

Conduite à tenir devant une polyneuropathie

Distale et symétrique



Epidémiologie

- ▶ Prévalence **NP**: de 2,4 à 8%
 - 2,4%: Bombay, CC le + fréquent } AUTO-QUESTIONNAIRES
 - 7%: Sicile
 - 8%: Italie (> 55 ans)
 - **PN**: 5,5% (clinique + EMG) Pays-Bas
 - *46% idiopathiques, 31 % diabète* Henwinckel, Neurology, 2016
- ▶ Incidence: 77 / 100 000 Visser et al, Neurology, 2015




Stratégie

- ▶ Diagnostic nosologique de neuropathie
- ▶ Diagnostic étiologique
- ▶ Prise en charge, traitements et suivi.



Diagnostic nosologique

- ▶ Définir le cadre électro-clinique:
 - Polyneuropathie 
 - Polyradiculoneuropathie
 - Mononeuropathie multiple
 - Ganglionopathie
 - Np à petites fibres



Caractéristiques cardinales

| | Inherited | Acquired | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | Metabolic/ IgM | "MIND" Immune | Neoplastic | Infectious |
| "What" | N-NSS | P-NSS | (Sometimes autonomic too; see Table 1) | | |
| "Where" | Distal, symmetrical | | Not distal and/or not symmetrical | | |
| "When" | Insidious and slow | | Definite date of onset, rapid progression | | |
| "What setting" | Family history; foot deformities; foot ulcers. | Risk factors - diseases or exposures. IgM M protein. Alcohol. | Symptoms of vasculitis or systemic illness; sicca complex; recent URTI. | Symptoms of cancer; smoking history; paraproteinemia (e.g., M protein). | Symptoms of infection (fever, rash) or risk factors for infection. |
| EDX | | | <u>Non-vasculitic</u> | | |
| Red - demyelinating | CMT1 | Diabetic | GBS | Paraneoplastic e.g. SSN | Hepatitis C - cryo |
| Blue - axonal | CMT2 | Uremic | CIDP | IgG M protein (amyloid) | Lyme |
| | HSN | Alcohol | MMN | | HIV |
| | hDMN | B12 def | Sarcoid | | Sarcoid |
| | Other | B1 def | | | West Nile |
| Differential diagnosis | | Meds | <u>Vasculitic</u> | | Syphilis |
| | | IgM M protein | | | |

Idiopathic

Burns et Mauermann, *Neurology*, 2011



PLAN

- ▶ PN aiguës / subaiguës
- ▶ PN chroniques
 - Place de l'ENMG
 - PN démyélinisantes
 - PN axonales
 - Explorations étiologiques
 - Bilan « normal »



Polyneuropathies aiguës ou sub-aiguës



Polyneuropathies aiguës

Métaboliques

Inflammatoires

Toxiques

Infectieuses

Carentielles



Métaboliques

Diabète

Porphyrie

Tyrosinémie

Inflammatoires

SGB

SGB

Vascularites

Paranéoplasie (anti-Hu)

Toxiques

Arsenic, Pb, Thallium

Lithium, Sels d'or

Hexacarbones

Organophosphorés

Mercure (inhalé)

Pyridoxine

Nitrofurantoïne

Alcool



| PN aiguës | AXONALES | DEMYELINISANTES |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Infectieuses | | |
| | HIV/HAART | |
| | West-Nile | |
| | Leptospirose | |
| | | Diphtérie |
| Carentielles | | |
| | B1 | |
| | Post gastroplasties | |
| | B12 | |

NP de réanimation



Polyneuropathies aiguës

- ▶ Hospitalisation
- ▶ Démarche étiologique guidée par contexte
 - Infectieux
 - Post-infectieux
 - Néoplasique....

➔ Pas de bilan étiologique « formaté »



Polyneuropathies chroniques



DSP: les enjeux

- ▶ **Diagnostiquer:**
 - Quel bilan?
- ▶ **Traiter:**
 - La cause
 - Les symptômes
- ▶ **Surveiller:**
 - Comment?



Diagnostiquer

- ▶ Le diagnostic d'une PN est **CLINIQUE**
- ▶ Bien souvent, l'interrogatoire + examen clinique orientent vers une étiologie
- ▶ Screening paraclinique?
 - Bilan bio minimal pour tous les patients (Level C, AAN)
- ▶ Rôle majeur du **médecin traitant**
 - Drapeaux rouges





O. Outteryck, T Stojkovic



Diagnostic étiologique

POLYNEUROPATHIES ET DYSAUTONOMIE

Acquises

Diabète

Amylose

SGB/pandysautonomie

HIV

Vincristine

Paranéoplasique

Gougerot-Sjögren

Porphyrie

Héréditaires

HSAN I



Drapeaux rouges

- ▶ Aggravation rapide
- ▶ Signes extra-neurologiques (AEG...)
- ▶ Asymétrie
- ▶ Atteinte motrice exclusive ou rapide
- ▶ Ataxie prononcée
- ▶ Douleurs intenses



