

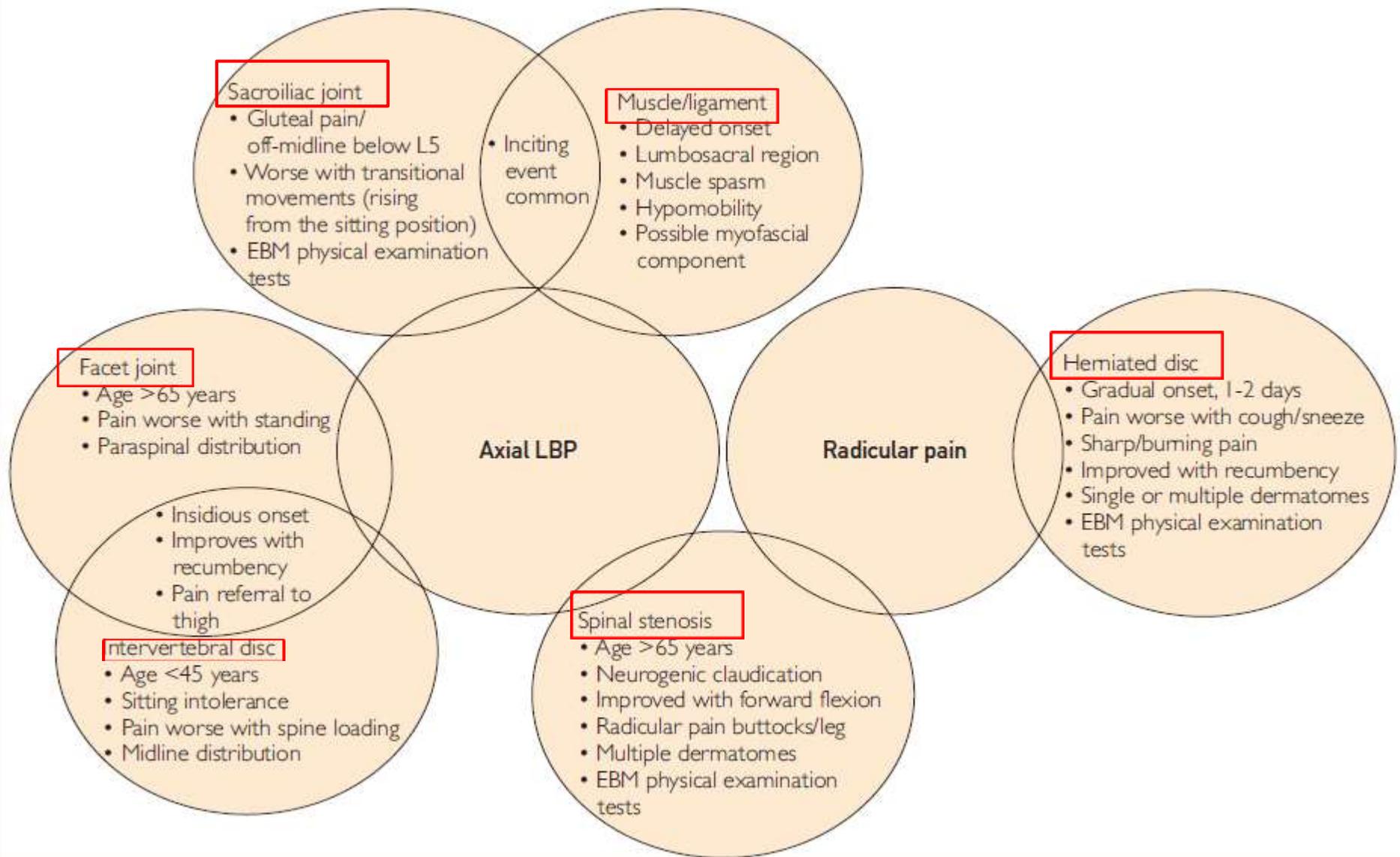


## **MARTEDÌ DELL'ORDINE**

### **Aggiornamenti in Neurologia Malattie Neuromuscolari**

PARMA: 21 MARZO 2017

Giovanni Pavesi  
Dir UO di Neurologia  
Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Parma



**FIGURE 6.** Summary of clinical and anatomical characteristics of axial LBP and radicular pain. EBM = evidence-based medicine; LBP = low back pain.

