

Usefulness of Electrophysiological Tests in Movement Disorders

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- Abstract -

In clinical neurology various different electrophysiological tests are widely used to demonstrate the unsuspected malfunctioning in the nervous system and to monitor over time the clinical status of patients. In addition clinical neurologists and neurosurgeons take advantage of the intraoperative monitorings to increase the quality of neurosurgical operations in the posterior fossa, in the spinal cord, or in visual pathways.

In the field of movement disorders, electrophysiological tests provide neurologists with making accurate differential diagnoses with useful therapeutic strategies as well as with investigating the pathophysiological mechanisms. By using the electromyographic tests it could be possible for us to evaluate the types of blepharospasm, the extent of hemifacial spasm, the level of myoclonus, and the prime muscles of torticollis etc. Sometimes the myographic guidance may be critical for choosing the exact injecting site of botulinum toxin. These several decades various electroencephalographic and evoked potential tests has been utilized in the electrophysiological laboratories to understand the basic pathophysiology of myoclonus, spasticity and other central motor dysfunctions. It could be one of the breakthroughs in the area of behavioral neurology that the brain function can be mapped by the spontaneous or evoked electrical activities of nervous system since the movement related potentials (MRPs) had been studies for several decades.

Various reflex tests such as masseter reflex, blink reflex, click evoked vestibulocollic reflex, facial reflex, stretch reflex, flexor reflex, H-reflex, H-reflex recovery curve, vestibular inhibition of H-reflex, reciprocal inhibition, recurrent or Renshaw reflex, Ib inhibition, cutaneous reflex have been also used to understand normal or abnormal physiology in movement disorders. Polysomnography, posturography and gait studies are also applied in clinical neurology in association with with movement disorders which are useful in deciding the treatment regimen.

Key Words : Electrophysiological tests, Movement disorders, Movement related potentials

30 msec

가 가

가

가

가

Aramideh (1994)

가

5가

2. 1)

, 2)

, 3)

, 4)

가

5)

가

1.

5가

(blepharospasm)

가

가

EMG

(force)

가

1)

가

가

가

(con-

tracture)

가

high-

4.

pass filter 30 100 Hz
200 1000 msec

“tonic”

B1 T1

(T1)- (B2)

(B1)-
(triphasic)

B1-T1-B2

“ballistic”

(1994) Britton ballistic movement 가

7. Tics 50 200 msec , "ballistic" "tonic"

5. Huntington's disease 가

Huntington's disease 가

B1-T1-B2가

dyskinesia

"tonic" ballism

2)

가

가

Cantello (1996)

(relaxed)

(area)

recruitment order

8.

firing

10

가

50 msec

superim-

position index(SI)

synaptic input

50 300 msec

Eardley (1989)

MSA

Onuf's

"ballistic"

"tonic"

asterixis

pauses가

MSA

9

(1996)

10

(1991)

myokymia

myokymia

(semirhythmic)

11

264.7 msec , 364.2 msec , SP2가 , SP1 , SP1 , SP2

^{12,13} : SP SP2

, turn/amplitude analysis(TAA) 2) (Blink reflex)

