Clinical Reasoning:
A 62-year-old man with right wrist drop

SECTION 1
A 62-year-old man presented to our neurology outpatient clinic with a 3-week history of progressive right wrist drop. He had been complaining of generalized asthenia, numbness, and tingling involving the soles of both feet for the last year. He had a history of chronic renal failure due to type 2 diabetes, for which he was on maintenance hemodialysis. He had hypertension and hyperlipidemia, treated respectively with propranolol and simvastatin. He denied smoking and alcohol abuse.

Family history was unremarkable. General examination was normal, heart rate was 80 bpm, and orthostatism was not observed. Neurologic examination revealed mild ataxic gait with negative Romberg sign; right mild ptosis, which did not fluctuate after 60 seconds of upward gaze; equally sized pupils, briskly reacting to light and accommodation; full range and no clinical evidence of extraocular movement fatigability. Medical Research Council strength score was 4/5 in distal muscles of upper and lower limbs, with the exception of 1/5 score in wrist and finger extensors (extensor carpi ulnaris and radialis, extensor digitorum, extensor indicis); there was no evidence of fatigability. Deep tendon reflexes (DTRs) were symmetrically reduced. Sensory examination showed increased thermo-nociceptive and vibration threshold at distal lower limbs bilaterally.

Question for consideration:
1. What is the differential diagnosis suggested by the clinical history and neurologic examination?
Our patient presented with progressive right wrist and finger drop. This clinical presentation includes the following differential diagnosis:

1. Focal compression or entrapment of the radial nerve
2. Restricted forms of brachial plexitis and mononeuropathy of the radial nerve
3. Multifocal motor neuropathy (MMN) with conduction blocks
4. Hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies (HNPP)
5. Neuromuscular junction (NMJ) disorders
6. CNS subacute lesions

Wrist and finger drop could be due to radial nerve focal compression by a number of causes, including nerve tumors (e.g., schwannomas). The focal entrapment of the posterior interosseous nerve (PIN, the radial nerve motor branch) at Frohse ligament manifests as finger drop with variable weakness of wrist extension and radial deviation of the extended wrist (PIN syndrome).

Numbness of the lateral dorsum of the hand (including thumb and proximal phalanges of index, middle, and ring fingers), associated with wrist and finger drop, is the common presentation of the Saturday night palsy, due to focal compression of the radial nerve at the spiral groove.

Subacute wrist drop, beginning with deep pain and followed by weakness, could be due to a limited form of brachial plexitis (Parsonage-Turner syndrome) or peripheral nerve vasculitis (mononeuritis multiplex).

MMN begins with a painless, usually distal, motor mononeuropathy (weakness of the wrist or foot drop), associated with conduction blocks and circulating anti-ganglioside antibodies.

HNPP is a dominantly inherited disorder characterized by multiple recurrent focal painless neuropathies caused by deletion of PMP22 gene and provoked by slight or brief compression. In our case, the negative family history and late disease onset argued against this diagnosis.

Distal hand weakness also may be an atypical presentation of NMJ disorders or CNS mass lesion and ischemic stroke (pseudoperipheral palsy) of the frontal (precentral gyrus) or parietal lobe (angular gyrus).

Symmetrical sensory-motor impairment at distal lower limbs and reduced DTRs in a patient with diabetes and chronic renal failure would suggest a diagnosis of metabolic polyneuropathy with length-dependent pattern, characterized by distal clinical presentation, often symmetrical, first affecting the lower then upper extremities.

The differential diagnosis of a chronic sensory-motor neuropathy includes the following:

1. Metabolic polyneuropathy (diabetic, uremic, alcoholic, malnutrition)
2. Paraproteinemias and paraneoplastic-associated neuropathy
3. Chronic idiopathic inflammatory/dysimmune neuropathy (CIDP)
4. Hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy (HMSN)
5. Vasculitic neuropathy

Laboratory and instrumental examinations are mandatory for paraproteinemias and paraneoplastic-associated neuropathy, characterized by slowly progressive distal limb paresthesias, deep sensory loss, and gait ataxia.

