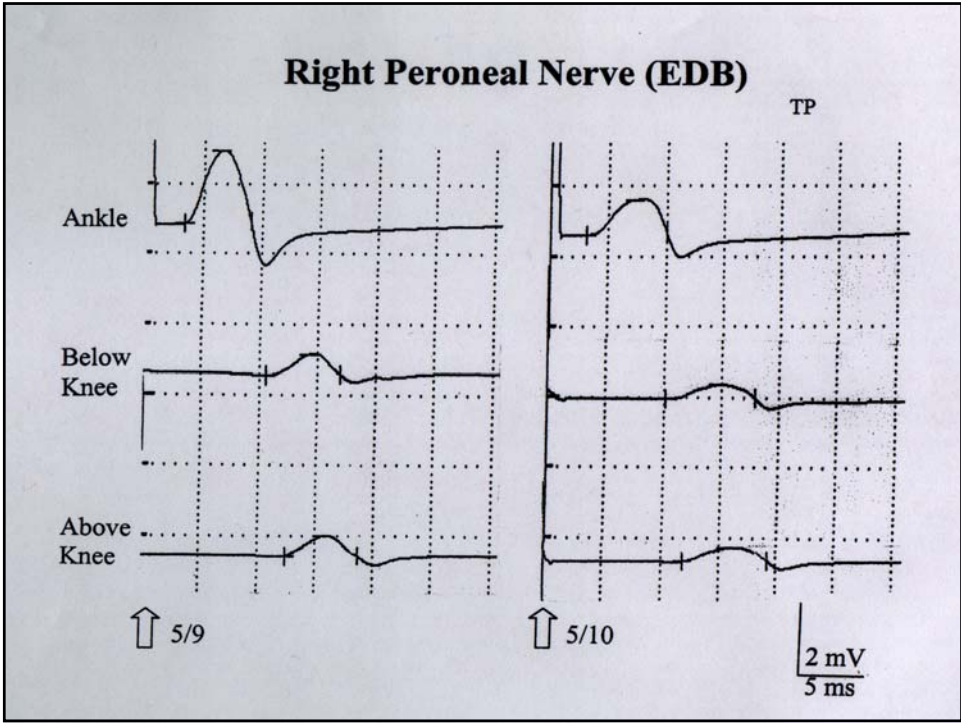
- Purpura/petechiae palms and dorsal aspects of feet
- Grips right 3/5, left 3-4/5
- Plantar Flexion right 4/5, left 5/5
- Reflex - knee 0/2, ankle 0/2
- Unable to toe walk

Physical Exam Day 2

- Unable to stand unassisted
- Unable to lean forward or backward
- Unable to adduct right eye
- Loss of strength trunk and deltoid
- Loss of reflex left upper limb

Left Peroneal Nerve (EDB)