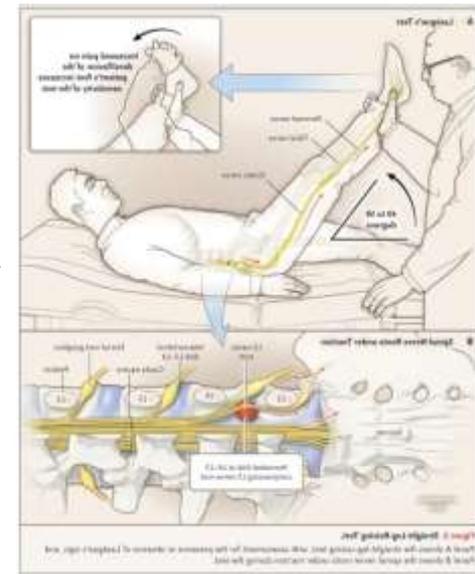
# Le radiculopatie lombo-sacrali

- *Poche domande:*

- **Insorgenza:** acuto o subacuto? Quando? Andamento favorevole o no?
- **Sede del dolore:** solo lombare? Irradiato ad un arto? Anteriore, laterale o posteriore? Oltrepassa il ginocchio?
- **Risente di:** Valsalva? Clino-ortostatismo?

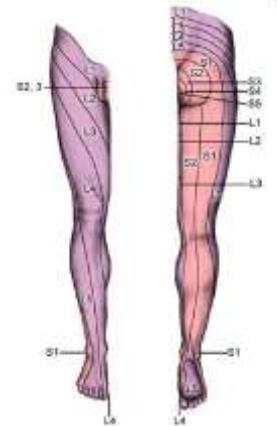
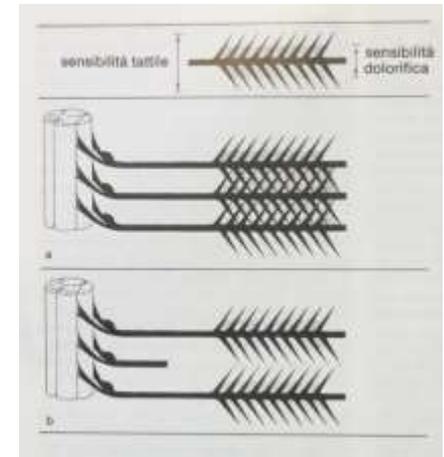
# Le radiculopatie lombo-sacrali

- *Poche manovre: soggetto in piedi*
- Occhi aperti poi chiusi (Romberg): senso di posizione
- Piegamento anteriore...(come Laségue): stiramento radicolare (>L5) →
- Camminare sulle punte dei piedi (S1) e sui talloni (L5)
- Alzarsi dalla sedia con una gamba sola (L3,4) o da inginocchiato su una gamba sola



# Le radiculopatie lombo-sacrali

- *Poche manovre: soggetto supino*
- Esame del m. EPA (L5); grande gluteo (S1), medio gluteo (L5)
- Riflessi miotatici: rotulei (L4) ed achillei (S1)
- Sensibilità dolorifica: faccia anteriore coscia, faccia laterale e mediale di gamba e piede; comparazione dx-sx.



# Causes of Sciatica and of Conditions Simulating Sciatica.

**Table 1.** Causes of Sciatica and of Conditions Simulating Sciatica.

## Spinal causes

Disk rupture with compression of L4, L5, or S1 root  
Osteoarthritic impingement on roots due to spondylo-  
listhesis or foraminal or lumbar stenosis  
Synovial cyst of facet joint  
Arachnoid (Tarlov) cyst  
Tumors of the spinal column  
Neurofibromas on lumbar and sacral nerve roots  
Arachnoiditis

## Nonspinal causes

Pelvic and gynecologic conditions, including cyclic  
sciatica due to endometriosis  
Piriformis syndrome and back-pocket sciatica  
Pregnancy, delivery, and prolonged time in the lithotomy  
position  
Zoster sine herpete  
Diabetic radiculopathy  
Gluteal injection-site trauma  
Lumbar plexitis  
Vascular impingement on sciatic nerve (pseudo-  
aneurysm of the inferior gluteal artery)  
Hip fracture and dislocation or relocation; extensive  
pelvic fractures  
Biceps femoris hematoma, strain, and tear  
Idiopathic causes in young persons