¹⁴ 2. (reflex) 가 habituation 가 가

click-evoked vestibulocollic reflex, H , ¹⁵ interneurons 가

synaptic network

1) (masseter reflexes) 0.2Hz, 0.5Hz, 1 Hz 8 가

: , 4 5 “habituation index” 100

Renshaw cells recurrent inhibition msec 2 sec shock

(jaw jerk), (masseter inhibitory reflex, exteroceptive supression) ¹⁶ : R2

2 3 tuation on-off fluctuation on period R2 R2가

silent period(SP1) oromandibular dystonia

silent period(SP2) . Sp1 oligosynaptic pontine circuit , SP2 R2 가

polysynaptic pontomedullary circuit inhibitory interneurons 가 R1

EMG 가 SP1 R2가

SP2 recovery curve 가

jerk) 가 (jaw L-dopa (1993)¹⁷

90% 가

R1, R2 가
 R/D (R1 가
 CMAP) 가
 R1 가
 ectopic excitation ephatic transmission, Valls-sole (1997)²²
 impulse lateral spread가 mentalis
 . Huntington 's disease R1 mentalis PSP
 R2 가 R1
 R2 가 가 chorea
 . polysynaptic networks 5) (Stretch reflexes)
 (1997)¹⁸ :
 가 (M1) tendon jerk
 R2 가 (M2)
 3) M2 . M2
 (Click - evoked vestibulocollic reflex)
 :
 Colebatch (1994)⁹ ,
 95 100 dB clicks
 3 가 SCM
 가
 SCM , Cole-
 batch (1994)⁹ "p13-n23" . torque motor
 : Colebatch (1995)²⁰ , torque motor mechanical
 , 26 17 perturbation
 가 2.0 newtonmeters
 (sternocleidomastoid) . Colebatch
 (1995)²⁰ 5
 flexor carpi radialis
 20 40
 (1997)²¹ . perturbation 30 msec M1
 , 55 65 msec M2가 . M2
 4) (other facial reflexes) . M2
 Supraorbital nerve
 가 : M2
 R2 , R2 가
 R2 M2가

Huntington's disease M2가

6) (Flexor reflexes) Babinski 가 (tibialis anterior) 0.1 msec 500 Hz 가 60 23. Roby-Brami (1987)²⁴ 1 msec 300 Hz 30 msec 1 70 Hz 40 msec 50 60 msec 110 msec 400 msec 가 가 110 msec 130 msec 400 msec . Roby Brami (1987)²⁴ spinal stepping generator Babinski 24 . (tibialis anterior) (gastrocnemius)

7) H (H - reflex) H 1973 Descemed가 H H_{max}/M_{max} (ratio): H H_{max}/M_{max} H 가 H_{max}/M_{max} pool H_{max}/M_{max} 50%

가 (1991) Bour H/M = H/M + 0.008*(- 30) " (r=0.61, p <0.001) (spasticity) (rigidity) H_{max}/M_{max} 가 가 H_{max}/M_{max} 가 80% 가 H_{max}/M- 가 25. H reflex recovery curve : H reflex recovery curve 가 H 가 가 Panizza (1990)²⁶ 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.075, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 80, 9.0, 10 10 H reflex recovery curve가 H reflex recovery curve 30msec 75 msec 200 msec 300 900 msec 4 5 H 100% 가 , 200 msec long-loop cutaneous afferents 300 msec 900 msec secondary endings Vibratory inhibition of H reflex : H H excur- sion 1 mm 100 Hz

가
 H
 la
 가
 H
 (vibratory index)
 , 20
 70% , 40 60% , 60
 40% H
 (spasticity)
 Ongerboer (1989)²⁸ vibrato- ry index가 spasticity
 stiffman syndrome
 rigidity
 (1990)²⁹ H/M , F/M
 H F/M
 H/M
 F/M 가 H/M
 8) (Reciprocal inhibition)
 :
 가 H-
 가
 (phases)
 la la
 (dyssynaptic inhibition)
 . 10 msec
 , 75 100msec
 lb

가
 la
 가 가
 , 30
 la
 가
 Chen (1995)³¹ writer's cramp가
 가
 writer's cramp가
 9) Renshaw (Recurrent or Renshaw inhibition)
 : Reshaw cells
 , - , la inhibitory interneurons
 , la inhibitory interneuron . Renshaw cells
 Reshaw cells
 32
 Reshaw inhibition
 Pierrot-Deseilligny Bussel(1975)³³
 S1 SM
 가 가 H
 S1 가 ,
 M SM 가
 S1 H (H1) -
 가 가 SM volley
 , SM
 H (H')
 S1 H1
 가 volley Renshaw cells

