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Critical Illness Myopathy

Dong Kuck Lee, M.D.

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

The field of critical care medicine has flourished, but an unfortunate result of improved patient survival in the intensive care unit is the occurrence of certain acquired neuromuscular disorders. During the last two decades, various neuromuscular disorders were recognized as common causes of weakness occurring in critically ill patients. The two most common disorders are an acute quadriplegic myopathy predominantly associated with the use of intravenous corticosteroids and neuromuscular junction blocking agents and severe systemic illness termed critical illness myopathy(CIM), and an axonal sensorimotor polyneuropathy termed critical illness polyneuropathy. I will review briefly about general components of the CIM.

Key Words : Critical illness myopathy

가
가
CIM CIP . CIM
(multiple organ failure)
가 (criti-
cal illness myopathy, CIM)
1.
CIM 1977 MacFarlane Rosenthal
(critical illness polyneuropathy,
CIP) 1,2 CIM 24
pancuronium
가 1977 3
가 CIM 7
1/3 CIM 7% CIM
Campellone 8
5,6 Douglass
5

Address for correspondence
Dong-Kuck Lee, M.D., PhD.
 Department of Neurology, School of Medicine, Catholic University of Daegu
 3056-6 Daemyung 4 dong, Nam-gu, Daegu 705-718, Korea
 Tel : +82-53-650-4267 Fax : +82-53-654-9786
 E-mail : dklee@cataegu.ac.kr

(lysis) 가
 pancuronium
 CIM
 2,4,9
 42%가 CIM 92
 13%가 CIP
 CIM CIP 가
 CIM CIP
 가
 CIM CIP가
 가
 2. CIM CIP,
 CIM
 , vecuronium bromide
 (acidosis) 가
 5,12-14 CIM
 60 mg
 CIM
 CIM
 CIM 가
 가
 3. (denervation)
 가 (catabolism)
 (Fig. 1).^{1,17}
 (network)

ubiquitin-proteasome
 proinflammatory cyto-
 kines interleukin-1 가
 Minetti²¹
 가 (eukaryotic cell)
 ubiquitin
 ubiquitin 가
 Showalter Engel
 catheptin B ubiquitin (expression)
 cal-
 pain 가
 (homeostasis)
 Rich Pinter²²
 (voltage)
 Riggs Schochet²³
 P450 (induction)
 CIM

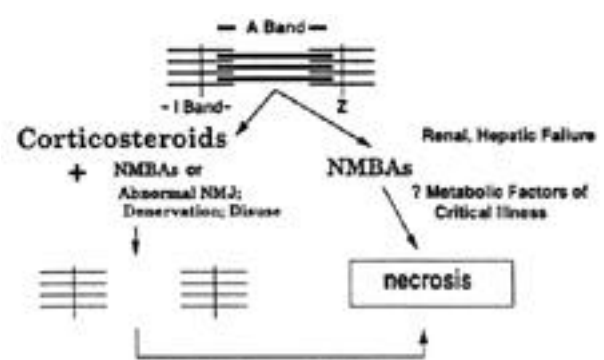


Figure 1. A theoretical model of acute myopathy of intensive care. Loss of A bands and thick filaments occurs after exposure to high-dose intravenous corticosteroids, but neuromuscular junction-blocking agents (NMBAs), denervation, other causes of a motor end-plate disturbance, or disuse are necessary to trigger the process. Overt myofiber necrosis (with disorganization of all myofilaments) can also result from this combination of factors. NMBAs and metabolic disturbances associated with critical illness may also induce a necrotizing myopathy without selective loss of thick filaments. NMBA “toxicity, including prolonged neuromuscular junction (NMJ) blockade, may be intensified in the setting of renal or hepatic failure. Z = Z line.

