

# Teaching NeuroImages: Useless (and restless) hand of Oppenheim in multiple sclerosis

Daniel Ferreira, MD, Daniela Ferro, MD, Guilherme Bastos, MD, and Madalena Pinto, MD

*Neurology*® 2020;95:e2043-e2044. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000010261

## Correspondence

Dr. Ferreira  
daniel.of321@gmail.com

**Figure 1** Patient holding the arms outstretched



Pseudoathetosis of the right hand with writhing movements of the fingers exacerbated during eyes closure.

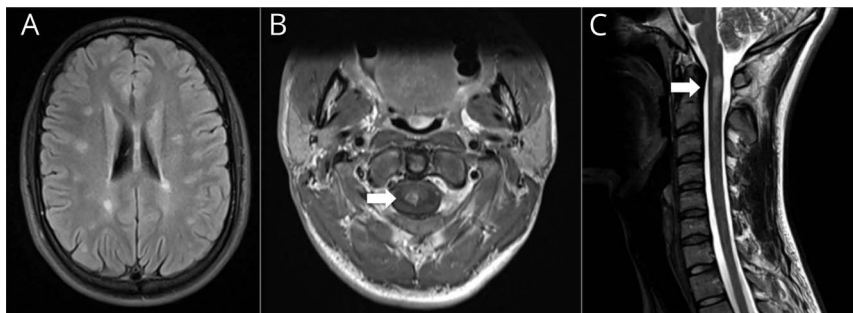
A 23-year-old man presented a 2-week history of progressive loss of dexterity and incoordination in his right hand together with ipsilateral occipito-cervical paresthesia. In addition, he reported a feeling of discomfort and an urge to move his fingers at rest. Pseudoathetosis (figure 1) and reduced joint position and vibration senses were consistent with the useless hand description of Oppenheim.<sup>1</sup>

MRI scan was suggestive of multiple sclerosis (MS; figure 2), depicting an active demyelinating lesion in right dorsal cervical spinal cord.

## MORE ONLINE

→Teaching slides  
[links.lww.com/WNL/B165](https://links.lww.com/WNL/B165)

**Figure 2** Brain and spinal cord MRI



Axial T2–fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (A) demonstrates multiple demyelinating brain lesions; axial contrast-enhanced T1 (B) and sagittal T2 (C) show an active demyelinating lesion at the C1 level in the posterior spinal cord (arrows).

From the Departments of Neurology (D. Ferreira, D. Ferro, M.P.) and Neuroradiology (G.B.), Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, EPE, Porto; and the Department of Clinic Neurosciences and Mental Health (D. Ferreira, D. Ferro), Medical Faculty of Porto University, Portugal.

Go to [Neurology.org/N](https://Neurology.org/N) for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.

Restless legs syndrome has been described in MS<sup>2</sup> and similar symptomatology can be present in the upper limbs during an MS relapse.

### Study funding

No targeted funding reported.

### Disclosure

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to [Neurology.org/N](https://www.neurology.org/N) for full disclosures.

---

### Appendix Authors

Name	Location	Contribution
<b>Daniel Ferreira, MD</b>	Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, EPE, Porto, Portugal	Design, concept, and draft of the manuscript

---

### Appendix *(continued)*

Name	Location	Contribution
<b>Daniela Ferro, MD</b>	Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, EPE, Porto, Portugal	Provided significant input for early and final drafts of the manuscript
<b>Guilherme Bastos, MD</b>	Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, EPE, Porto, Portugal	Interpretation of the data and provided significant input for early and final drafts of the manuscript
<b>Madalena Pinto, MD</b>	Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, EPE, Porto, Portugal	Manuscript design, supervision and critical revision of manuscript

### References

1. Oppenheim H. Discussion on the different types of multiple sclerosis. *Br Med J* 1911; 729–733.
2. Italian REMS Study Group, Manconi M, Ferini-Strambi L, Filippi M, et al. Multi-center case-control study on restless legs syndrome in multiple sclerosis: the REMS study. *Sleep* 2008;31:944–952.

# Neurology<sup>®</sup>

## Teaching NeuroImages: Useless (and restless) hand of Oppenheim in multiple sclerosis

Daniel Ferreira, Daniela Ferro, Guilherme Bastos, et al.

*Neurology* 2020;95:e2043-e2044 Published Online before print July 9, 2020

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000010261

### This information is current as of July 9, 2020

<b>Updated Information &amp; Services</b>	including high resolution figures, can be found at: <a href="http://n.neurology.org/content/95/14/e2043.full">http://n.neurology.org/content/95/14/e2043.full</a>
<b>References</b>	This article cites 1 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at: <a href="http://n.neurology.org/content/95/14/e2043.full#ref-list-1">http://n.neurology.org/content/95/14/e2043.full#ref-list-1</a>
<b>Subspecialty Collections</b>	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): <b>MRI</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri</a> <b>Multiple sclerosis</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/multiple_sclerosis">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/multiple_sclerosis</a> <b>Restless legs syndrome</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/restless_legs_syndrome">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/restless_legs_syndrome</a>
<b>Permissions &amp; Licensing</b>	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions">http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions</a>
<b>Reprints</b>	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: <a href="http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise">http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise</a>

*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 © 2020 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