CIDP is characterized by symmetrical proximal and distal weakness over more than 2 months, associated with absent/diminished DTRs and sensitive impairment. Other forms of chronic acquired polyneuropathy include 1) distal acquired demyelinating symmetric neuropathy and 2) focal/multifocal acquired demyelinating sensory and motor neuropathy (the Lewis–Sumner syndrome), associated with motor and sensory deficits, asymmetrical distal presentation, and conduction blocks.

HMSN is a complex group of autosomal dominant, recessive, or X-linked inherited disorders, divided into demyelinating, axonal, and intermediate forms according to nerve conduction velocities (NCV). Most forms present with early onset of symmetrical distal limb weakness, sensory loss, pes cavus, altered nerve conduction studies (NCS), and a strong family history, although a de novo presentation is frequently observed.

Vasculitis affects systemic organs as well as peripheral nervous system and CNS. The clinical presentation of vasculitic neuropathies is an acute/subacute onset of mono/multiple painful neuritis or, rarely, bilateral, symmetrical, distal sensory-motor polyneuropathy.

It is noteworthy that our patient also had a mild right ptosis. Unilateral ptosis, occurring with third nerve palsy or Horner syndrome, is unlikely because of undetected pupil and extraocular movement alterations. However, it could also suggest a diagnosis of myasthenia gravis (MG), even if the ptosis is not fluctuating and extraocular movements are in full range. In contrast, ptosis is less frequently observed in Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome, typically characterized by fluctuating proximal limb weakness.

**Question for consideration:**

1. Which investigations would you consider to distinguish among the differential diagnoses?
SECTION 3
To narrow the diagnosis, blood tests, NCS, needle EMG, and brain MRI are necessary. Blood count, complete metabolic panel, HbA1C, serum protein electrophoresis/immunofixation electrophoresis, C-reactive protein, GM-1 antibodies, antinuclear antibodies, and rheumatoid factor were all normal except for creatinine 3.3 mg/dL (normal 0.8–1.2), blood glucose 180 mg/dL (normal 90–110), and HbA1C 7.8% (normal <6). Creatine kinase levels and anti-neoplastic markers were within normal ranges. Brain MRI is consistent with chronic cerebrovascular disease. A lumbar puncture was performed and all studies were negative.

NCS in the lower limbs showed sensory nerve action potential amplitude at the lower limit of normal range in the superficial peroneal (left 3.3 mV, right 3.5 mV; normal >3) and sural (left 3.4 mV, right 3.8 mV; normal >3) nerves, and slightly reduced sensitive NCV (36–38 m/s) consistent with incipient damage of sensory peripheral nerve fibers. The distal motor response of the right deep peroneal nerve from extensor digitorum brevis with single stimulus was normal. The subsequent stimulus at fibular head showed a 50% drop of the amplitude and 40% drop of the area of the compound muscle action potential (CMAP). A second distal stimulus at the ankle showed a 58% drop of the amplitude and 60% drop of the area of the CMAP, compared to the first one (figure, A).

Needle EMG of the upper limbs (right biceps and finger extensors) and lower limbs (left quadriceps and anterior tibialis) was normal.

Question for consideration:
1. What is the most likely diagnosis?
SECTION 4
The significant reduction of CMAP amplitude/area following fibular head stimulation would suggest a conduction block of right deep peroneal nerve. However, the reduction of the amplitude/area of the distal CMAP after a second nerve stimulus at ankle is not consistent with a conduction block and is suggestive of NMJ disorder.

Therefore, a repetitive nerve stimulation (RNS) test at 3 Hz of the median nerve (recording from right abductor pollicis brevis [R-APB]) and facial nerve (from nasalis [R-Na]) was performed (figure, B). The RNS test showed significant reduction of motor response at basal and 1 minute after exercise (R-APB: −66.3%; R-Na: −46.2%) that is consistent with a marked alteration of neuromuscular transmission (table). A high titer of serum binding antibodies against acetylcholine receptors (anti-AchR Ab) (2 nmol/L, normal <0.25) was detected.

The present case reports an atypical and uncommon presentation of a well-known neurologic disorder, showing that distal MG should be taken into account in the differential diagnostic process of focal distal limb weakness.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Dr. G. Cirillo: clinical data acquisition, analysis and interpretation, drafting the manuscript, and review of literature. Dr. V. Todisco: clinical data acquisition, revising the manuscript. Dr. A. Tessitore: drafting and revising the manuscript. Prof. G. Tedeschi: supervising and editing the manuscript.