SM H ' 가
 , Renshaw cells H1 80 cm 가
 :
 Renshaw inhibition 가 4
 Renshaw inhibition 0.2 milliseconds 1Hz
 가 Renshaw 가 tendon & belly method
 inhibition 2.0 Hz 10 KHz
 10) Ib (Ib inhibition) impedance 1,000
 : Golgi tendon organ Ib 5,000 sampling period
 200ms 가 10%
 가 1
 Ib inhibition ³⁴. Gas- trocnemius medial head soleus 256
 H , Ib inhibition
 . Pierrot-Deseilligny (1975)³⁵ gas- trocnemius Ia 가 (soleus) 가
 Ib 가 (soleus) H 가
 , Ib 가 가
 . H conditioning test interval 2 (E1) H
 msec 6 msec 가
 . 10 msec 가
 15% ³⁴. (E2)
 : Ib inhibition 가 E2
 facilitation
 Ib inhibition
 facilitation ³⁷. E2 LLRII ,
 . PSP Ib inhibition 가 (I1) 40.3 ms
 Ib interneurons 21.9 ms -
 19.6 msec 가
 rons Ib interneu- ³⁶. E1-I1-
 E2 , 10% E1
 11) (Cutaneous reflexes) E1-I1-E2 I1-E2
 : E1-I1
 가 , Fuhr
 Friedli(1981)³⁸ 가 가
³⁸.
 " LE1 = 6.51
 + 0.501 x ; LI1 = 13.3 + 0.557 x ;
 LE2 = 23.1 + 0.632 x "

100 cm 가
 : (dorsal column), 50%
 , 1 3 / 100 200 epoch
 LLR LLRII
 , LLRI LLRIII 1/3
 SLR 28.6 + 22.4
 가 msec, LLRI 40.7 + 2.4 msec, LLRII 50.3 +
 3.0 msec, LLRIII 75 + 2.8 msec
 , Fuhr (1992)³⁹ LLRs 가
 (tibialis anterior)
 가 57.8 + 3.1 msec
 LLRs
 가 (1992) 가 (1998)⁴⁰ Fuhr . SLR LLR

$$\{LLR() - SLR()\} / 2 - \{LLR() - SLR()\} / 2$$
 7.95 + 1.0 msec
 SLR LLR
 LLR
 . SLR
 . SLR 가
 rsn-LLRII(E2)가 Huntington's . LLRII
 disease , rsn-
 LLRII(E2)가 .
 CBGD rsn-
 LLRs 41. SLR : LLRII
 SLR LLRI LLRIII가
 LLRII
 12) CBGD LLRI 가
 : 가 .
 (SLR) H . LLR CBGD
 (LLR) (LLRI, LLRII,
 LLRIII) LLRII LLRI LLRIII가
 LLRII 가 . Deu-
 schl Lucking(1987)
 , LLRI가
 가
 propranolol
 . SL LLR

Huntington's disease
 chorea
 LLR
 Huntington's dis-
 ease
 LLR
 chorea
 , LLR
 Huntington's disease

2) -
 A.
 (Movement -Related Potentials, MRPs)
 (movement-
 related cortical potentials)
 가 3

3. (Electroencephalography)
 -goniometer
 , polysomnography

Cz C3 C4
 impedance 5k
 filter setting 0.05 500 Hz
 filter
 setting 30 1000 Hz . EMG
 trigger pulse

1) -goniometer
 : 가

2.0 sec epoch
 0.5 sec
 EOGs

mu 가
 Mu
 12
 22 Hz Mu
 move-
 ment-related attenuation
 가

50 2
 facts)
 - (movement-related potentials, MR-
 Ps)
 2.0 sec 가
 Bereitschaftspotential(BP) . BP
 가

-goniometer
 goniometer
 movement-related attenuation
 가

400 msec
 . BP
 supplemen
 tary motor area BP
 . NS '
 , MP
 corticospinal volley

0.5 300 Hz filtration , goniometer
 300 Hz filtration . Sampling
 rate 640 Hz computer
 fast Fourier transform
 : Brown (1999)⁴²

primary association motor
 cortex가
 MRPs
 peak time ,

movement-related attenuation
 , L-dopa
 가

NS '
 (SMA) 가

43

atonic seizure 가 . 가 .

가 L-dopa

“offset cortical potential” 가 48.

cues가 bypass 47.

cues C.

external cues : 가

가 “ micrographia . Filter setting 1 - 500 Hz, 30 - 1000 Hz 가 .

