Pears & Oy-sters: A Case Report of Holmes Tremor Due to Nigrostriatal Dopamine Disruption That Responded to Dopamine Replacement Therapy

Kevin Yen, MD, FRCP; Amanda Yaworski, MD, FRCP; Miguel Bussiere, MD, PhD, FRCP; and Fang Ba, MD, PhD, FRCP

Abstract
Holmes tremor (HT), also known as midbrain, rubral, or cerebellar pathway outflow tremor, occurs because of disturbances of the cerebellothalamic pathway. This tremor is usually related to lesions in the midbrain peduncular region involving the superior cerebellar peduncle, the red nucleus, and possibly the nigrostriatal circuitry. Common etiologies resulting in HT include tumor, ischemia, and demyelination. We report a case of progressive left-sided HT in an otherwise healthy man with additional symptoms of parkinsonism, hypoesthesia, right oculomotor nerve palsy, cognitive dysfunction, and hypersomnolence. Imaging investigations revealed a right-sided thalamic and midbrain glioma. Dopamine transport imaging demonstrated significant dopaminergic denervation in the right caudate and putamen. The degree of striatal dopamine transporter deficiency was more severe than expected in a patient with Parkinson disease. A trial of dopaminergic agent resulted in significant improvement of the tremor and associated symptoms. Interruption of the nigrostriatal pathway can occur in cases of HT because of midbrain peduncular lesion. The striatal dopaminergic function imaging may have a role in assessing presynaptic dopamine dysfunction and guiding treatment.

Pearls
- Interruption of the nigrostriatal pathway can occur and cause Holmes tremor because of midbrain peduncular lesion.
- Investigation of the dopaminergic system, especially with dopamine transporter imaging, can be considered.
- Holmes tremor can improve with dopaminergic agents.

Oy-sters
- Holmes tremor is often called rubral tremor, but the implied clinicanoatomical correlation does not always exist.
- Lesions in the thalamus, brainstem, or cerebellum that interrupt the cerebellothalamic loop can all cause similar tremor.
- Although not all tremors from midbrain lesions are related to presynaptic striatal denervation, if present, the degree of presynaptic denervation is usually more marked than in patients with Parkinson disease.
- Treatment with dopaminergic agents should be trialed for patients with presynaptic denervation.

Case Report
A 48-year-old man presented with mild left arm and hand incoordination and mild subjective weakness 11 years ago. He was previously healthy with the only history being hypertension and...
was on low-dose amlodipine. He had no hepatic disease. His family history and social history were noncontributory. Within 3 years of onset, he gradually developed large-amplitude low-frequency proximal tremor in the left arm and leg that was present during rest but worsened with postural holding and action. He subsequently developed sensory symptoms in his left hemibody. The tremor progressed over the next 4 years significantly affecting his daily function. In addition, he developed symptoms of cognitive decline and excessive daytime drowsiness, sleeping up to 16 hours per day.

Initial examination showed impaired attention span, right oculomotor nerve palsy with exotropia, and horizontal diplopia on right gaze. He had a 2 to 3 Hz tremor of the left upper extremity with postural holding, most prominent in the wing-beating position. Tremor was present in the lower extremities as well. The tremor was worse with action, particularly with goal-directed movements, but minimal at rest. Such a low-frequency rest, postural, and intention tremor is most consistent with Holmes tremor (HT). Ratings on the Clinical Tremor Rating Scale (CTRS) were the following: at rest = 1, with posture = 3, and with action = 4. Bradykinesia, dysmetria, and dysdiadochokinesia were also observed in the left upper and lower extremities. Strength examination was unremarkable and symmetrical in all 4 extremities, although the patient subjectively reported left hemibody weakness. Gait was unremarkable. Sensory examination showed decreased pinprick of the left hemibody.

The combination of symptoms of ipsilateral oculomotor nerve palsy, contralateral tremor, and subjective contralateral limb weakness may resemble a ventral midbrain syndrome, for example, Benedikt syndrome, which encompasses the unilateral red nucleus, the third nerve fascicle, and the cerebral peduncle. However, in our patient, his symptoms could not be explained by a midbrain lesion alone. A larger lesion in the midbrain that involving the red nucleus, but the clinicoanatomical correlation of a midbrain lesion with extension up into the thalamus to explain the cognitive complaints. The involvement of the nigrostriatal pathway may also partially explain the changes in attention. The slow and insidious progression with a lack of systemic involvement is also consistent with the slow and stable course of a glioma. The phenomenology of the movements is in keeping with HT with Parkinsonism. The revised 2018 consensus of the classification of tremors by the International Parkinson and Movement Disorder Society describes HT as “a syndrome of rest, postural, and intention tremor that usually emerges from proximal and distal rhythmic muscles contractions at low frequency (<5 Hz).” The consensus emphasized that acquired lesions within the brainstem and thalamic region should be investigated for HT. The common etiologies include infections, multiple sclerosis, tumor, stroke, trauma, and vascular malformation. This predominantly unilateral, irregular, and low-frequency tremor is frequently associated with other neurologic signs, such as ataxia and ophthalmoplegia.