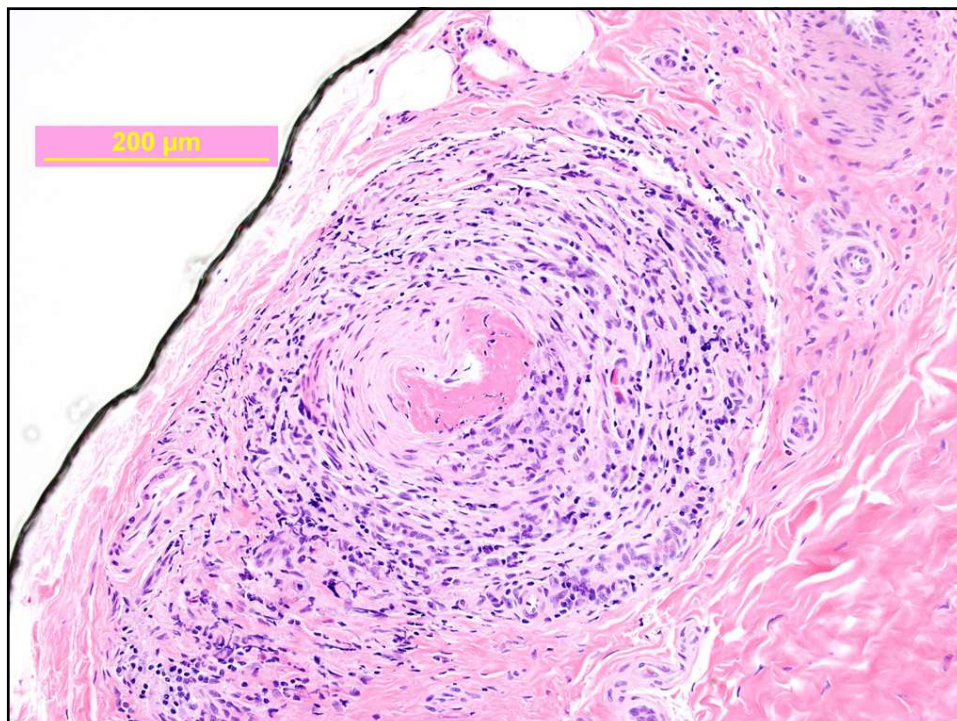
MRI

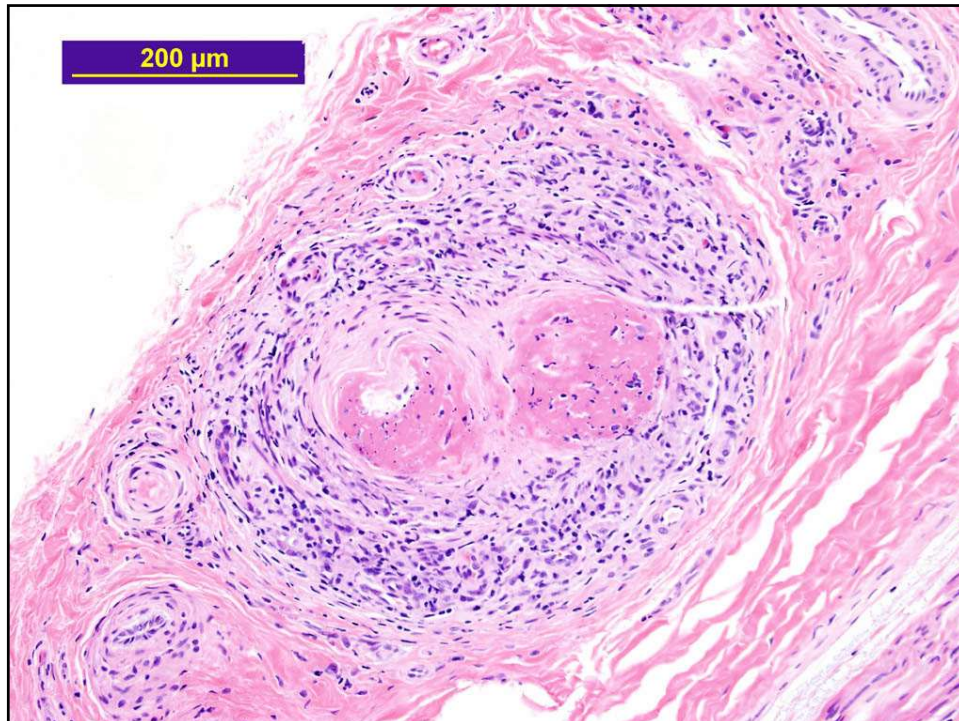
Multiple variable sized nonenhancing areas of T2 and FLAIR hyperintensity scattered in both cerebral and cerebellar hemispheres and pons, consistent with acute infarcts.



Differential Diagnosis

- Guillain Barré Syndrome
- Mononeuritis multiplex
- Churg Strauss vasculitis
- Multiple ischemic infarcts





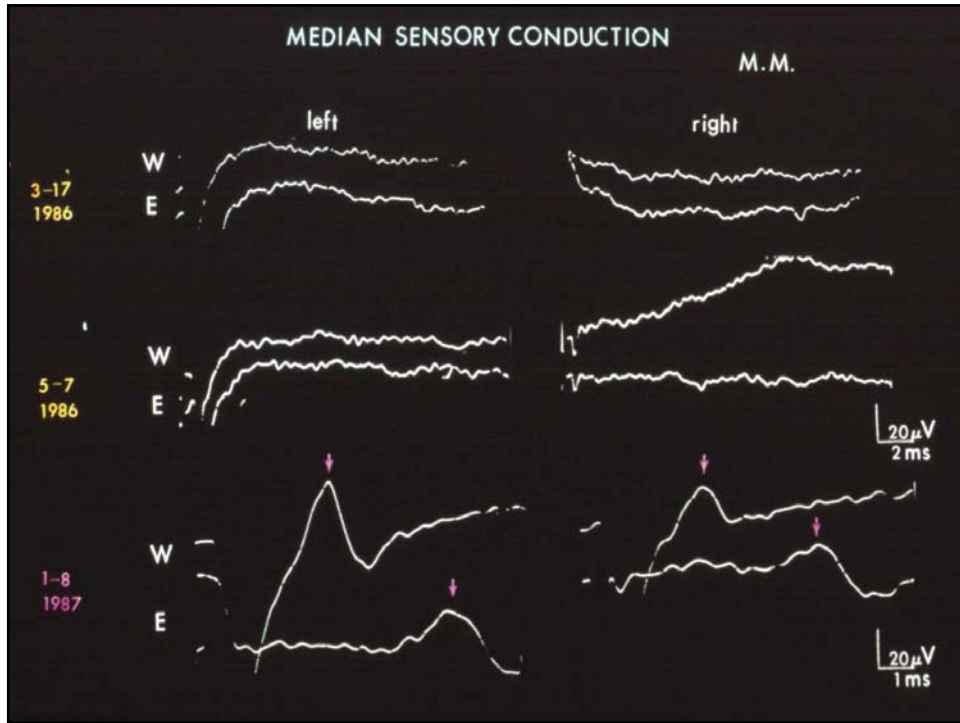
A 2½ YEAR OLD BOY
WANDERED OUT OF THE MOBILE
HOME INTO A CORN FIELD ON
A FRIGID WINTER NIGHT IN
IOWA.

