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- Abstract -

Estimation of Normal H-Reflex in Flexor Carpi Radialis Using Meta-analysis**Kyoung-Moo Lee, M.D., Eun-Hee Park, M.D.***Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Chungbuk National University*

Objective : H-reflex is noted in the flexor carpi radialis muscle of the upper limb and can be used in the diagnosis of C6 and C7 radiculopathies. Despite a number of normative studies of FCR H-reflex, each laboratory have one's own test method and normative database. Obvious difficulties arise in attempting to compare data from one laboratory to another. there is a need to established a standardized test method with normal references. We initiated this study to overcome these difficulties.

Method : We searched through 18 sources, which had been previously published from 1975 to 1999, concerning FCR H-reflex. The search provided a common test method using all 18 sources and side to side difference (latency, amplitude) and obtained a normal reference value of latency through the meta-analysis technique by researching 7 sources stated normal reference values.

Results : 1) The most common test method on surface recording technique used active surface electrode which was applied to over about one-third of the distance between the medial epicondyle and the radial styloid. the stimulation site was median nerve on cubital fossa. the stimulation duration was 0.5 ~ 1.0 msec. the stimulation frequency was 0.2 pps.

2) From a meta-analysis of data on 3 domestic articles, estimated latency which were examined at forearm 1/3 site was 13.9 ± 1.9 msec and from a meta-analysis of data on 4 articles outside the country, estimated latency which were examined at forearm 1/3 site was 15.7 ± 1.4 msec.

Conclusion : We present most common test method and the standard reference value through meta-analysis. This values is helpful to increase accuracy for diagnosing C6 and C7 radiculopathies.

Key Words : Meta-analysis, Flexor carpi radialis H-reflex, Normative data

, H-

1

H- Hoffman (1918)
, 1950 Magladery (1950)²

^{3,4},

carpi radialis muscle)

(flexor

⁵.

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(1996) 가
 7 , 6, 7
 , Kim (1994)
 가 , 가
 가 ,
 1.
 H- 가
 가 (Pub Med)
 6, 7 “ flexor carpi radialis H-reflex ” “ flexor carpi radialis H-reflex and normotive data ”
 6. 1 flexor carpi radialis H-reflex and reference ”
 H- 2
 H-
 2
 18 1975
 1999 H-
 4 , 14
 (Table 1).

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Subjects Including Studies

No. of study	Author	Year of publication	No. of reference	No. of subjects	Age
1		1989	8	40	21 ~ 50
2		1994	9	20	M:34.7
3		1996	6	60	19 ~ 63
4		1998	10	50	16 ~ 76
5	Jabre	1981	11	39	15 ~ 56
6	Miller	1995	12	50	22 ~ 54
7	Sabbahi	1990	13	50	20 ~ 50
8	Sabbahi	1999	14	22	39 ± 9
9	Tarkka	1987	15	10	M:22
10	Deschuytere	1976	16	50	18 ~ 64
11	Deschuytere	1975	17	20	-
12	Baldissera	1983	18	8	24 ~ 44
13	Ongerboer	1984	19	52	20 ~ 85
14	Schimsheimer	1985	20	143	20 ~ 86
15	Schimsheimer	1987	21	80	14 ~ 83
16	Panizza	1989	22	6	23 ~ 50
17	Burke	1989	23	10	-
18	White	1991	24	25	21 ~ 64

가

가

가

3

가

13

)

3

3

$$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{0.9973 \sum n_i} \sum \left[n_i \int_{\mu_1 - 3s_i}^{\mu_1 + 3s_i} x f_i(x) dx \right]$$

120

4

124

$$\sigma_2^2 = \frac{1}{0.9973 \sum (n_i - 1)} \sum \left[(n_i - 1) \int_{\mu_1 - 3s_i}^{\mu_1 + 3s_i} (x - \bar{x})^2 f_i(x) dx \right]$$

(

)

4

2

77

4

, $f_i(x)$

281

2.

1)

$$\frac{1}{S\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2S^2}}$$

, sweep , gain

2)

Kim (1994)

1.

1)

3

가 8 (44%),

가 8 (44%)

가

가

가 가

4

가 2

(Table 2, 4).

2)

가 11 (61%) 가

7 (39%)

(Table 2, 4).

$$\mu_i = \frac{n_i \cdot \bar{x}_i}{n_i}$$

$$s_i^2 = \frac{(n_i - 1) s_i^2}{(n_i - 1)}$$

3)

11 (61%) 가

가 4 (22%)

u_i, n_i, x_i, s_i

, i

, i

3

1/3

, i

. 가

가 5 cm

가 1 (Table 2, 4).