Ropper AH, Zafonte RD. N Engl J Med  
2015;372:1240-1248



The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

# Le radiculopatie lombo-sacrali

- *Quando allarmarsi?*



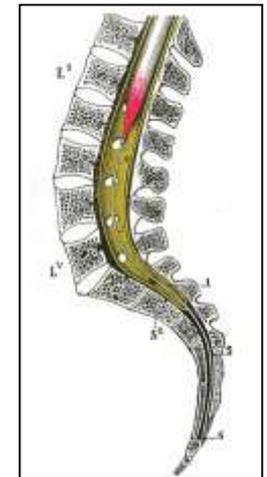
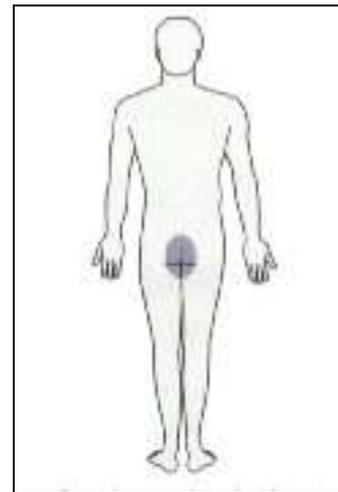
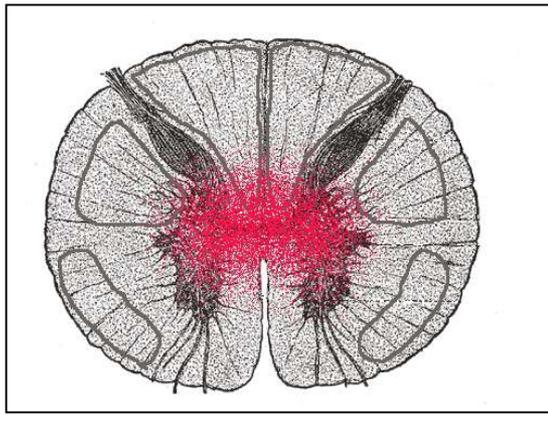
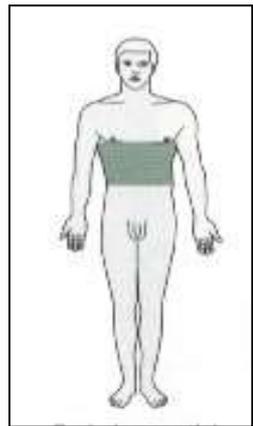
