

가

A Clinical Study of Probable Acute Axonal Guillain-Barré Syndrome Occurring at a Mental Hospital

Dong Kuck Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology, School of Medicine, Catholic University of Daegu

- Abstract -

Background : Guillain-Barré syndrome(GBS) is characterized clinically by acute flaccid paralysis, areflexia, and albumino-cytologic dissociation. Based on electrophysiology and pathology, GBS can be divided into either predominantly demyelinating or predominantly axonal patterns. **Objectives** : The clinical and laboratory status of probable acute axonal GBS occurring at a mental hospital was evaluated. **Methods** : Eight schizophrenia patients with probable acute axonal GBS were analyzed. **Results** : The mean age of the patients was 38 years old. Most of the patients were men. All patients showed an acute ascending paraparesis and/or quadriparesis with areflexia, and all have a history of schizophrenia for 3~20 years. The diseases occurred predominantly in the summer and electrodiagnostic studies revealed axonal patterns. The patients were treated by supportive care, except one patient with intravenous immunoglobulin. The prognosis was improved in 3 ; no change in 4 and 1 became aggravated. One patient with acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy had a recurrence after 10 months of the first attack. **Conclusions** : Axonal GBS has been considered uncommon clinically or electrophysiologically, but 8 probable acute axonal GBSs occurring at a mental hospital have been diagnosed in 3.5 years.

Key Words : Axonal Guillain-Barré syndrome, Mental hospital

GBS Feasby 1
GBS
(Guillain-Barré syndrome, GBS)
가
가
GBS
가
GBS

.....
:
가 4 3056 - 6
가
TEL) 053 - 650 - 4267, FAX) 053 - 654 - 9786, e - mail) dklee@cuth.cataegu.ac.kr

Table 1. Acquired demyelinating disorders of the peripheral nervous system²

Acute	
Guillain-Barré syndrome	
Acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy(AIDP)	2.
Acute axon loss("axonal") polyradiculopathy	
Acute motor axonal neuropathy(AMAN)	GBS
Acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy(AMSAN)	8
Chronic	
Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculopathy(CIDP)	
Monoclonal gammopathies of undetermined significance(MGUS)	1
MGUS IgM neuropathy with anti-MAG antibody	
MGUS IgG, IgA, IgM neuropathy without anti-MAG antibody	Medical Research Council
CIDP with multiple myeloma	1 가
CIDP with osteosclerotic myeloma	
CIDP with Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia	
Motor neuropathy with multifocal conduction block	

Medical Research Council
1 가

(Table 2)

1.
(acute motor axonal neuropathy, AMAN)
- (acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy, AMSAN) (Table 1)².
3.5

1.
29 ~ 52 가 7 가 1 38
2. , ,
7 1 (limbic)
8 4 ~ 2 가
6 ~ 9

1.
1997 1 2000 6
가 GBS
GBS
2 (conduction block)
(temporal dispersion)
80%

3.
8
2
1
(straight leg raising test)
4.
1

mg/dl 가 45

5. (Table 3) 50% 1 (LKS)
2 7 50%
1 (LKS) H-

Table 2. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of 8 patients with probable acute axonal GBS

Name	Age/Sex	History	Past history	Onset season	Preceding event	Positive physical examination (upper/lower extremities)	CSF cell (mm ³)	CSF protein (mg/dl)	Treatment	Prognosis
1. LYH	29/M	ascending paraparesis 2 weeks	schizophrenia 5 yrs	Sep	(-)	motor : 4.5/4 areflexia	3	84	supportive	no change
2. KHT	35/M	ascending paraparesis 10 days	schizophrenia 20 yrs	Dec	(-)	motor : 4/4 pain & temperature: feet reflex: +/-	4	69	supportive	aggravated 3/4
3. SYH	30/M	ascending paraparesis 1 week	schizophrenia 3 yrs	Jun	(-)	motor : 3/3 areflexia	0	54	supportive	no change
4. LSS	52/F	ascending quadriparesis 5 days	schizophrenia 10 yrs	Jan	(-)	motor : 4/4 areflexia	1	55	IVIG	improved 5/5
5. KI	46/M	ascending paraparesis 2 weeks	schizophrenia 20 yrs	Aug	(-)	motor : 4.5/4 areflexia	1	58	supportive	improved 5/4.5
6. LSY	31/M	ascending quadriparesis 1 week	schizophrenia 10 yrs	Aug	URI	motor : 3/3 areflexia	2	50	supportive	improvd 4/4
7. LKS	32/M	ascending paraparesis 4 days	schizophrenia 3 yrs	Jun	(-)	bilateral facial diplegia motor : 4/4 areflexia	5	47	supportive	no change
8. PMR	46/M	ascending paraparesis 1 week	limbic encephalitis seizure disorder schizophrenia 10 yrs	Mar	(-)	motor : 4/4 position & vibration: feet areflexia	3	67	supportive	no change aspiration pneumonia sepsis expired