Review

Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy

A Review

Brian C. Callaghan, MD, MS; Raymond S. Price, MD; Eva L. Feldman, MD, PhD

Table 2. Common Causes of Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy

| Diseases | Comment |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Metabolic | |
| Diabetes | Most common cause, accounting for 32%-53% of cases ^a |
| Prediabetes | Glucose tolerance test has highest sensitivity ^a |
| Chronic kidney disease | Neuropathy particularly severe when chronic kidney disease is caused by diabetes |
| Chronic liver disease | Neuropathy typically mild |
| Idiopathic | 24%-27% of all cases ^a |
| Toxin (alcohol) | Second most common cause (requires in-depth questioning) ^a |
| Inherited | |
| Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 1 | Inherited demyelinating sensory motor neuropathy |
| Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2 | Inherited axonal sensory motor neuropathy |
| Familial amyloidosis | Transthyretin mutation most common |
| Nutritional | |
| Vitamin B ₁₂ deficiency | Methylmalonic acid level important when vitamin B ₁₂ level is 200-400 pg/mL ^a |
| Vitamin E deficiency | Can cause cerebellar ataxia |
| Vitamin B ₆ deficiency | Can cause neuropathy when level is too high or too low |
| Thiamine deficiency | Can present with ataxia, ophthalmoparesis, and confusion |
| Copper deficiency | Often presents with a myeloneuropathy |
| Gastric bypass surgery | Often difficult to determine which factor responsible |
| Malabsorption syndromes | Often difficult to determine which factor responsible |

| | |
|--|--|
| Medication | |
| Chemotherapy (vincristine, cisplatin, taxol, bortezomib) | Known dose limiting side effect of many agents |
| Amiodarone | Can cause a demyelinating neuropathy |
| Phenytoin | Typically after many years of use |
| Nucleosides | Can be difficult to distinguish cause of neuropathy (human immunodeficiency virus vs medication) |
| Nitrofurantoin | Worse in the setting of renal failure |
| Metronidazole | Usually after high, prolonged intravenous doses |
| Hydralazine | Avoid by concomitant use of vitamin B ₆ |
| Isoniazid | Avoid by concomitant use of vitamin B ₆ |
| Colchicine | Can also cause myopathy |
| Autoimmune | |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | Can also cause mononeuritis multiplex |
| Lupus | Can also cause mononeuritis multiplex |
| Sjögren syndrome | Can also cause a sensory neuronopathy or mononeuritis multiplex |
| Sarcoidosis | Can present with several neurologic manifestations |
| Secondary amyloidosis | Diagnosis aided by fat pad biopsy or sural nerve biopsy |
| Infectious | |
| Human immunodeficiency virus | Medications used to treat can also cause neuropathy |
| Hepatitis B/C | Can also cause mononeuritis multiplex associated with polyarteritis nodosa and cryoglobulinemia |
| Neoplastic | |
| Monoclonal gammopathy of unclear clinical significance | Immunofixation increases sensitivity of paraprotein detection ^a |
| Multiple myeloma | Associated with IgG or IgA paraproteinemia |
| Primary amyloidosis | Diagnosis aided by fat pad biopsy or sural nerve biopsy |



Explorations de première ligne

Le bon sens-based
L'evidence-based
Les recommandations



Bon sens based medecine

- ▶ Une étiologie évidente vous saute aux yeux...
 - Gastrectomie, chimio, hérédité...



Evidence-based medicine



Diabète:

Table 1. Diagnostic criteria for diabetes and pre-diabetes.

| Diagnosis | Fasting plasma glucose | 2-hour OGTT | Hemoglobin A1C |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Normal | <100 mg/dl (5.6 mmol/l) | <140 mg/dl (7.8 mmol/l) | <5.7% |
| Pre-diabetes | 100–125 mg/dl (5.6–6.9 mmol/l) | 140–199 mg/dl (7.8–11.0 mmol/l) | 5.7–6.4% |
| Diabetes | ≥126 mg/dl (7.0 mmol/l) | ≥200 mg/dl (11.1 mmol/l) | ≥6.5% |

Critères ADA



The Diagnostic Yield of a Standardized Approach to Idiopathic Sensory-Predominant Neuropathy

A. Gordon Smith, MD; J. Robinson Singleton, MD

Arch Intern Med. 2004;164:1021-1025

Diagnostic Yield of Commonly Ordered Blood Tests

| Test | No. (%) of Patients With a Positive Result | No. (%) of 138 Patients Tested |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| OGTT | 53 (61) | 87 (63) |
| HbA _{1c} | 16 (26) | 61 (44) |
| Fasting plasma glucose | 12 (11) | 106 (77) |
| ANA | 2 (3) | 65 (47) |
| SPEP/IFIX | 3 (3) | 104 (75) |
| Vitamin B ₁₂ | 2 (2) | 120 (87) |
| WESR | 0 | 65 (47) |
| Folate | 0 | 51 (37) |
| TSH | 0 | 112 (81) |

HGPO

Vitamine B12

Signification?