Fig. 2 Bolton⁴ 가 CIN 가 CIM 가 CIM

1,2,17,28

5. (Table 1)²⁹ CIM (sedation) 가 가 (wasting)가 CIM가 1,2,5,15

4. CIM (angulated) 가 가

25,26 1 2

(degeneration) 1 2

ation) CIM (regener²⁷) CIM (CPK) 가 CIM CPK가 가 2~5

5,6,25 CPK 가 가 16

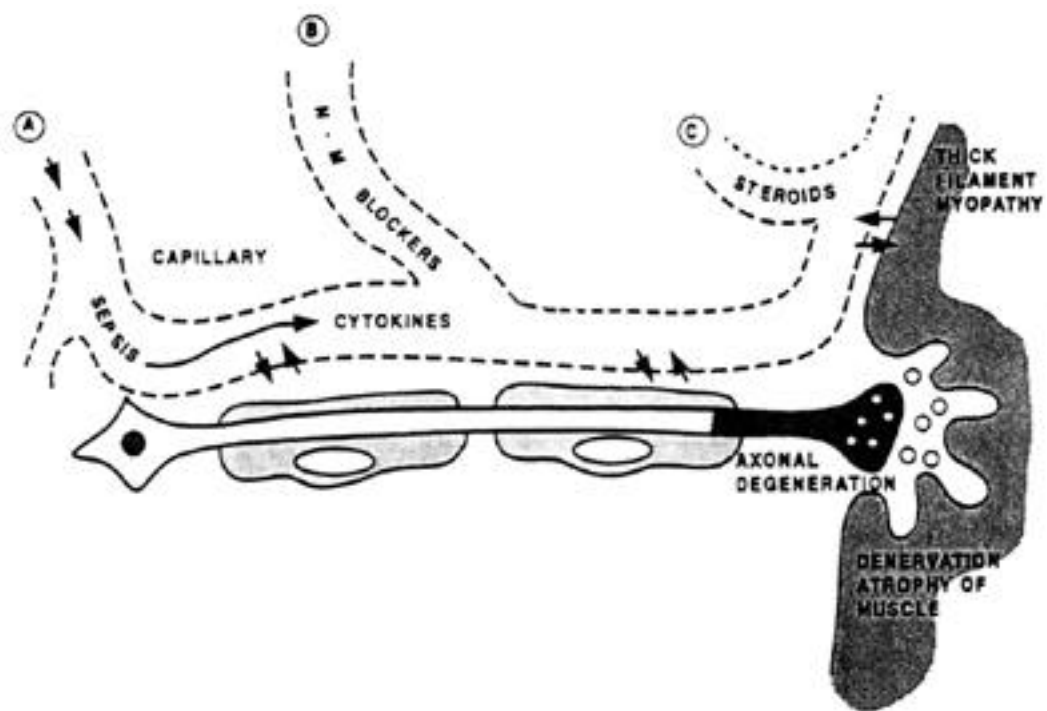


Figure 2. Theoretical mechanisms of medication-induced neuropathy and myopathy in septic patients. Through the release of cytokines from macrophages, sepsis induces capillary permeability. This and other vascular disturbances may induce endoneurial edema, hypoxia, and, hence, a distal axonal degeneration typical of critical illness polyneuropathy (A). However, the increased capillary permeability may also allow the entry of known toxins, such as neuromuscular blocking agents or their metabolites, which may further induce neuropathy (B). The entry of steroids into muscle may have the additional effect of inducing a myosin filament myopathy (C).

Table 1. Clinical and laboratory features of 33 reported cases

| | | |
|--|-------|------|
| Corticosteroids | 33/33 | 100% |
| Hydrocortisone (1~4 g daily) | | |
| Prednisone (50~75 mg daily) | | |
| Methylprednisolone (500~1,440 mg daily) | | |
| Dexamethasone (40~80 mg daily) | | |
| Nondepolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent | 30/33 | 90% |
| Presenting illness | | |
| Asthma | 21/33 | 64% |
| Trauma | 8/33 | 24% |
| Peritonitis | 2/33 | 6% |
| Allergic vasculitis | 1/33 | 3% |
| Multiple medical problems | 1/33 | 3% |
| Weakness (onset, 4 days to 2 weeks) | 33/33 | 100% |
| Distal | 2/33 | 6% |
| Proximal | 5/33 | 15% |
| Diffuse | 26/33 | 79% |
| Areflexia | 11/33 | 33% |
| Fasciculations | 0/1 | 0% |
| Creatine kinase | | |
| Normal | 6/16 | 43% |
| Elevated (from 4 to 410 times control) | 10/16 | 57% |
| EMG/NCS | | |
| Myopathic | 9/19 | 47% |
| Neuropathic | 6/19 | 32% |
| Normal | 3/19 | 16% |
| Muscle biopsy | | |
| Myopathy | 14/17 | 82% |
| Neuropathy | 2/17 | 12% |
| Normal | 1/17 | 6% |
| Outcome | | |
| Died (2 of the primary illness, 2 unknown) | 4/33 | 12% |
| Improved | 29/33 | 88% |
| Normal | 15/33 | 45% |

(polyphasic) (motor unit)
(recruitment) .

