

## Clinical and Electrophysiological Characteristics of the Patient with 'Mononeuropathy multiplex'

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**Background** : The term "mononeuropathy multiplex" means simultaneous or sequential involvement of individual noncontiguous nerve trunks, evolving over days to years. The aim of this study was to delineate the causes, clinical features, and detailed electrophysiological findings in the patients with mononeuropathy multiplex.

**Methods** : We analyzed the medical records of 22 patients with mononeuropathy multiplex confirmed on electrophysiological studies in Inje University Seoul Paik Hospital, Seoul Municipal Boramae Hospital, and Seoul National University Hospital between 1991 to 2000.

**Results** : The number of male and female patients was equal. The mean age was 48 years with a peak incidence in the sixth decade. The etiology could be divided into vasculitis(11 patients) or non-vasculitis group. In vasculitis group, Churg-Strauss syndrome, polyarteritis nodosa, and rheumatoid arthritis were included. The non-vasculitis group included diabetes mellitus, leprosy, and Guillain-Barre syndrome. Ulnar and median nerves were most commonly involved(91%). In descending order of frequency, peroneal, posterior tibial, sural, and radial nerves were also involved. Bilateral involvement occurred most commonly in ulnar nerve. The symptoms and signs of mononeuropathy multiplex were the initial manifestations in 12 patients(55%), which was more frequent in vasculitis group(73%). Nerve conduction abnormalities could be divided into axonal, demyelinating, or mixed type. Most(91%) of the patients in vasculitis group revealed axonal type abnormalities. The location of the nerve lesion was frequently related to potential site of entrapment in demyelinating type.

**Conclusions** : Mononeuropathy multiplex is the presenting features of the etiological disease frequently, especially in vasculitis group. Nerve conduction studies(NCS) reveals not only axonal type but also demyelinating type abnormalities. The etiological diseases were different in each type. Therefore, NCS is very helpful for the early etiological diagnosis and therapeutic implication in the patients with mononeuropathy multiplex.

**Key Words** : Mononeuropathy multiplex, Nerve conduction study, Axonal type abnormality, Demyelinating type abnormality, Vasculitis

(mononeuropathy multiplex, multiple mononeuropathy) (vasa nervorum) (connective tissue disease) (systemic vasculitis)

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**Table 1.** Nerve involvement in the patients with mononeuropathy multiplex

Involved nerves	Total(N=22)	Vasculitis group(N=11)
Ulnar	20(91%)	11(100%)
Median	20(91%)	10(91%)
Peroneal	12(55%)	7(64%)
Posterior tibial	10(45%)	7(64%)
Sural	6(27%)	4(36%)
Radial	6(27%)	3(27%)

N; number

1. 1991 2000, Churg-Strauss, (polyarteritis nodosa: PAN), (rheumatoid arthritis)

3. 10 가 12 (55%)  
 12 가 8  
 11 73%  
 가  
 4. (1) 가  
 (one limb) (two limbs), (2) (1) 가  
 2 가, 3) (opposite 가  
 limb) 가, 3) (opposite 가  
 55%), (20 : 91%), (12 :  
 6 : 27%), (10 : 45%), (11 :  
 8 9 (10 : 91%),  
 (7 : 64%), (4 : 36%), (3 :  
 27%) (Table 1).

1. 22 가 11, 1  
 16 71 가 (15 : 68%),  
 48(±15), 50 (8 : 38%) (8 : 36%) (7 : 32%)  
 2. (2)  
 11 가, 10 (91%)  
 Churg-Strauss (3), 11 가  
 (2), (1) 6 (2),  
 가 5 Guillain-Barre (1)  
 (4), (4), Guillain-Barre 가 4 (67%)  
 (1) 가 3

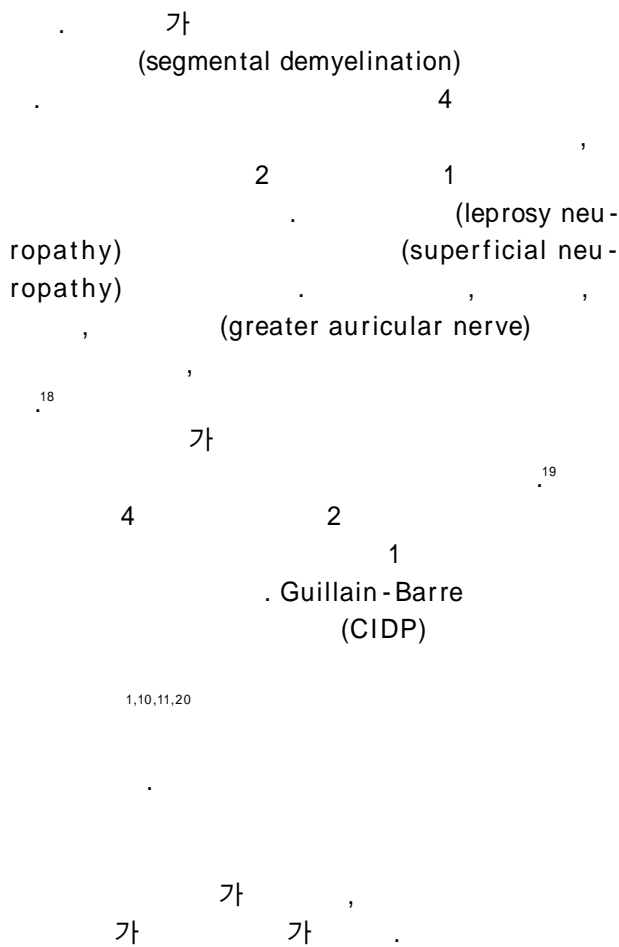
(conduction block) 가 Guillain-Barre (CIDP), (hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsy) 가 1 Guillain-Barre 가 7 .21

Guillain-Barre 1 5 ( 2 ), (1 ) (albuminocytologic dissociation) 14

(vasa nervorum) (diabetic microangiopathy) 가 ,<sup>1,3</sup> 가 가

(PAN) 가 (systemic lupus erythematosus), (mixed connective tissue disease) 가 , Churg - Strauss , Sjogren , Wegener Churg - Strauss 가 Chang <sup>16</sup> 19 가 <sup>1,15,16</sup> (89%), (84%), (68%), (42%), (26%), (16%) Said <sup>15</sup> (76%), (28%), (11%), ( 9%) 가 가 가 가

11 5 (91%) <sup>10,12</sup> 34% 67% (91%) <sup>1,10-12</sup> , , Guillain-Barre <sup>13-15</sup> 5 (HIV) Fraser <sup>17</sup> 51 5 (nonsystemic vasculitic neuropathy) 가 가 (microangiopathy)



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