AAN

EPS



Diabète:

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HGPO:

12/87: diabète (13%)
39/87: IG

HbA1C:

Normale chez 68%
des HGPO
pathologiques



Diabète:

Value of the Oral Glucose Tolerance Test in the Evaluation of Chronic Idiopathic Axonal Polyneuropathy

Charlene Hoffman-Snyder, MSN, NP-BC; Benn E. Smith, MD; Mark A. Ross, MD; Jose Hernandez, BA; E. Peter Bosch, MD

Arch Neurol, 2006

| | Glycémie à Jeun | HGPO |
|---------|-----------------|------|
| NORMALE | 61 | 38 |
| IG | 36 | 38 |
| DIABETE | 3 | 24 |



Carence en vitamine B12

- ▶ 20 % des plus de 60 ans (US et UK)

Hunt, *BMJ* 2014

- ▶ Bon rendement diagnostique
 - 2 à 8% des NP selon séries

Huan, 2010 ; Smith et Singleton, 2004

- ▶ Doser **a.méthylmalonique** + **homocystéinémie**
 - 12/27 patients: ↗ isolée des métabolites

England et al., 2009a ; Saperstein et al., 2003



Carence en vitamine B12

| | RESULTAT | LIMITES |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cobalamine | < 150 ng/l | Peu sensible |
| Ac méthylmalonique | > 350 nmol/l | ↗ IR et > 65 ans |
| Homocystéine | > 15µM | ↗ IR, déficit folates, B6, hypoThy. |

Hunt, *BMJ* 2014



Explorations de première ligne

- ▶ Glycémie à jeun
- ▶ γ GT, ASAT, ALAT
- ▶ VGM
- ▶ TSH
- ▶ NFP
- ▶ Créatinine + clairance
- ▶ CRP

- ▶ Glycémie à jeun
 - +/- HGPO (douleur)
- ▶ Vitamine B12
 - Acide méthylmalonique
 - homocystéine
- ▶ IEPS
- ▶ Autres: NFP, CRP, TSH, fonction rénale, bilan urinaire

Rôle du neurologue

HAS

AAN



Place de l'EMG

► Recommandations HAS, 2007

L'ENMG n'est pas recommandée en première intention.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de demander un avis neurologique et une ENMG lorsque le diagnostic est posé de manière suffisamment explicite par la clinique, qu'une étiologie peut raisonnablement être avancée et lorsqu'il existe une concordance entre les signes cliniques (type, mode évolutif et sévérité) et l'étiologie supposée de la maladie, par exemple :

- en cas de polyneuropathie sensitive distale survenant dans le cadre d'un protocole de chimiothérapie anticancéreuse (à adapter en fonction des produits utilisés en tenant compte du RCP) ;
- en cas de NP à prédominance de signes sensitifs positifs (paresthésies, dysesthésies, troubles sensitifs subjectifs distaux, douleurs) ou avec une composante autonome chez un patient diabétique ;
- en cas de PNP sensitivo-motrice distale chez un patient alcoolique.



Place de l'EMG (sans)