HT is often referred to as rubral tremor suggesting an involvement of red nucleus, but the clinicoanatomical correlation does not always exist. The localization or anatomical correlation...
for HT is likely due to combined cerebellothalamic and dopaminergic nigrostriatal pathways. The track connecting the dentate nucleus of the cerebellum with the contralateral thalamus plays a major role in the pathogenesis of tremor and is believed to result in the kinetic and intention tremor in patients with HT. Within the dentatothalamic pathway, a predecussational lesion may cause an ipsilateral tremor; a postdecussational lesion would result in contralateral tremor as in this case. Regarding the interruption of the nigrostriatal pathways, a previous PET study demonstrated asymmetry of 18F-fluorodopa uptake without any asymmetry of postsynaptic D2 receptor binding in patients with HT. Dopaminergic therapy has been shown to be effective in case reports and case series, supporting the hypothesis that the nigrostriatal pathway is involved.

The glioma in our patient, located at the posterior thalamus and midbrain, can interrupt both the nigrostriatal pathway and the cerebellothalamic loop. His DaTscan shows a severe striatal dopaminergic denervation pattern in both the caudate and the putamen. The pattern on the DaTscan is similar to the 18F-fluorodopa PET from a previous PET study. The DaTscan in conjunction with the MRI demonstrated the anatomical and functional status of the presynaptic nigrostriatal dopaminergic system, reflecting severe striatal dopaminergic denervation. In this case, the glioma spared the striatum. The denervation is not directly resulted from damage to the striatum.
itself; it can instead result from damage to the ipsilateral substantia nigra and/or the nigrostriatal fibers.

In patients with HT, dopaminergic treatment does not always provide significant benefit in all patients. Therefore, one should be aware that although patients may present with tremor disorders of similar phenomenology, different neurocircuits can be involved. An imaging study assessed 3 patients with HT using DaTscan and 123I-iodobenzamide (IBZM) and did not observe asymmetry of DaTscan and IBZM binding in the striatum of all patients. This observation raises the question whether presynaptic dopaminergic involvement always occurs in HT.

In this case, our patient’s symptoms responded to the dopamine agonist very well. Other treatments that can be considered for HT include a variety of pharmacologic agents, including levodopa, levitiracetam, propranolol, topiramate, trihexyphenidyl, and benzodiazepine.5, 12 Thalamotomy and deep brain stimulation can also be applied to refractory tremors.5

Our patient responded very well to pramipexole from a cognitive perspective. There is a significant relationship between nigrostriatal dopaminergic denervation and cognitive dysfunction in Parkinson disease.13, 14 Experimental data revealed involvement of dopamine in regulating attention.15 The same phenomena may apply especially given the severity of the dopaminergic denervation.

As shown in this case, dopaminergic treatment can provide benefit in tremor control when the presynaptic nigrostriatal pathway is interrupted. Given the neurocircuity of nigrostriatal pathway involvement in HT, it is reasonable to start a trial dopaminergic treatment, and in clinical practice, it is widely accepted.5 If no evident benefit, the DaTscan or other dopamine transporter imaging can be considered to determine the function of nigrostriatal pathway to further guide treatment.

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References

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Appendix Authors

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kevin Yen, MD, FRCP</td>
<td>Division of Neurology, Department of Medicine</td>
<td>Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content,</td>
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<td>University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta,</td>
<td>including medical writing for content; Major role in</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>the acquisition of data; Analysis or interpretation of data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amanda Yavorski, MD</td>
<td>Division of Neurology, Department of Pediatrics</td>
<td>Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content,</td>
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<td>Miguel Bussiere, MD</td>
<td>Division of Neurology, Department of Medicine</td>
<td>Major role in the acquisition of data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fang Ba, MD, PhD,</td>
<td>Division of Neurology, Department of Medicine</td>
<td>Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content,</td>
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<td>FRCP</td>
<td>University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta,</td>
<td>including medical writing for content; Study concept</td>
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