WHEN FOUND 2½ HOURS
LATER AT 5:30 AM, HIS
PAJAMAS WERE FROZEN TO
HIS BODY AND ICE HAD BEGUN
TO FORM AROUND HIS FACE.

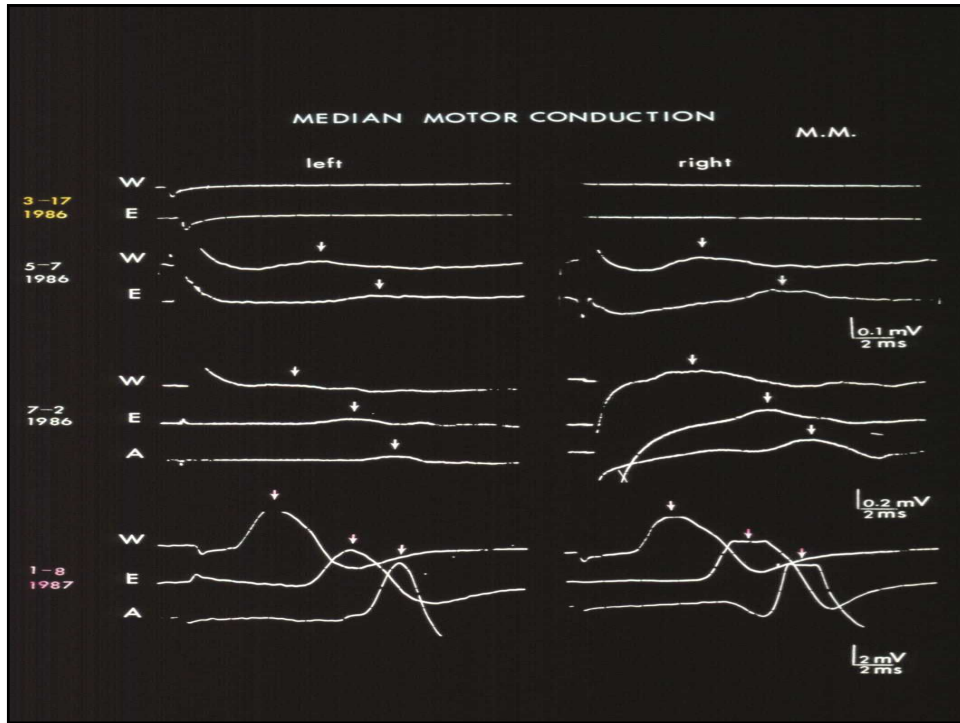
HE HAD NEITHER PULSE
NOR RESPIRATION WITH RECTAL
TEMPERATURE OF 32.2°C.
RESUSCITATION RESULTED IN
RETURN OF SPONTANEOUS
RESPIRATION AND PERIPHERAL
PULSES AT 8:00 AM.

DESPITE GENERALIZED SEIZURES, HIS GENERAL CONDITION IMPROVED OVER THE NEXT FEW DAYS. HOWEVER, HE COULD NOT STAND, RAISE HIS ARM OR HOLD OBJECTS IN HIS HANDS. HE HAD HYPOTONIA AND HYPOREFLEXIA.

LMS	AMP (μ V)	TL (ms)	SNCV (m/s)
MARCH	0		
MAY	0		
JULY	0		
JAN.	40	2.5	40



LMM	AMP (mV)	TL (ms)	MNCV (m/s)
MARCH	0		
MAY	0.1	4.6	30
JULY	0.1	3.9	31
JAN.	4.0	3.3	34



LTM	AMP (mV)	TL (ms)	MNCV (m/s)
MARCH	0		
MAY	0		
JAN.	5.0	3.5	31

