

A case of Acute Autonomic and Sensory Neuropathy

Jong-Mun Lee, M.D., Do-Young Kwon, M.D., Seong-Beom Koh, M.D.,
Byung-Jo Kim, M.D., Min-Kyu Park, M.D., Kun-Woo Park, M.D., and Dae-Hie Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Medical Collage, Korea University

Acute autonomic neuropathy is a rare disease. Since the first case was reported by Young et.al., in 1969, a number of similar cases have been described, with some variation of the accompanied neurologic deficits. Acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy(AASN) is characterized by the acute onset of autonomic dysfunction and sensory disturbances. A 16-year-old girl experienced high fever(40) and erythematous rash on whole trunk and face followed by pain and sensory loss over the whole body, dysphagia, ataxia, urinary retention, and postural hypotension. There was no evidence of limb weakness. The electrophysiologic studies of this patient revealed sensory polyneuropathy and the various autonomic function test showed autonomic dysfunction. The recovery of her autonomic and sensory symptoms is incomplete, three months after the onset of the symptoms. The etiology of the acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy is not known. Most previous authors have suggested the dysautonomia may be an acute immunological damage to peripheral fibers of the autonomic nervous system. We report a case of acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy.

Key Words : Acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy, Immunological damage

(Acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy)

1980 Colan¹,
17
17 가 10 39
.5 800 cc 가
130/80 mmHg, 80, 36.2
2
2
가

Address for correspondence

Dae-Hie Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Collage of Medicine, Korea University
Hospital, 126-1 Anam-dong-5ga, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, 136-705, Korea

Tel : +82-2-920-5093 Fax : +82-2-925-2472

E-mail : kmnu1@hanmail.net

Table 1. The serial findings of cerebrospinal fluid

	Pressure (cmH2O)	Cell count (WBC/mm ³)	Glucose (gm/dL)	Protein (gm/dl)	Blood sugar (gm/dl)
the 3rd day after symptom onset	14	0	57	10	103
the 6th day after symptom onset	12	0	72	48	132
the 15th day after symptom onset	10	0	63	75	126

Table 2. The serial examinations of nerve conduction study

			9th day	after onset	45th day	after onset
Motor	Median R/L	T.L.(ms)	NCV(m/s)	Amp(mV)	NCV(m/s)	Amp(mV)
		W-E	2.9/2.7	11.76/11.60	3.0/2.9	11.99/11.90
		E-Ax.	52/52	10.55/10.47	49/51	10.70/10.67
	Ulnar R/L	T.L.(ms)	54/57	10.38/11.33	54/56	10.55/10.70
		W-E	2.5/2.6	9.505/8.765	2.4/2.4	8.333/9.632
		E-Ax.	56/54	8.698/8.962	53/55	8.255/8.452
	Peroneal R/L	T.L.(ms)	57/56	8.229/8.988	57/59	7.799/8.743
		A-F	4.6	1.563	4.7	1.653
		Accessory	50	4.145	46	4.236
	Posterior tibial R/L	T.L.(ms)		2.423		2.236
		A-PF	3.8	11.05	4.1	13.54
				44	10.38	54
Sensory	Median R/L	F-W	NCV(m/s)	Amp(µV)	NCV(m/s)	Amp(µV)
	Ulnar R/L	F-W	50/53	5.407/6.325	45/46	7.339/7.396
	Sural R	A-Lower leg		NR	31	3.799
Mixed	Median R/L	W-E	55/53	6.943/6.758	46/45	8.840/7.856
		E-Ax	57/56	7.877/7.779	50/51	8.896/9.120
	Ulnar R/L	W-E		NR/NR		NR/NR
		E-Ax		NR/NR		NR/NR
Superficial peroneal	A-Lower leg		NR		NR	
F-wave		Latency(ms)			Latency(ms)	
	Median R/L	25.6/26.1			26.4/26.5	
	Ulnar R/L	27.4/28.1			27.8/27.9	
	Peroneal R	49.0			48.9	
Posterior tibial R	49.2			49.2		
H-reflex	R/L	NR/NR			NR/NR	

T.L.; terminal latency, NCV; nerve conduction velocity, Amp; amplitude, R/L; right/left, W-E; wrist-elbow, E-Ax; elbow-axilla, A-F; ankle-fibular head, A-PF; ankle-popliteal fossa, F-W; finger-wrist, NR; no response, A-Lower leg; ankle-lower leg

(serum protein electro-phoresis), (immuno-electrophoresis) (tumor marker)

B12, (folate) 3 10 gm/dl 2
 (rheumatoid factor) 75 gm/dl 가 (Table 1).
 (antinuclear antibody) 1:80 9 45
 C3, C4가 가

Table 3. The results of autonomic function tests

	Reference	Results
BP response tilt(mmHg)	Fall in BP<30/15	150/70 60/40
HR variation with deep breathing(bpm)	>18	14
Valsalva ratio(phaseVI/II)	>1.5	1.4
Sympathetic skin response	reactive	non-reactive

(sensory nerve action potential) (axonal type) (sensory polyneuropathy), 45 (Table 2). (anterior tibial muscle), 가 (vastus lateralis muscle) (sympathetic skin response) , head- up tilt test, (Valsalva maneuver) phase II (ratio) (Table 3), 30 160/100 mmHg (Valsalva maneuver) phase IV (positive) 24 80/40 mmHg 5 (IV Immunoglobulin; IVIG) , 3 가 가 T2- 가 7,8 , 1,8,9 (dorsal root ganglion) (posterior column of spinal cord) (nerve trunk) 가 (peripheral ramus) 3. 1980 Colan 9. 가 (Acute pandysautonomia), (Acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy), (Guillain- Barre syndrome with prominent autonomic symptom), (Acute autonomic sensory and motor neuropathy) 2.

REFERENCES

1. Colan RV, Snead OC III, Oh SJ, Kashlan MB. Ann Neurol

- 1980;8:441-444.
2. Yoloda T, Hayashi M, Hirashima F, Mitani M, Tanabe H, Tsukagoshi H. Dysautonomia with acute sensory motor neuropathy. *Arch Neurol* 1994;51:1022-1031.
 3. Fagius J, Westerberg CE, Olsson Y. Acute pandysautonomia and severe sensory deficit with poor recovery. A clinical, neurophysiological and pathological case study. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1983;46:725-733.
 4. Pavesi G, Gemignani F, Macaluso GM, Magnani G, Fiocchi A, Medici D, et al. Acute sensory and autonomic neuropathy: possible association with Coxsackie B virus infection. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1992;55:613-615.
 5. Bennett JL, Mahalingram R, Wellish MC, Gilden DH. Epstein-Barr virus-associated acute autonomic neuropathy. *Ann Neurol* 1996;40:453-455.
 6. Neville BGR, Sladen GE. Acute autonomic neuropathy following primary herpes simplex infection. *J Neurol* 1984;47:648-650.
 7. Yokoda T, Sobue G, Hirose Y, Mimura M, and Yanagi T. MR of Acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy. *AJNR* 1994;15(1):114-115.
 8. Yasuda T, Sobue G, Mokuno K, Hokusui S, Ito T, Hirose Y, et al. Clinicopathological features of acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy. *J Neurol* 1995;242:623-628.
 9. F. Kanda, T. Uchida, K. Jinnai, K. Tada, S. Shiozawa, T. Fujita, et al. Acute autonomic and sensory neuropathy: a case report. *J Neurol* 1990;237:42-44.