가

CIM

(fibrillation)
CIM

CIP CIM CIP 가
CIM 2,5,29,32

Rich 32

가

가

Rich 33 CIM

8.

CIM

CPK 가

가

(end plate)
가

가 CIM 가 CPK 가

가 CIM 가

15,30

7.

CIM CIM 가

가 2

CIM

CIP 가

가 CIM 가

10,18,30

Lacomis 2
(definite)

가 (probable)

1) CIM

1,2,22,29,30

Table 2. Differential diagnosis of neuromuscular signs in critically ill patients

| |
|--|
| Encephalopathy |
| Septic |
| Anoxic-ischemic |
| Other |
| Myelopathy |
| Anoxic-ischemic |
| Traumatic |
| Other |
| Neuropathy |
| Critical illness polyneuropathy |
| Thiamine deficiency |
| Vitamin E deficiency |
| Nonspecific nutritional deficiency |
| Pyridoxine abuse |
| Hypophosphatemia |
| Aminoglycoside toxicity |
| Penicillin toxicity |
| Guillain-Barré syndrome |
| Motor neuron disease |
| Porphyria |
| Carcinomatous polyneuropathy |
| Compression neuropathy |
| Diphtheria |
| Neuromuscular Transmission Defects |
| Neuromuscular blocking agents |
| Aminoglycoside toxicity |
| Myasthenia gravis |
| Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome |
| Hypocalcemia |
| Hypomagnesemia |
| Organophosphate poisoning |
| Wound botulism |
| Tick-bite paralysis |
| Myopathy |
| Critical illness myopathy |
| Acute necrotizing myopathy of intensive care |
| Cachexia |
| Electrolyte disturbances: potassium, phosphate, calcium, magnesium |
| Corticosteroid myopathy |
| Muscular dystrophy |
| Polymyositis |
| Acid maltase deficiency |

Table 2
Table 3

80% , 2)
가
가 , 3)
, 4)
(supportive) 가 1)
(conduction block)
80%
, 2) CPK 가(1 가
, 3)
가
CIM 4가
(definite) CIM
3가 가 가
(probable) CIM
1) 3) 2) 3)
가
9. 가
(possible) CIM
CIM CIP 가 가
CPK 가 가
CIP
CIM
CIP 가
가
가
가
2,33
5
10. CIM
가
CIM 가
가
CPK
5,18
11. 가
1
1,14,15
Latronico 34
3 CIP CIM
가

Table 3. Differentiating features of neuromuscular disorders in critically ill patients

| Condition | Antecedent illness | Clinical Features | Electrophysiology | Morphology | Treatment | Prognosis |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Critical illness polyneuropathy | Sepsis | Absent, or signs of mainly motor neuropathy | Consistent with a primary axonal degeneration of mainly motor fibers | Primary axonal degeneration of nerve, denervation atrophy of muscle | Treat septic syndrome | Good in 40% who survive sepsis and organ failure |
| Axonal motor neuropathy | Sepsis, neuromuscular blocking agents, and neuropathy | Acute quadriplegia | Neuromuscular transmission defect and/or axonal motor neuropathy | Normal or denervation atrophy of muscle | None | Good |
| Critical illness myopathy | Sepsis, neuromuscular blocking agents, corticosteroids | Acute quadriplegia | Neuromuscular transmission defect and/or myopathy | Thick myosin filament loss | None | Good |
| Acute necrotizing myopathy of intensive care | Transient infection, trauma | Severe muscle weakness, increased serum creatine kinase, often myoglobinuria | Positive sharp waves and fibrillation potentials on needle EMG | Panfascicular muscle fiber necrosis | None, or hemodialysis for myoglobinuria | Good |
| Cachectic myopathy | Severe systemic illness, prolonged recumbency | Diffuse muscle wasting | Normal | Type II fiber atrophy in muscle | Physiotherapy, improved nutrition | Good |

CIP CIM

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CIM

CIP

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CIM CIP

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