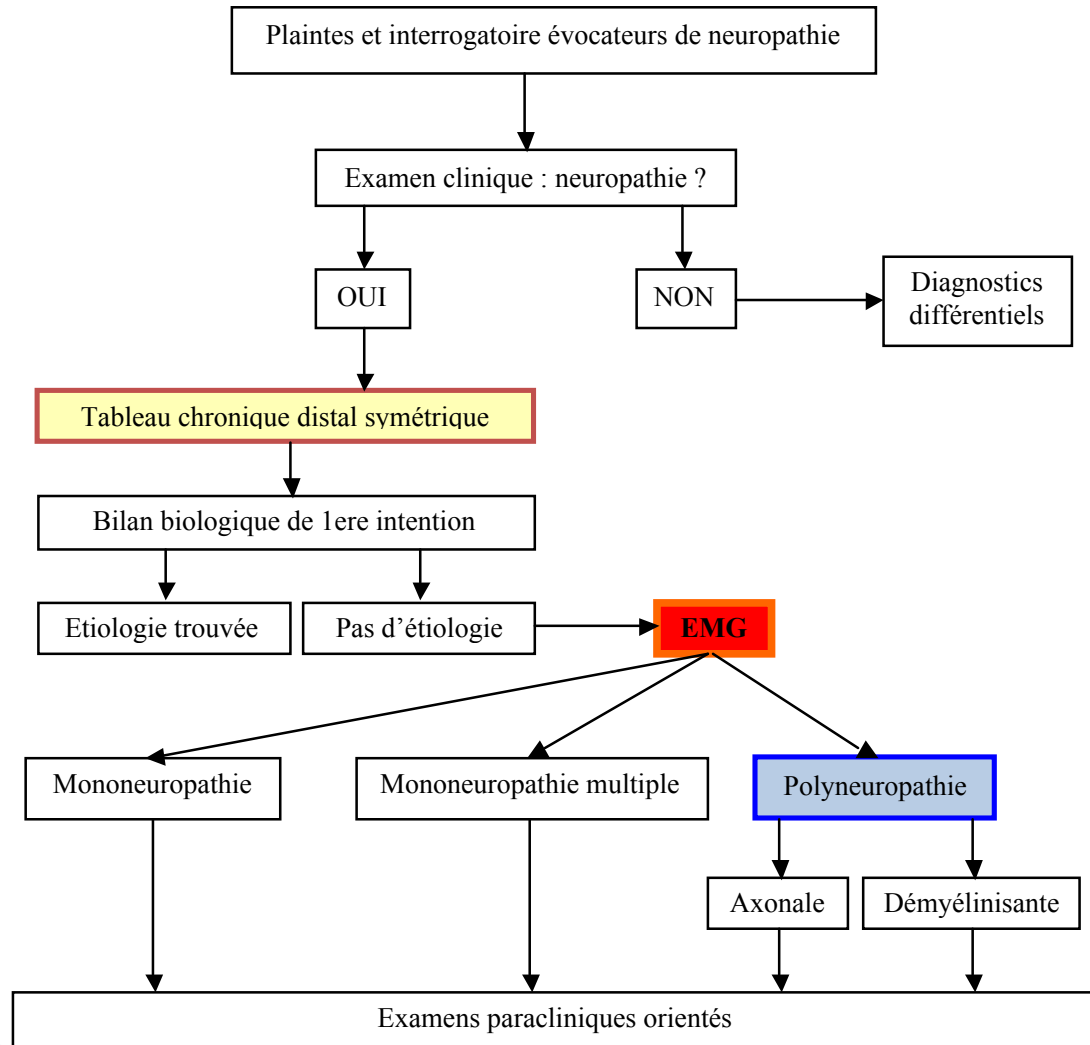


Figure. 1. Algorithme diagnostique d'une neuropathie périphérique. QST: quantitative sensory testing.

Figure: Approach to the diagnosis of peripheral neuropathies. QST: quantitative sensory testing.



Bilan négatif ou discordant

Vous avez donc fait l'ENMG

PN chroniques démyélinisantes
PN chroniques axonales



PN démyélinisantes chroniques

▶ Deux groupes étiologiques:

- Héréditaires:
 - CMT
 - Autres neuropathies héréditaires
- Inflammatoires:
 - PIDC (DADS)
 - Anti-MAG
 - POEMS

▶ Investigations génétiques

- PMP22
- Mini-panel: PMP22, GJB1, GDAP1, MFN2, MPZ, SH3TC2, TTR
- Grand panel (100 à 120 gènes)

▶ PL

▶ Anticorps

- Anti-gg
- Anti-MAG
- Anti-Nœud

▶ IRM plexique

▶ PES

▶ VEGF



PN axonales chroniques

« les 3 tiers »

- 1 / 3 acquises
- 1 / 3 héréditaires
- 1 / 3 idiopathiques

DIABETE (25 à 40 %)

EXOGENOSE

CARENCES

IRC

...

QUELS EXAMENS COMPLEMENTAIRES en 2^e intention?



« le bilan est normal »

- ▶ Stop ou encore?
- ▶ Explorations de 2^e lignes
- ▶ Quand faire la biopsie nerveuse?
- ▶ TOUT est VRAIMENT normal



