

Monomelic Amyotrophy 9

- Abstract -

Monomelic Amyotrophy - Report of Nine Cases -

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We reviewed the clinical, electrophysiological, and radiological findings in 9 patients with monomelic amyotrophy. Monomelic amyotrophy is a rare form of motor neuron disease usually presenting as painless asymmetric weakness and atrophy in the distal upper extremities of young males. Most cases are sporadic. Symptoms and signs often progress for several years before spontaneously arrested. Laboratory testing is frequently normal or nonspecific except for electrophysiological studies. The results of electrophysiological, radiological, and the muscle biopsy findings suggest chronic anterior horn cell disease. Although the prevalence of this disease is still unknown, the importance of recognition is being emphasized because of its common occurrence in our country and the benign course and good prognosis.

Key Words : Monomelic amyotrophy, Motor neuron disease

Monomelic amyotrophy

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, 4)

, 5)

(cold paresis) (tremor) , 6)

(Table 1).¹

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1) 15~25

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, 3) 가

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Table 1. Distinctive Features of Monomelic Amyotrophy

1. Young age group-onset between 15 and 25 years
2. Marked male preponderance
3. Absence of a family history or antecedent factors
4. Pure motor affection confined to the upper limbs with distal onset and slow progression
5. Initial unilateral involvement with later bilateral asymmetrical affection
6. Unilateral or bilateral tremor
7. Clinical features of denervation including fasciculation
8. Slow evolution of the disease with delayed spontaneous arrest
9. Lack of involvement of cranial nerves, lower limbs, sphincters, pyramidal tracts, sensory systems and cerebellar pathways
10. EMG evidence strongly suggestive of an initially progressive neuronal disorder with later arrest

Adapted from Peiris JB, Seneviratne KN, Wickremasinghe HR, Gunatilake SB, Gamage R: Non familial juvenile distal spinal muscular atrophy of upper extremity.

J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1989; 52: 314-319

1995 1 1999 9 50% F 가 가 가 (Case 4). 가 (reduced recruitment pattern) 9 2 22.9 16 33 1 3 가 (Case 2), 7 6 (Case 6, Table 3). 가 9 가 2 3. 9 6 5 6-7 1 4 (cold paresis) 2-3 (Fig. 1). 가 3 (tremor) 가 6 (Table 2).

2. Monomelic amyotrophy

Gourie¹⁻⁴⁵

Table 2. Clinical Features in 9 Cases of Monomelic Amyotrophy

Cases	Sex	Age at examination	Age at onset	Duration of progression(years)	Side involved	Claw hand deformity	Tremor	Cold paresis	DTR ⁴	Pathologic reflexes
1	M	23	21	1	B.U.E(Rt>Lt) ¹	+	+	-	D	-
2	M	21	19	2	B.U.E(Rt>Lt)	+	-	-	N	-
3	M	16	15	1	R.U.E ²	+	+	-	N	-
4	M	33	31	3	L.U.E ³	-	-	+	N	-
5	M	30	29	1	R.U.E	+	-	-	N	-
6	M	19	17	2	R.U.E	-	-	-	N	-
7	M	19	18	1	R.U.E	-	+	-	D	-
8	M	23	21	2	L.U.E	-	-	-	D	-
9	M	22	21	2	R.U.E	-	+	-	N	-

1. B.U.E(Rt>Lt): Bilateral upper extremity(right side more involved than left)
2. R.U.E: Right upper extremity
3. L.U.E: Left upper extremity
4. DTR: Deep tendon reflex(D, decreased; N, normal)

Table 3. Needle Electromyographic Findings in 3 Cases of Monomelic Amyotrophy

Muscles ⁴	Case 2						Case 4						Case 6					
	Right			Left			Right			Left			Right			Left		
	ASA ¹	MUAP ²	RP ³	ASA	MUAP	RP	ASA	MUAP	RP	ASA	MUAP	RP	ASA	MUAP	RP	ASA	MUAP	RP
APB	+	CD		+	CD	N	0	CD	N	0	CD	N	+++	CD	N	+	CD	N
ADQ	+	CD		++	CD	N	0	CD	N	0	CD	N	++	CD		++	CD	
FDI	++	CD		+	CD	N	0	N	N	0	CD	N	+++	CD		++	CD	
FCR	0	CD	N	0	N		0	N	N	0	CD	N	0	N	N			
FCU	0	CD	N										+	CD	N			
ECR	0	N	N				0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N			
BB	0	N	N				0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N			
TB	0	N	N				0	N	N									
Deltoid	0	N	N				0	N	N									
C-PSM	0						0						0					
TA	0	N	N				0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N			
EDB	0	N	N				0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N			

1. ASA: Abnormal spontaneous activity(0, absent; +, rare; ++, moderate; +++, profuse)
2. MUAP: Motor unit action potential(N, normal; CD, chronic denervation change, i.e., long duration, high amplitude and increased polyphasia)
3. RP: Recruitment pattern(N, full; , mild reduction; , moderate reduction; , discrete activity)
4. Muscles: APB(Abductor pollicis brevis), ADQ(Abductor digiti quinti), FDI(First dorsal interosseous), FCR(Flexor carpi radialis), FCU(Flexor carpi ulnaris), ECR(Extensor carpi radialis), BB(Biceps brachii), TB(Triceps brachii), C-PSM(cervical paraspinal muscle), TA(Tibialis anterior), EDB(Extensor digitorum brevis)