URI : upper respiratory infection, IVIG : intravenous immunoglobulin

Table 3. Electrophysiologic results of 8 patients with probable acute axonal GBS

patients	parameter	CMAP	CNAP	NCV		H-reflex (right/left)	Needle EMG(SA)	
				motor	sensory		PS	DM
1. LYH				N	N	-/-	+	+
2. KHT			N	N	N	-/-	+	+
3. SYH			N	N	N	-/-	+	+
4. LSS				N	N	-/-	+	+
5. KI			N	N	N	-/-	+	+
6. LSY				N	N	-/-	+	+
7. LKS		NP	NP	-	-	-/-	+	+
8. PMR				N	N	-/-	+	+

CMAP: compound muscle action potential, CNAP: compound nerve action potential, NCV: nerve conduction velocity

SA: spontaneous activity, PS: paraspinal muscles, DM: distal muscles of extremities

N: normal, NP: no potential

Table 4. Criteria for electrophysiological classification of GBS³⁵

1. Normal (All the following in all nerves tested) DML 100% ULN F wave present with latency 100% ULN MCV 100% LLN dCMAP 100% LLN pCMAP 100% LLN pCAMP/dCMAP ratio >0.5	GBS 1986 Feasby ¹ 5 4 가 3 , 1	GBS 1
2. Primary demyelinating (At least one of the following in each of at least two nerves, or at least two of the following in one nerve if all others inexcitable and dCMAP 10% LLN) MCV <90% LLN(85% if dCMAP <50% LLN) DML >110% ULN(120% if dCMAP <100% LLN) pCMAP/dCMAP ratio <0.5 and dCMAP 20% LLN F-response latency >120% ULN	McKhann ³ Griffin ⁴	GBS AMAN
3. Primary axonal None of the above features of demyelination in any nerve (except one demyelinating feature allowed in one nerve if dCMAP <10% LLN), and dCMAP <80% LLN in at least two nerves	GBS AMSAN 5	AMAN Visser GBS
4. Inexcitable dCMAP absent in all nerves(or present in only one nerve with dCMAP <10% LLN)	AMSAN	GBS가 가
5. Equivocal Does not exactly fit criteria for any other group	AMSAN GBS AMAN AMSAN	8 GBS
DML=distal motor latency, ULN=upper limit of normal MCV=motor conduction velocity, LLN=lower limit of normal dCMAP=compound muscle action potential amplitude after distal stimulation pCMAP=compound muscle action potential amplitude after proxi- mal stimulation	2. GBS AMAN AMSAN	가 GBS 가
6. 1 (intravenous immu- noglobulin, IVIG)	가 GBS AMAN AMSAN AMSAN Yuki ⁶ AMAN GBS가	GBS 가 가 4. GBS
3 1 5 2 1	가 10	
1 AMSAN		
10 가 GBS	matolysis가 IIIa ⁷	(chro- 가 IgG

가

Griffin⁸ 가

GBS 70% 1~3 GBS

Hafer-Macko⁹ AMAN 가

(axolemma) 가

Kuwabara¹⁰ IgG , Epstein-Barr , Campylobacter jejuni GBS

-GM1 GBS 가

(CJ)

Sobue¹¹ GBS CJ GBS 17-22 GBS CJ

GBS 15 GBS

Massaro¹² AMSAN Penner 19 가²³

2 -N-acetylglucosamine GM1 GD1a²⁸⁻³¹

GBS GBS CJ GM1

AMSAN GD1a GBS 가 AMAN GBS

AMSAN GBS 가 가

GBS 가 GBS

GBS GBS 10 1~2 GBS

가² 가² GBS

Brown³² 가 2~5 가

GBS 가² 가 GBS

GBS 가² 가² 가

GBS Kuwabara² AMAN GM1 가

가 가 가

GBS GBS

Visser⁵ 147 GBS

GBS 27 AMAN 가

Jacobs¹⁴ AMAN GBS 가

10~20% , Resin¹⁵ GBS GBS

11% GBS

Paradiso¹⁶ GBS

AMAN GBS

GBS 1~4 GBS

가 10~41% GBS

60~75% 2~4

가 가

3.5

GBS가

van der Meche³³ 가

. Ho ³⁴ AMAN

80%

³⁵

2

80%
GBS

(Table 4).