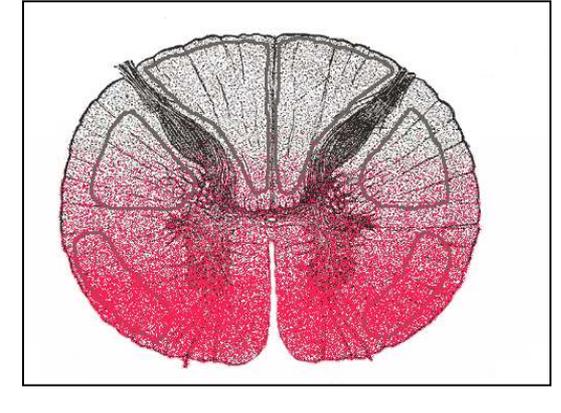
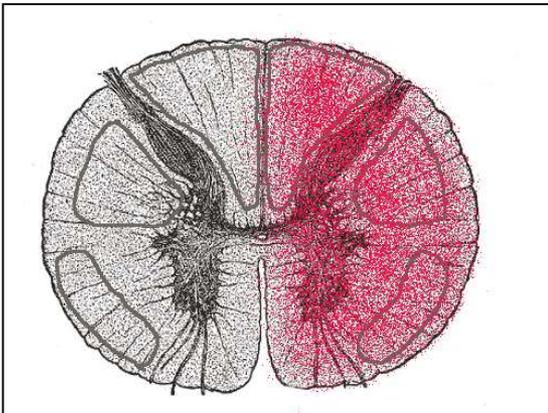
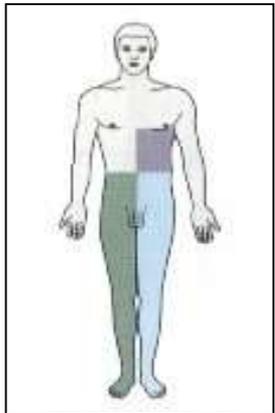
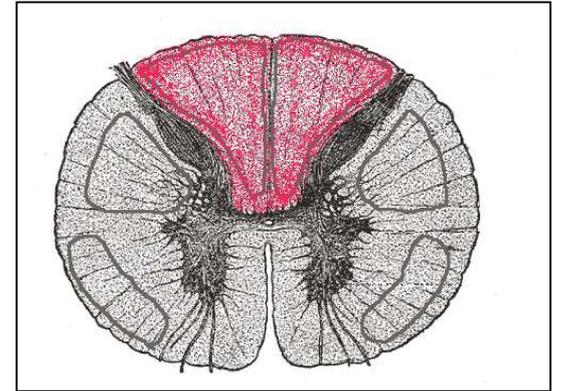
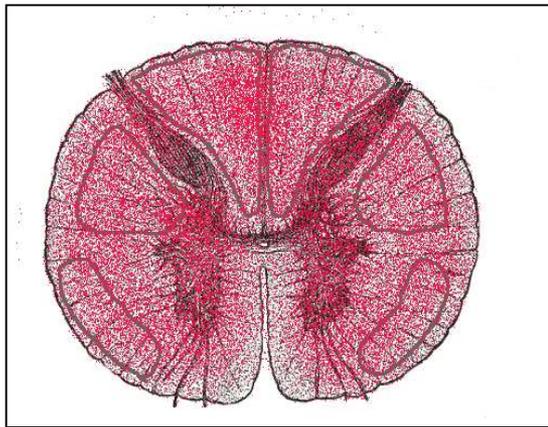
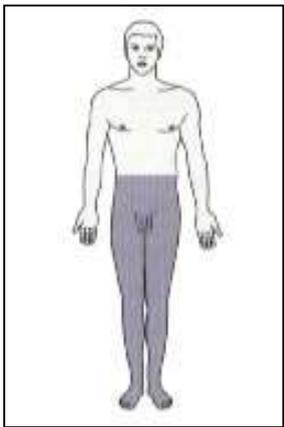
- Deficit sensitivi a sella; deficit di forza e riflessi miotatici bilaterali; deficit sfinterici