Bilan de 2^e intention PN Ax

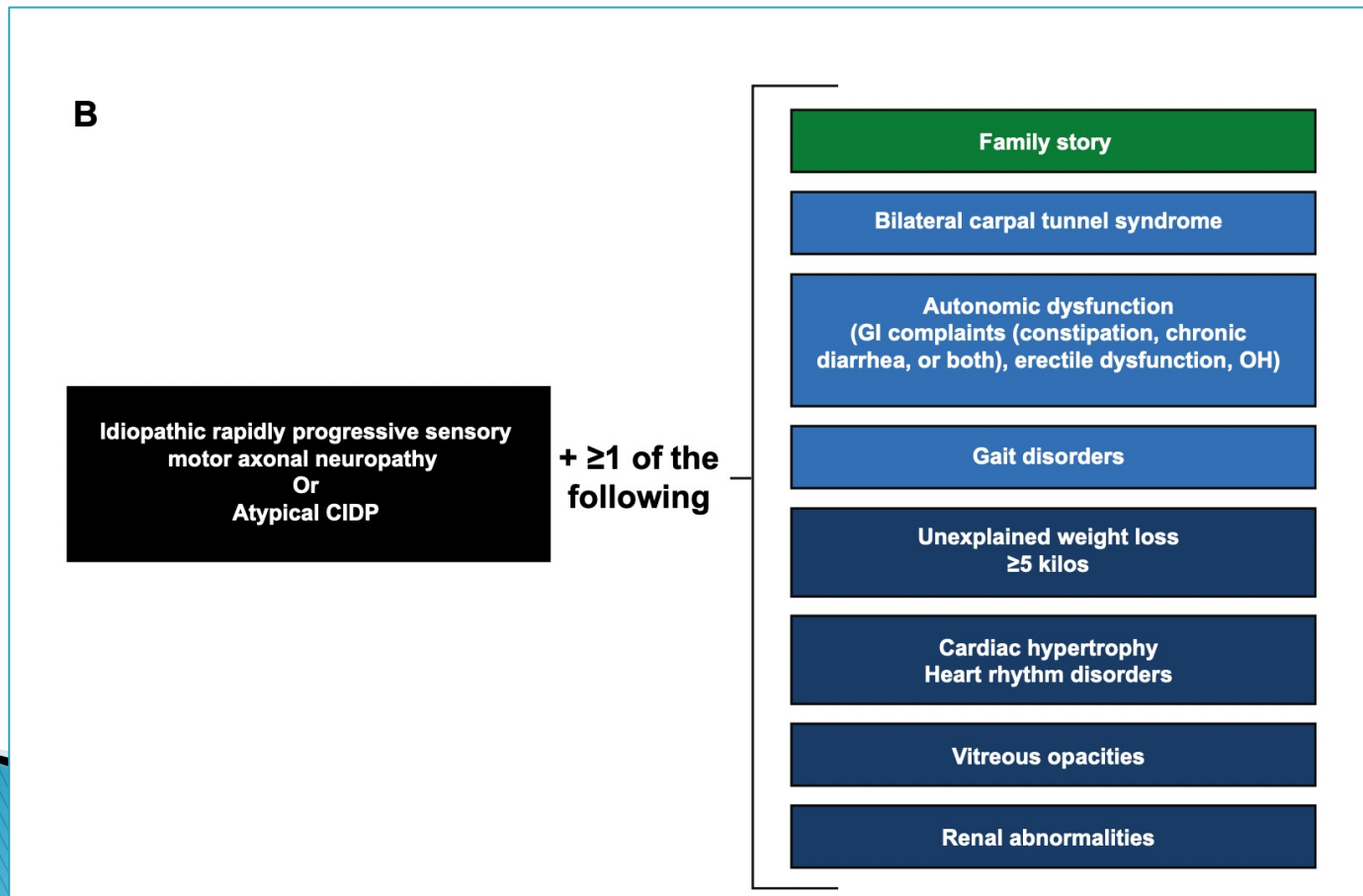
- ▶ Pas de consensus
- ▶ Surtout si **évolutivité** → suivi ++
- ▶ Ne pas manquer une cause traitable
 - Amylose
 - Vascularites
 - Hémopathie/cryoglobulinémie
 - Syndrome paranéoplasique
 - Forme atypique de PIDC
 - MonoNP multiple « confluente »
 - Infections





Expert consensus recommendations to improve diagnosis of ATTR amyloidosis with polyneuropathy

David Adams¹ · Yukio Ando² · João Melo Beirão³ · Teresa Coelho⁴ · Morie A. Gertz⁵ · Julian D. Gillmore⁶ · Philip N. Hawkins⁶ · Isabelle Lousada⁷ · Ole B. Suhr⁸ · Giampaolo Merlini^{9,10}



Points d'appels

- ▶ Neuropathie ataxiante
 - Anti-MAG (formes axonales possibles)
 - CANOMAD
- ▶ Neuropathies à petites fibres
 - Idem PN
 - TTR, canalopathies sodiques, Tangier, Fabry
- ▶ Asymétrie
 - Vascularites

Quand faire la biopsie?

- Condition préalable: labo +++
- Limites:
 - on extrapole au nerf moteur
 - Concordance inter-examineur faible (50% env)
- Complications (Rappaport et al, 1993)
 - 12% de retard de cicatrisation
 - 10% d'infection
 - 5% de douleur chronique
- But:
 - Recherche étiologique
 - Préciser le mécanisme



Quand faire la biopsie?