Cunnington (1999)⁴⁴ MRP attention strategies MRP “ jerk-locked” averaging ,

attention strategies MRP MRP “ silent period-locked ” averaging .

가 , MRP averaging epochs

MRP (1982)⁴⁵ MRP가 가 , Huntington 's disease , 가

100 ms window time

400 msec 200 msec setting .

Back-averaging

B. Offset cortical potential

: “offset cortical potential”

, Terada (1995)⁴⁶ peak 15 25 ms ,

가 Rothwell (1998)⁴⁷ 40 ms .

가 Terada (1995)⁴⁶ 가 , (vertex)

, Rothwell (1998)⁴⁷ (vertex) 가

: “offset cortical potential” 가

chorea , 가 .

tics 가

3) : EEG, EOG, submental EMG, anterior tibialis EMG, oronasal airflow, respiration effort, PML(PMLS) scoring, PML(PMLW) 4, PMLS 0.5 sec, 5 sec, 4 sec, 90 sec, PLMW, PLM, PLM index, PLMS, PLMs index, PLMS arousal index, PLM index, PLMs index, PLMS arousal index

가, 가, 가, 1.5, 2.5, EMG, 가, (tibialis anterior), 20, 40, 4, 90, K, 가, (complex arousal phenomenon), 가, (partial myoclonic jerks), (massive myoclonic jerks), , painful

legs and moving toes (Restless Leg Syndrome, RLS) 가, (motor agitation) Wetter (1998)⁴⁹ RLS(restless leg syndrome) RLS 가 PLM PLM index, PLMs index가 가 가 (1993)⁵⁰ , REM 가

4. (Evoked Potentials)

(MEP), (BAEP), (VEP), (SSEP), (ERP)

1) (Transcranial magnetic stimulation)

silent period, brain mapping (CMAP), MEP, 가 (motor evoked potentials, MEP)

가 가

I(indirect) , D , D , I 가 , SSEP , TMS

51. D I MSA TMS

summation 가

MEP TMS silent period가

(central motor conduction time, CMCT) , silent period가

5 cm silent period가 Huntington's disease

가 Schwenkreis (1999)⁵⁸

가

cortical motor latency 가

CMCT TMS

F MEP latency- (F wave latency + terminal latency-1)/2

central conduction time

54. Abbruzzese (1997)⁵⁵ MSA SSEP TMS

TMS

TMS silent period가

TMS silent period가

TMS silent period가

TMS

TMS silent period가

TMS

TMS MEP silent peri-

od가 TMS

가 TMS

가 TMS

Pascual-Leone (1994)⁵⁷ TMS 가 ()

TMS 가

TMS 가

TMS가

가

52. 3 20 msec conditioning stimulation

가 , 100 250 msec conditioning stimulation 가

80%

150% mapping 53. 3) TMS

plasticity : 2

가

가 TMS가 가

Young (1997)⁶⁰ pallidotomy silent period가 가 , pallidotomy

Silent period가 "off"

,"on"

가 MEP 가 ,

silent period , peripheral silent period

가

(1999)⁶¹ 20

12

가

가 . VEP latency가 가 (1986)⁶⁷ P1 N1-P1 가

가, 가 , 가 Valls-sole (1994)⁶² , prechiasmal level

가 MEP 가 MEP area , MSA ⁶⁸ .

가 가 가 Fiedreich's ataxia ⁶⁹ (1987)⁷⁰ 18 , , 30%, 17%,

TMS TMS resetting , 33% , 가 가

resetting Pascual-Leone (1994)⁵⁷ 가

4) (SSEP) 가 :

2) (BAEP) ⁷¹ . N20-P25 P25-N33 ,

가 ⁶³ . , OPCA : (median N30) ⁶⁴ .

BAEP (1992)⁶⁵가 20 , III-V 가 (90%) N30

3) (VEP) ⁷² , L-dopa apomorphine 가 apo- morphine N30 가 apo- N30 가 (PTSEP) P37-N50

⁶⁶ .

가 , apomorphine
가 가⁷³.

MNSEP N13

가 MRI

N1-P2

⁷⁶.