*(Sindrome della cauda equina)*

- Deficit sensitivi «a livello», (su torace e/o addome); riflessi miotatici ipereccitabili; deficit sfinterici;

*(Lesione midollare)*





**Table 1** Etiologies of myelopathy

Noninflammatory		Inflammatory	
Trauma	Disk herniation	Demyelinating	MS, neuromyelitis optica, ADEM
Toxic/metabolic	Vitamin B12 deficiency	Autoimmune	Systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren syndrome, mixed connective tissue disease
Neurodegenerative	Spinocerebellar ataxia	Paraneoplastic	Anti-CRMP5
Neoplastic	Primary: glioma, ependymoma, lymphoma	Bacterial	Lyme disease, syphilis, tuberculosis, mycoplasma
	Secondary: metastases	Viral	Cytomegalovirus, HSV, VZV, hepatitis C, HIV
Vascular	Arteriovenous malformation or fistula, hemangioblastoma, cavernoma	Fungal	<i>Coccidioides immitis</i>
Other	Syringomyelia	Parasitic	Neurocysticercosis

Abbreviations: ADEM = acute disseminated encephalomyelitis; HSV = herpes simplex virus; MS = multiple sclerosis; VZV = varicella-zoster virus.

# Cosa serve?

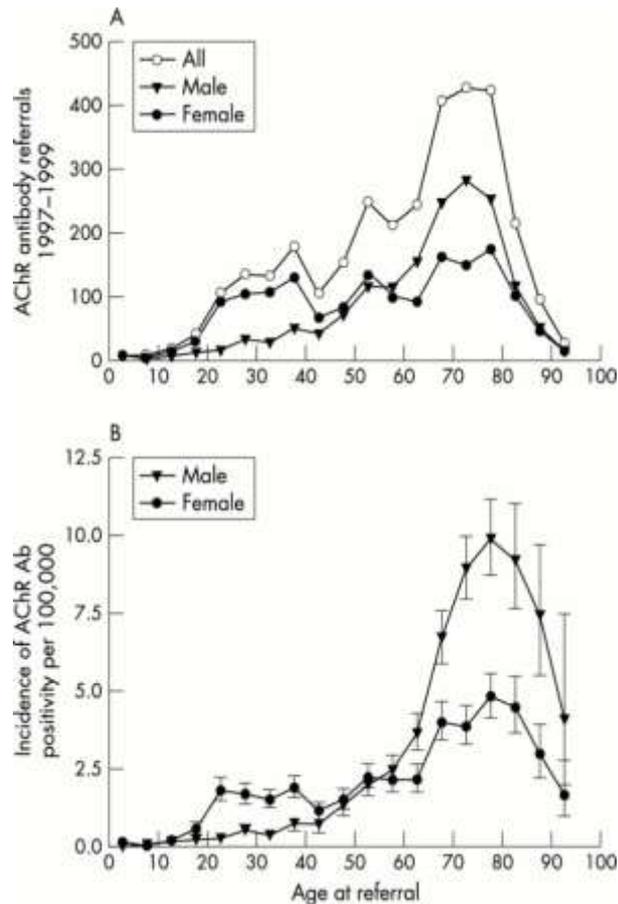


...e un po' di tempo...

# Evidence of underdiagnosis of myasthenia gravis in older people

A Vincent, L Clover, C Buckley, J Grimley Evans, P M Rothwell, and the UK Myasthenia Gravis Survey

*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2003;74:1105-1108



Underdiagnosis of myasthenia gravis

**Table 1** Demographic characteristics of 1147 individuals aged  $\geq 75$  years

	Age (years)					Total
	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	>94	
Men	189	156	89	20	5	459
Women	238	248	147	43	12	688
Total	427	404	236	63	17	1147
Positive AChR antibodies	3F	2F	2F		1M	8

Values are numbers of individuals.  
AChR, acetylcholine receptor; F, female; M, male.

**Table 2** Acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive individuals from among 1147 subjects aged  $\geq 75$  years

Age, sex	AChR antibody (nM)	Reported clinical conditions
84, F	0.9	TIA, stroke
88, F	0.9	TIA, angina
82, F	1.0	Nil
76, F	1.9	Eczema
75, F	3.1	Myasthenia gravis, hypertension, psoriasis
78, F	3.2	Gallstones, hiatus hernia
88, F	3.9	Stroke, falls
95, M	13.5	TIA, LVF, anaemia

F, female; LVF, left ventricular failure; M, male; TIA, transient ischaemic attacks.

# MIASTENIA GRAVE

## Quadro clinico

Ipostenia  
con caratteri di fluttuazione e esauribilità  
a varia distribuzione

muscoli oculari

ptosi diplopia

muscoli facciali

amimia

muscoli masticatori

fatica nella masticazione

muscoli orofaringei

disartria disfagia

muscoli cervicali

caduta del capo

muscoli degli arti

difficoltà di movimenti e cammino

muscoli respiratori

dispnea

# MIASTENIA GRAVE

## Quadro clinico

### Esordio

- muscoli oculari 60%
- muscolatura faringo-laringea 20%
- muscolatura prossimale degli arti superiori 20%
- muscolatura distale degli arti superiori 10%
- muscolatura prossimale degli arti inferiori 10%

### Compromissione

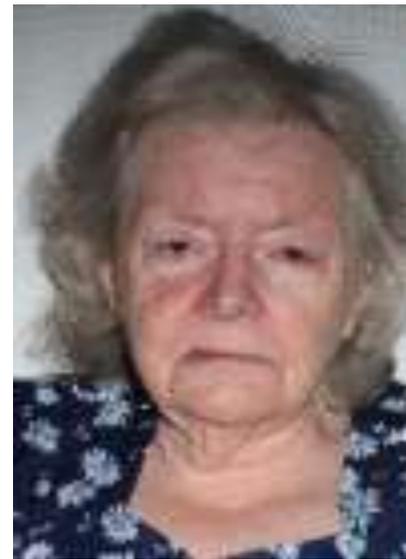
- muscoli oculari 90%
- muscolatura faringo-laringea 80%
- muscolatura prossimale degli arti superiori 80%
- muscolatura distale degli arti superiori 70%
- muscolatura prossimale degli arti inferiori 70%

# Importanza del sospetto clinico della malattia...

**Ice pack test:** applicazione di ghiaccio sulla palpebra per 2'



Prima



Dopo

... la parola alla dott.ssa Elena Saccani