4)	0.5 pps 가 (Table 3, 4).	15 0.2 pps가 8 (44%)	14 (44%)	(Table 3, 4).
5)	za (1989) ²⁵ msec 7 (39%) 가 1 (Table 3, 4).	15 0.5 msec , 0.5 ~ 1.0 msec	Paniz 0.5 ~ 1.0 (1995) ²	6 42% ~ 100% 42% 92% , 74% 100% Miller (1989) ⁰ (Table 5).
6) Filter	Low filter High filter (Table 3, 4).	1 ~ 100 Hz 500 ~ 10,000 Hz	3.	
7) Sweep	5 msec (Table 3, 4).	4 (Table 3, 4).	(1994) ⁹ 가 1.0 msec	(1996) ⁸ 0.54 msec 5 1.62 msec 5 4
8) (Gain)	4 2 (50%) 1 mV			3

Table 2. Electrode Setting and Stimulation Site Differences Among Collected Archives

No. of study	Electrode type	Electrode position	Stimulation site
1	surface	forearm 1/3	cubital fossa
2	surface	forearm 1/3	cubital fossa
3	surface	forearm 1/3	cubital fossa
4	surface	forearm 1/3	cubital fossa
5	surface	forearm 1/3	cubital fossa
6	surface	forearm 1/3	cubital fossa
7	surface	forearm 1/4	3FB proximal to medial epicondyle
8	surface	forearm 1/4	medial 1/3 of proximal arm above cubital fossa
9	surface	forearm 1/3	5cm above cubital fossa
10	coaxial needle	-	cubital fossa
11	needle	-	-
12	surface/needle	-	-
13	coaxial needle	-	cubital fossa
14	needle	-	cubital fossa
15	coaxial needle	-	cubital fossa
16	coaxial needle	-	cubital fossa
17	-	-	-
18	surface	forearm 1/3	-

forearm: between the medial epicondyle and radial styloid

FB: finger breath

Table 3. Characteristics of Filtering and Stimulation Method Among Collected Archives

No. of study	Stimulation duration(msec)	Stimulation frequency(pps)	Sweep speed (msec/division)	Gain (mV/division)	Filter(Hz)
1	-	0.5	5	1	-
2	0.5	0.2	5	1	-
3	0.5	0.2	-	0.2 ~ 0.5	1 ~ 10000
4	0.5	0.2	5	0.5 ~ 5	3 ~ 30000
5	0.5 ~ 1.0	<0.5	5	-	-
6	1.0	<0.3	-	-	2 ~ 10000
7	1.0	0.2	-	-	1 ~ 10000
8	0.5	0.2	-	-	10 ~ 1000
9	1.0	1/8 ~ 10seconds	-	-	-
10	1.0	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	0.5	-	-	-
13	0.5	0.2	-	-	-
14	0.5	0.2	-	-	-
15	0.5	0.2	-	-	-
16	1.0	1/6seconds	-	-	100-2000
17	1.0	0.1 ~ 4	-	-	-
18	1.0	-	-	-	arly: 1.6 ~ 16000 late: 2 ~ 5000

Table 4. The Order Frequency in the Use of a Examination Method in Collected Archives

Electrode	
Type	surface(61%)/needle(39%)
Position	forearm 1/3(44%)/not presented(44%)
Stimulation site	cubital fossa(61%)/not presented(22%)
Stimulation duration	0.5 ~ 1.0msec(100%)
Stimulation frequency	<0.5pps(93%)
Sweep speed/Gain	5msec/division(100%)/1mV/division(50%)
Filter	low filter: 1 ~ 100Hz high filter: 500 ~ 10,000Hz

Table 5. Flexor Carpi Radialis H-reflex Prevalence Among Collected Archives

	No. of reference	Resting(%)	Facilitation(%)
(1989)	8	100	-
(1996)	6	100	-
Jabre(1981)	11	90	-
Sabbahi(1990)	13	90	-
Miller(1995)	12	42	92
(1989)	10	74	100

가 0.5~1.0 msec

H- H- filter 1~100 Hz Low High fil-
ter 500~10,000 Hz

6
H 42% 100%

가 92% 100%
가 . Burke (1989)⁷
256 sweeps
(background activity)

, Kim (1994)⁷ H-

, M H

6 Miller
(1995)² 42% , (1989)¹⁰ 74%
4 90%

가 가 가

70 80 Kim (1994)⁷

가

3
가 , 2 Sabbahi (1990,
1998)^{12,13} 4

4 가 가
가 가
1 90%

3 가

3
가 , 2 Sabbahi (1990,
1998)^{12,13} 3

가 가 H- 가

0.1~4 pps
1 0.5 pps 0.5 가
pps H- 가 26,27
0.2 pps가 msec, 18.5 msec
15 H 가
Panizza (1989)⁸⁵ 가
M 가 가 H- 가 6.8.12

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