STUDY FUNDING
No targeted funding reported.

DISCLOSURE
Dr. Cirillo and Dr. Todisco report no disclosures. Dr. Tessitore has received speaker honoraria from Novartis, Schwarz Pharma/UCB, Lundbeck, and Glaxo. Prof. Tedeschi has received speaker honoraria from Sanofi-Aventis, Merck Serono, Bayer Schering Pharma, Novartis, and Biogen-Dompé AG; and has received funding for travel from Bayer Schering Pharma, Biogen-Dompé AG, Merck Serono, Novartis, and Sanofi Aventis. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

REFERENCES

Table
Repetitive nerve stimulation test findings*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscle</th>
<th>Amp. p- mV</th>
<th>4-1, %</th>
<th>6-1, %</th>
<th>Area, mV</th>
<th>4-1, %</th>
<th>6-1, %</th>
<th>Frequency, Hz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R-APB</td>
<td>Basal</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>−53.5</td>
<td>−45.2</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>−57.8</td>
<td>−51.3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postexercise 1 minute</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>−66.3</td>
<td>−62.1</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>−69.0</td>
<td>−66.5 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-Na</td>
<td>Basal</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>−33.6</td>
<td>−30.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>−47.3</td>
<td>−45.6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postexercise 1 minute</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>−46.2</td>
<td>−47.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>−59.6</td>
<td>−60.1 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: Amp. p- = amplitude measured at negative peak; APB = abductor pollicis brevis; Na = nasalis.

*Significant reduction of motor response in both examined muscles at basal and after 1 minute of exercise.
Clinical Reasoning: A 62-year-old man with right wrist drop
Giovanni Cirillo, Vincenzo Todisco, Alessandro Tessitore, et al.
Neurology 2013;81:e81-e84
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3182a43b90

This information is current as of September 9, 2013

Updated Information & Services
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/81/11/e81.full

References
This article cites 10 articles, 2 of which you can access for free at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/81/11/e81.full#ref-list-1

Subspecialty Collections
This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
All Clinical Neurology
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_clinical_neurology
All clinical neurophysiology
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_clinical_neurophysiology
Myasthenia
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/myasthenia

Errata
An erratum has been published regarding this article. Please see next page or:
/content/81/18/1645.full.pdf

Permissions & Licensing
Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions

Reprints
Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise

Neurology ® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2013 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.
resolution is an important attribute. As Dr. Zhu noted, advances in US technology permit visualization of nerve structures that was not possible a decade ago. Finally, as our editorial and Dr. Zhu highlight, real-time dynamic scanning of nerves is a critical advantage over MRI. All these considerations further confirm the utility of US in the evaluation of peripheral nerve disease.

© 2013 American Academy of Neurology


CORRECTION

Clinical Reasoning: A 62-year-old man with right wrist drop

In the Resident & Fellow article “Clinical Reasoning: A 62-year-old man with right wrist drop” by G. Cirillo et al. (Neurology® 2013;81:e81–e84), there is an error in the corresponding author’s title, which should have read Prof. Tedeschi, as well as errors involving the figure. The published figure should have been split into 2 figures and the first y-axis label in figure 1, panel A, should have read “1st ankle – EDB.” See corrected figures with titles and legends below. The publisher regrets the errors.

![Figure 1](image1.png)

**Figure 1** Nerve conduction study findings of right deep peroneal nerve

Distal nerve stimulation at ankle from extensor digitorum brevis (EDB) resulted in a normal compound muscle action potential (CMAP); subsequent single proximal stimulus at fibular head showed a significant drop of CMAP amplitude and area, which was still evident at the second single distal stimulus. Amp. p-p = amplitude measured at peak to peak; Area p- = area of negative peak; Fib. head = fibular head.

![Figure 2](image2.png)

**Figure 2** Repetitive nerve stimulation test findings

3-Hz repetitive nerve stimulation of the right median to abductor pollicis brevis (R-APB) (A) and right facial to nasalis (R-Nal) (B) muscles showed significant decrement in both muscles.

Author disclosures are available upon request (journal@neurology.org).