AMAN AMSAN

Hadden

van den Berg ²⁵ GBS GM1 가
가 가 Yuki ^{28,29}
IgG GD1a 가 가 GBS가
Yuki ²⁹ IgG GD1a 가
GBS 가

GBS

Variesendrop ¹⁹ GM1 GD1b 가

AMAN

GBS

가

AMAN

GBS

AMAN

가

가

가

가

^{34,36}

AMAN

3

1

AMSAN

5

2

AMSAN

1

10

8

GBS

GBS

가

GBS

Visser ⁵ 27 AMAN
16 13% 6
가
55%

11

가

GBS

가

CJ AMAN

6

가

IVIG

GBS

10 55
Paradiso ¹⁶

IVIG

가

GBS

AMAN

AMAN

IVIG

GBS가

가

1

IVIG

CJ

GM1

GD1a

가

GBS

GBS GBS

가

IVIG

60

, 1

가

GBS가

AMAN

AMSAN

가

8		GBS	
38	7		
가			
	IVIG	1	
AMAN	3	1	
, AMSAN		5	2
. AMSAN			1 10

GBS
8

GBS가

1. Feasby TE, Gilbert JJ, Brown WF, et al. An acute axonal form of Guillain-Barré polyneuropathy. *Brain* 1986;109:1115-1126.
2. Shields RW, Willbourn AJ. Demyelinating disorders of the peripheral nervous system. In: Goetz CG, Pappert EJ. *Textbook of clinical neurology*. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co., 1999;992-997.
3. McKhann GM, Cornblath DR, Griffin JW, et al. Acute motor axonal neuropathy: a frequent cause of acute flaccid paralysis in China. *Ann Neurol* 1993;33:333-342.
4. Griffin JW, Li CY, Ho TW, et al. Guillain-Barré syndrome in northern China: the spectrum of neuropathological changes in clinically defined cases. *Brain* 1995;118:577-595.
5. Visser LH, Van Der Merche FGA, Van Doorn PA, et al. Guillain-Barré syndrome without sensory loss (acute motor neuropathy): a subgroup with specific clinical, electrodiagnostic and laboratory features. *Brain* 1995;118:841-847.
6. Yuki N. Pathogenesis of axonal Guillain-Barré syndrome: hypothesis. *Muscle Nerve* 1994;17:680-682.
7. Illa I, Ortiz N, Gallard E, Juarez C, Grau JM, Dalakas MC. Acute axonal Guillain-Barré syndrome with IgG antibodies against motor axons following parenteral gangliosides. *Ann Neurol* 1995;38:218-224.
8. Griffin JW, Li CY, Ho TW, et al. Pathology of the motor-sensory axonal Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1996;39:17-28.
9. Hafer-Macko C, Hsieh ST, Li CY, et al. Acute motor axonal neuropathy: an antibody-mediated attack on axolemma. *Ann Neurol* 1996;40:635-644.
10. Kuwabara S, Yuki N, Koga M, et al. IgG anti-GM1 antibody is associated with reversible conduction failure and axonal degeneration in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1998;44:202-208.
11. Sobue G, Li M, Terao S, et al. Axonal pathology in Japanese Guillain-Barré syndrome: a study of 15 autopsied cases. *Neurology* 1997;48:1694-1700.
12. Massaro ME, Rodriguez EC, Pocięcha J, et al. Nerve biopsy in children with severe Guillain-Barré syndrome and inexcitable motor nerves. *Neurology* 1998;51:394-398.
13. McKhann GM, Cornblath DR, Ho T, et al. Clinical and electrophysiological aspects of acute paralytic disease of children and young adults in northern China. *Lancet* 1991;338:593-597.
14. Jacobs BC, Van Doorn PA, Schmitz PIM, et al. Campylobacter jejuni infections and anti-GM antibodies in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1996;40:181-187.
15. Reisin RC, Cersosimo R, Garcia Alvarez M, Massaro M, Fejerman N. Acute axonal Guillain-Barré syndrome in childhood. *Muscle Nerve* 1993;16:1310-1316.
16. Paradiso G, Tripoli J, Galicchio S, Fejerman N. Epidemiological, clinical and electrodiagnostic findings in childhood Guillain-Barré syndrome: a reappraisal. *Ann Neurol* 1999;46:701-707.
17. Van Der Merche FGA, Meulstee J, Kleyweg P. Axonal damage in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Muscle Nerve* 1991;14:997-1002.
18. Blaser MJ, Oliveres A, Taylor DN, Cornblath DR, McKhann GM. Campylobacter serology in patients with Chinese paralytic syndrome. *Lancet* 1991;338:308.
19. Vriesendorp FJ, Mishu B, Blaser MJ, Koski CL. Serum antibodies to GM1, GD1b, peripheral nerve myelin, and Campylobacter jejuni on patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome and controls: correlation and prognosis. *Ann Neurol* 1993;34:130-135.
20. Rees JH, Soudain SE, Gregson NA, Hughes RAC. Campylobacter jejuni infection and Guillain-Barré syndrome. *N Eng J Med* 1995;333:1374-1379.
21. Ho TW, Mishu B, Li CY, et al. Guillain-Barré syndrome in northern China: relationship to Campylobacter jejuni infection and anti-glycolipid antibodies. *Brain* 1995;118:597-605.
22. Rees JM, Gregson NA, Hughes RAC. Anti-ganglioside GM1 antibodies in Guillain-Barré syndrome and their relationship to Campylobacter jejuni infection. *Ann Neurol* 1995;38:809-816.
23. Kuroki S, Saida T, Nukina M, et al. Campylobacter jejuni strains from patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome belong mostly to penner serogroup 19 and contain -N-acetylglucosamine residues. *Ann Neurol* 1993;33:243-247.
24. Yuki N, Sato S, Itoh T, Miyatake T. HLA-B35 and acute axonal