- Bcp d'études concernent la PRNc
- Rendement dans les PN distales symétriques:
 - N = 177
 - « no benefit » 120/197 (60,9 %)
 - « helpful » ou « essential » 77/ 197 (39,1%)

Deprez et al. *Neuromusc disord.*, 2000



Quand faire la biopsie: HAS

Indications de la biopsie nerveuse :

La BN est indiquée dans les NP qui n'ont pu être classées de manière tranchée par l'ENMG et ne peuvent être affirmées autrement, et qui amènent à suspecter les pathologies suivantes :

- pathologie interstitielle : amylose, sarcoïdose, lèpre, lymphome, etc. ;
- vascularites ;
- suspicions de PRNC atypique, c'est-à-dire devant un tableau de neuropathie chronique sans cause apparente et avec suspicion d'atteinte démyélinisante ;
- formes très rares de neuropathie héréditaire, pour lesquelles le diagnostic par biologie moléculaire est complexe, ou en l'absence d'anomalie génétique diagnostiquée par la biologie moléculaire, et à condition que la prise en charge puisse être modifiée ;
- tout tableau douloureux et très invalidant de début récent, ou qui continue à progresser, sans étiologie définie.



« Tout est normal »



CIAP: épidémiologie

| Study | Idiopathic neuropathy cases (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Matthews (1952) | 70 |
| Rose (1960) | 56 |
| Prineas (1970) | 38 |
| Dyck <i>et al.</i> (1981) | 24 |
| Fagius (1983) | 74 |
| König <i>et al.</i> (1984) | 14 |
| McLeod <i>et al.</i> (1984) | 13 |
| Corvisier <i>et al.</i> (1987) | 11 |
| Notermans <i>et al.</i> (1993) | 10 |
| Wolfe <i>et al.</i> (1999) | 23 |
| Jann <i>et al.</i> (2001) | 18 |
| Rosenberg and Vermeulen (2004) | 6 |
| De Sousa <i>et al.</i> (2006) | 61 |



CIAP: épidémiologie

Table 1. Estimated prevalence of various chronic neurologic disorders in the United States.

| Chronic neurologic disorder | Number of patients |
|--|--------------------|
| Idiopathic neuropathy <i>(Smith and Singleton, 2006)</i> | 5–8 million |
| Alzheimer's disease <i>(National Institute on Aging)</i> | 2.4–5.1 million |
| Parkinson's disease <i>(National Institutes of Health)</i> | 500,000 |
| Multiple sclerosis <i>(National Multiple Sclerosis Society)</i> | 400,000 |
| Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis <i>(ALS Association)</i> | 30,000 |



CIAP: définie par défaut?

Table 4. Diagnostic Criteria for CSPN*

| Inclusion Criteria |
|---|
| Symptoms |
| Loss of sensation (numbness) or altered sensation (tingling/paresthesia/dysesthesia) or pain beginning in the distal extremities (usually with onset in feet before hands) |
| Symptoms present for at least 3 mo |
| No symptoms of weakness |
| Symptoms of gait unsteadiness and autonomic dysfunction are allowable |
| Signs |
| Sensory signs are present in a symmetrical fashion in distal limbs and may include any of the following: loss of vibration, proprioception, light touch, pain (pinprick), or temperature |
| Hyporeflexia or areflexia may be present but is not required, even at the ankles |
| Minimal weakness or atrophy is allowable in muscles supplying movement to the finger and toes |
| Laboratory studies |
| Electrophysiology: sensory and motor NCS and needle EMG are often, but not invariably, abnormal; when abnormal, findings indicate a primarily axonal PN |
| Quantitative sensory tests: vibration and temperature thresholds are often, but not invariably, abnormal |
| Other studies: if NCS/EMG and QST are normal, other studies including skin punch biopsy to measure epidermal nerve fiber density and autonomic studies including sudomotor tests (quantitative sudomotor axon reflex test, Silastic imprint testing, sympathetic skin response) and vasomotor tests (heart rate variability to deep breathing, Valsalva ratio) may provide evidence of peripheral nerve dysfunction |
| Blood and urine tests: these should be normal or negative; a monoclonal protein by serum protein electrophoresis and/or immunofixation electrophoresis is allowable in patients with MGUS |

Exclusion Criteria

Any identifiable metabolic, toxic, infectious, systemic, or hereditary disorder known to cause PN

NCS abnormalities consistent with demyelination

If a monoclonal gammopathy is present, the presence of an underlying lymphoproliferative disorder, malignancy, or amyloidosis

Weakness on examination other than mild toe and/or finger weakness

- 51–63 ans
- Sensitif > SM
- MI seuls: 30 à 50%
- MI → MS: 5ans
- Faible évolutivité
 - Clinique
 - EMG (–5%/an)



Bilan négatif: vraiment?