Huntington's disease

N20, P25

P22, N30

5) (ERP)

ERPs

P14, N18

가

Huntington's disease chorea

: "odd-ball" stimulus para-
digm 가

SEP Huntington's disease
SEP gene carrier PET

85% 1000 Hz , 15% 1500 Hz
ERP ear lobe F8,
T4, T6, Fp2, F4, C4, P4, O2, Fz, Cz, Pz, FP1,
F3, C3, P3, O1, F7, T3, T5 ⁷⁷.

가 가 SEP
SEP

가

reticular thalamic nucleus
Huntington's disease

SEP
reticular thalamic nucleus

SEP Huntington's disease
chorea chorea Huntington's disease

, construction ability가
ERPs

P300 가
⁷⁸. (1995)⁷⁹

sensory tricks
, hand cramp vibration
Writer's cramp

. Hayashi (1993)⁸⁰

ERPs contraction ability

P22-N30 가

ERPs Lagopoulos (1998)
(N100, P200, N200, P300)

P22-N30 (1999) ^{74,75}. Tinazzi

, P300
N200
. Lagopoulos (1998)⁷⁷

P37-N50 가
⁷³. P37-N50 pre-rolandic cortex

" response selection " 가

5.

가
가

, Digitizing tablet, accelerometry, actinography, magnetoencephalography, advanced methods of time series analysis, three-dimensional analysis of tremor curves

, accelerometry actinography, magnetoencephalography

1) Accelerometry

가
가
accelerometry 가

가
가
가
가

, EMG

가

index

가
resetting
1 가 0

2) Actinography

가 EMG “actinography”
. 24 EMG
sampling
() 가
EMG가 가

. EMG
EMG
EMG
82

3) Magnetoencephalography(MEG)

MEG
MEG . Volkmann (1996)⁸³
MEG
MEG
MEG
EMG
MEG
MEG
84

6.

1)

가
가
(preparation phase) (execution phase)
(reaction time, RT) 가

(movement time, MT)

⁸⁵
(preparatory period), (reaction time period), (movement time period)
‘ get set ’ ‘ go ’

0.8 2.5

, 'go'

(RTEMG) RTEMG
(electromechanical delay, EMD)

RTEMG
RTMO

pallidotomy

(RTMO = RTEMG + EMD)

88

2) (Electroretinogram. ERG)

125 ms 175 ms

Holmgren

1877 Dewar가

가

"go"

ERG
(Flash ERG) (pattern ERG)
가

amacrine

: Pullman (1988)⁸⁶

MPTP

L-dopa

ERG ERG

flash

L-dopa

가 "on"

Flash ERG

L-dopa 가

가

"central delay"

가

photopic Flash ERG

scotopic flash ERG

가 가

ERG-jet electrode

nasion 5

cm Band pass 1 1500 Hz,

1 mV, time base 200 msec

가 averaging

: Flash ERG a, b

Filip Ralik(1978)⁸⁹ thioridazine

a 가 가 , b

Fornaro

(1994)⁸⁷

(1980)⁹⁰ L-dopa , b

(1987)⁹¹

photopic scotopic b

가

가

(1989)⁹²

flash ERG

ERG 가가 flash

가 가 : Posturography

3) (Electronystagmography, ENG)

: (saccade, pursuit, optokinetic, vestibular)

anterior lobe 3 Hz

1 Hz

calibration, saccade

chorea

⁹³

Trenkwalder

: 가

(1995)⁹⁷

lower body parkin-

가 가

sonism posturography

가 (1996)⁹⁶

^{94,95}

Bloem (1998)⁹⁸

SNr

posturography, platform retropulsion setting retropulsion, 'off'

가 SMA가

phase, 'on' phase

, SMA

posturography retropul sion test

가

5) Gait studies

4. Posturography

: Posturography

plate, floor reaction force, force

(sway)

wire electrode, triceps surae tibialis anterior

(center of foot pressure, CFP)

가

platform force transducer가

⁹⁹

. Sway parameters CFP

sway path sway area, preferred direction of body sway

gait studies

, gait apraxia

. Sway signals Fourier analysis

plat-

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