11%, Kim⁶ 13.2% 10~20 30
 . 1959 Hirayama , 2~3
 12 가 가 .^{5,7}

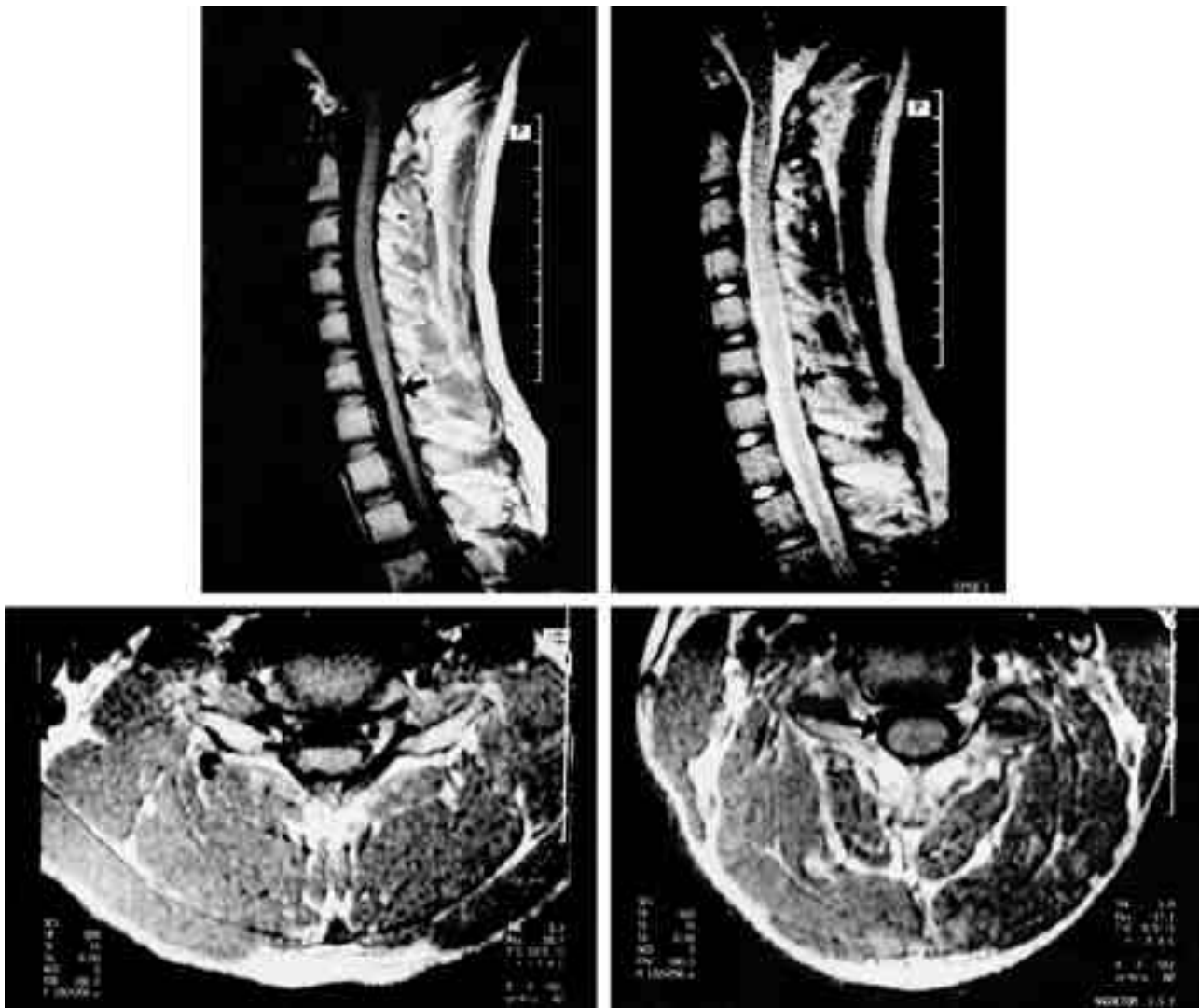


Fig. 1. Cervical spine MRI findings in 16 year-old male (case 6). The sagittal T1, T2-weighted images (upper): showing the segmental cord atrophy (arrow) in the C6-C7 vertebral level. The axial T1-weighted images: showing the segmental cord atrophy in same region (left lower) compared to C2-C3 vertebral level (right lower).

Sobue⁸ 5 가 , 가 2 , 가 7 , 가 3 , Sobue⁸ 71 1 가 가 (tremor) , Kim⁶ 57.1%, Singh⁷ 79.2% 4 (44.4%) , Van Gent⁹ 9 , Hiramama² 38 가 Hiramama (cold paresis) , Amir¹¹ , Prabhaker¹² , Prabhaker¹² 5,7 가 가 12 65%, Gourie⁵ 30% 가 가 가 가

monomelic amyotrophy

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, spinal muscular atrophy, Kugelberg-Welander disease, Madras-pattern motor neuron disease, chronic neurogenic quadriceps amyotrophy, chronic focal polymyositis, late progression of poliomyelitis, postradiation plexopathy

monomelic amyotrophy

.5.8
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collateral sprouting 가

Monomelic amyotrophy

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monomelic amyotrophy

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, 30~90%
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 15 4 , Sobue 34 30 , Kim
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