- ▶ Rechercher des facteurs de risque de CIAP
- ▶ Apports de la génétique



Intolérance au glucose

- ▶ **Prévalence de la neuropathie/IG**
 - Diagnostic clinique de neuropathie:
 - 12,9% vs 3,5 % (p= 0,00012)
- ▶ **Prévalence IG/neuropathies**
 - 13 à 44% d'IG chez les CIAP
 - UK: pas d'↗. H2 + élevé, TG
 - US: 38,3%, X3 vs contrôles.
 - Np douloureuse



Syndrome métabolique?

- ▶ IG–HTA–Obésité abdo–↗TG–↘HDL: 3 / 5

Table 2—Prevalence of the metabolic syndrome and its components in patients with CIAP and controls

| | Patients | Controls | OR (95% CI)* | P | OR (95% CI)† | P |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| N | 249 | 709 | | | | |
| Metabolic syndrome present | 138 (55%) | 240 (34%) | 2.2 (1.7–3.0) | <0.001 | — | — |
| Metabolic syndrome absent | 111 (45%) | 469 (66%) | | | | |
| Impaired fasting glucose | 37% | 33% | 0.9 (0.6–1.2) | 0.51 | 0.7 (0.5–1.0) | 0.059 |
| Hypertension or medication | 92% | 77% | 3.4 (2.1–5.8) | <0.001 | 2.9 (1.7–4.9) | <0.001 |
| Hypertension | 90% | 76% | 2.6 (1.7–4.2) | <0.001 | — | — |
| Systolic hypertension | 88% | 74% | 2.5 (1.6–3.8) | <0.001 | — | — |
| Diastolic hypertension | 53% | 31% | 2.2 (1.6–3.0) | <0.001 | — | — |
| Abdominal obesity | 60% | 30% | 3.6 (2.7–4.9) | <0.001 | 3.3 (2.4–4.6) | <0.001 |
| Reduced HDL cholesterol or medication | 39% | 30% | 1.6 (1.2–2.2) | 0.002 | 1.4 (0.9–2.0) | 0.13 |
| Reduced HDL cholesterol | 26% | 22% | 1.5 (1.0–2.1) | 0.031 | — | — |
| Hypertriglyceridemia or medication | 43% | 32% | 1.5 (1.1–2.0) | 0.010 | 1.0 (0.7–1.5) | 0.88 |
| Hypertriglyceridemia | 33% | 25% | 1.5 (1.1–2.0) | 0.024 | — | — |



CIAP pour toujours?

Chronic idiopathic axonal polyneuropathy: a five year follow up

N C Notermans, J H J Wokke, Y van der Graaf, H Franssen, G W van Dijk,
F G I Jennekens

JNNP, 1994

Même examinateur

Examen clinique/6mois

NFP, glycémie, fonction rénale, B hépatique/an

4 patients/75

2 CMT2

1 PIDC

1 np alcoolique



SCREENING FOR FABRY DISEASE AND HEREDITARY ATTR AMYLOIDOSIS IN IDIOPATHIC SMALL-FIBER AND MIXED NEUROPATHY

Muscle Nerve 59:354–357, 2019

- ▶ 155 patients

Table 1. Demographics and clinical characteristics of patients included in the study ($n = 155$)

| | Mean | Median | Range |
|--|------|--------|--------|
| Age (years) | 60.9 | 63 | 21–86 |
| Duration of symptoms (years) | 9.7 | 8 | 0.5–40 |
| Female sex (%) | | 49 | |
| Isolated SFN (%) | | 64.5 | |
| Mixed neuropathy* (%) | | 35.5 | |
| Neuropathic pain (%) | | 89 | |
| QST performed (%) | | 73.5 | |
| Skin biopsy performed [†] (%) | | 63.2 | |

Pas de mutation
TTR

Un variant GLA





***RFC1* AAGGG repeat expansion masquerading as Chronic Idiopathic Axonal Polyneuropathy**

Matteo Tagliapietra¹  · Davide Cardellini¹ · Moreno Ferrarini¹  · Silvia Testi¹  · Sergio Ferrari¹  · Salvatore Monaco¹  · Tiziana Cavallaro¹  · Gian Maria Fabrizi¹ 

doi:10.1093/brain/awab072

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BRAIN
A JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