- polyneuropathy following Campylobacter infection. *Neurology* 1991;41:1561-1563.
25. Van Den Berg LH, Marrink J, De Jager AEJ, et al. Anti-GM1 antibodies in patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psy* 1992;55:8-11.
 26. Yuki N, Sato S, Inuzuka T, Miyatake T. Axonal degeneration in the Guillain-Barré syndrome and anti-GM1 antibodies. *Muscle Nerve* 1992;15:116.
 27. Rees JH, Hughes RAC. Campylobacter jejuni and Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1994;35:248-249.
 28. Yuki N, Yoshino H, Sato S, Shinozawa K, Miyatake T. Severe acute axonal form of Guillain-Barré syndrome associated with IgG anti-GD1a antibodies. *Muscle Nerve* 1992;15:899-903.
 29. Yuki N, Yamada M, Sato S, et al. Association of IgG anti-GD1a antibody with severe Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Muscle Nerve* 1993;16:642-647.
 30. Lugaesi A, Ragno M, Torrieri F, Di Guglielmo G, Fermani P, Uncini A. Acute motor axonal neuropathy with high titer IgG and IgA anti-GD1a antibodies following Campylobacter enteritis. *J Neurol Sci* 1997;147:193-200.
 31. Ho TW, Wilson HJ, Nachamkin I, et al. Anti-GD1a antibody is associated with axonal but not demyelinating forms of Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1999;45:168-173.
 32. Brown WF, Feasby TE, Hahn AF. Electrophysiological changes in the acute axonal form of Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Muscle Nerve* 1993;16:200-205.
 33. Van Der Meche FGA, Meulstee J, Kleyweg RP. Axonal damage in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Muscle Nerve* 1991;14:997-1002.
 34. Ho TW, Li CY, Cornblath DR, et al. Patterns of recovery in the Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Neurology* 1997;48:695-700.
 35. Hadden RDM, Cornblath DR, Hughes RAC, et al. Electrophysiological classification of Guillain-Barré syndrome: clinical association and outcome. *Ann Neurol* 1998;44:780-788.
 36. Ho TW, Hsieh ST, Nachamkin I, et al. Motor nerve terminal degeneration provides a potential mechanism for rapid recovery in acute motor axonal neuropathy after Campylobacter infection. *Neurology* 1997;48:717-724.