***RFC1* expansions are a common cause of idiopathic sensory neuropathy**

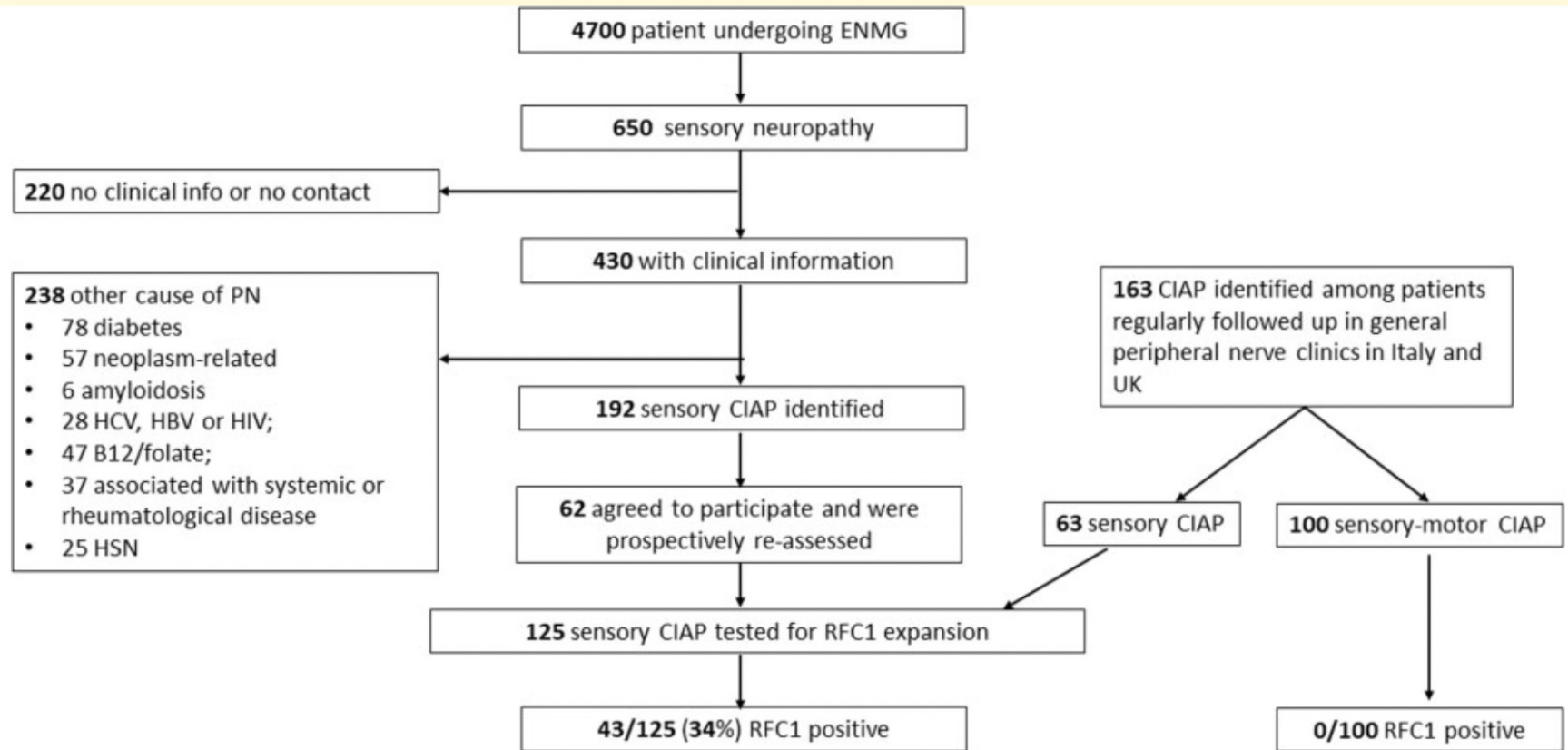


Figure 1 Flow chart for enrolment of patients with sensory and sensory-motor CIAP. ENMG = electroneuromyography; HSN = hereditary sensory neuropathy; PN = polyneuropathy.

ENMG longueur-dépendant: 30% des cas avec expansion RFC1

Prise en charge

- ▶ Traitements symptomatiques:
 - Antalgiques
- ▶ Kinésithérapie
- ▶ Appareillages
- ▶ ALD 100% et autres prestations



Surveillance

- ▶ CLINIQUE
 - Fréquence dépend de la cause:
 - CIAP/an ou 2 ans
- ▶ Pas d'EMG systématique
- ▶ EMG si:
 - Évolutivité non attendue
 - Surveillance effet thérapeutique
- ▶ CIAP: surveillance bio?



PLAINTE SENSITIVE et/ou MOTRICE DISTALE

INTERROGATOIRE/EXAMEN CLINIQUE
What, Where, When, What setting



ATYPIES?

Asymétrie
Non Long Dep
Prédominance motrice
Dysautonomie importante
Chrono aigue ou subaigue

OUI

NON

Avis Spécialisé

EMG

Bilan bio
1ere ligne



Bilan de 1ere ligne NORMAL ou DISCORDANCE

EMG

AXONAL

DEMYELINISANT

Explorations 2è
lignes
BGSA

Dysimmune

Héréditaire

Biopsie? Génétique?

CIAP

Facteurs de risque

