Muscle biopsy findings, conduction velocity and refractory period of single motor nerve fibres in schizophrenia

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SUMMARY Eight untreated and eight neuroleptic treated male schizophrenic patients were studied. Light and electron microscopical analysis of muscle biopsies from the anterior tibial muscle showed a spectrum of pathological changes without significant quantitative or qualitative differences between the two groups. The changes included atrophic fibres, central nuclei, “moth-eaten fibres”, “ring fibres”, fibre splitting and subsarcolemmal and intermyofibrillar glycogen droplets. Electrophysiological investigation of single motor unit properties showed impaired peripheral impulse propagation in both patient groups while the conduction velocity and the refractory period of single motor nerve fibres were within the same range as in healthy subjects. In conclusion there are neuromuscular abnormalities in schizophrenic patients which cannot be attributed to medication or drug abuse.

Different signs of neuromuscular dysfunction have been described in patients suffering from schizophrenia. Clinically there are, however, very little clear-cut observations pointing to a disturbance primarily affecting the peripheral motor system. A reduced muscular tone has been reported in some children suspected to be suffering from a psychosis.1 2 In the children described by Cantor et al2 the reduced muscular tone was often combined with hyporeflexia and increased joint mobility. Slight aberration in muscle fibre diameter was reported in muscle biopsies from some of these cases. In some unaffected children of schizophrenic mothers abnormalities of muscular tone and motor development have been reported.3 4

Laboratory findings raising the question of a peripheral neuromuscular dysfunction have been reported in a large number of papers: serum creatine kinase (CK) activity was found to be elevated in psychotic patients especially during acute phases.5 5-7 Increased branching of subterminal motor nerves has been described8 as well as increased motor unit fibre density.9 Morphological changes of different kinds were described in muscle biopsy material from psychotic patients.6 It is, however, uncertain whether drug addiction, medication or some procedures related to the treatment might play a part in the occurrence of signs of peripheral neuromuscular dysfunction.

In the present project we aimed at a parallel study of two groups of schizophrenic patients, one during medical treatment and one drug free, for comparison with healthy subjects. The analysis of neuromuscular function included muscle biopsy from a carefully standardised site of the anterior tibial muscle and a concomitant neurophysiological analysis of motor-neuronal properties in foot extensor motor units.

Material and methods

Patients

Two groups of male schizophrenic patients were investigated: eight with and eight without ongoing drug therapy. The diagnosis of schizophrenia was made according to RDC10 and DSM III. Data regarding age, duration of illness and reported drug intake are presented in tables 1 and 2. Nine male healthy volunteers in the same age range were investigated as well. They had never been psychiatrically ill and had no first degree relatives with psychiatric illness.
Table 1  Clinical description of male drugfree schizophrenic patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient/age(yr)</th>
<th>DMS III</th>
<th>Duration of illness</th>
<th>Time without neuroleptics prior biopsy</th>
<th>Total time on neuroleptics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SJ/33</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>9 yr</td>
<td>9 yr, except for 3 days (24 mg) perphenazine treatment 2.5 months prior biopsy</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH/39</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>7 yr</td>
<td>7 yr</td>
<td>5-5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FH/32</td>
<td>SH</td>
<td>9 yr</td>
<td>5 yr</td>
<td>14 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KN/28</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>1-5 yr</td>
<td>Never treated</td>
<td>3 yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J-ÅA/34*</td>
<td>SH</td>
<td>7 yr</td>
<td>3 months except for 50 mg levomepromazine 5 days before the biopsy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ/27</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>5 months</td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR/40†</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Several years</td>
<td>At least 9 months</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POE/38‡</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Several years of regular consumption of diazepam 15-30 mg/day in the early phase of disease.
†From Iraq, moved to Sweden 16 months before entering the study.
‡Duration of illness including the time after biopsy more than 6 months, 1 year before biopsy periodical abuse of alcohol.

Neither the patients nor the volunteers had any known neuromuscular disorder. Subjects with substance abuse, neurological disturbances or head trauma were excluded. All the subjects were in good general health.

Muscle biopsy procedure
Muscle biopsy was made in the anterior tibial muscle (TA) by the percutaneous method of Radner as described by Lindholm. At least two pieces of muscle were obtained: one was immediately freshly frozen in liquid Freon 13, kept at its melting point by liquid nitrogen and the other pinned under slight tension with insect needles on a piece of cork and fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde in phosphate buffer (pH 7.2) and postfixed in 2% osmium tetroxide. The freshly frozen material was then kept in a refrigerator at −80°C and later sectioned in a cryostat at −30°C.

The cryostat sections (12-16 μm thick) were stained with haematoxylin-eosin trichrome,12 and for myosin ATPase activity at pH 9.413 with and without acid preincubations,14 NADH-TR, menadione-linked alfa-glycerophosphate dehy-

Table 2  Clinical description of male schizophrenic patients on neuroleptic treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient/age(yr)</th>
<th>DMS III</th>
<th>Duration of illness</th>
<th>Actual drug treatment</th>
<th>Total time on neuroleptics (yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HM/24*</td>
<td>SH</td>
<td>3-3</td>
<td>Cix(Z)-clopenthixol decanoate 300 mg/week oxazepam 45 mg/day biperiden 12 mg/day Perphenazine enanthate 75 mg/week chlorpromazine 300 mg/day biperiden 4 mg/day Perphenazine enanthate 150 mg/2nd week thioridazine 100 mg/day/month biperiden 4 mg/day Chlorpromazine 300 mg/day flupenthixol 2 mg/day biperiden 2 mg/day nitrazepam 5 mg/day</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-GN/33</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cix(Z)-clopenthixol decanoate 200 mg/2nd week diazepam 10 mg/day Perphenazine enanthate 150 mg/2nd week chlorpromazine 750 mg/day chloral hydr. 1 g/day Perphenazine enanthate 100 mg/week biperiden 6 mg/day Clozapine 800 mg/day thioridazine 300 mg/day</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UJ/40</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KO/38</td>
<td>SH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC/36†</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW/45</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS/22</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KN/30</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Increased alcohol consumption (no abuse)
†Hospitalised for long term, prescribed disulfiram because of the risk of excessive alcohol intake when on leave.
Muscle biopsy, conduction velocity and refractory period in schizophrenia

The material fixed for transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was dehydrated and embedded in Epon and Vestopal epoxy resins. Semithin sections were cut on an ultratome (LKB 4). The semithin sections were stained in toluuidin blue and examined in ordinary light microscopy or phase contrast microscopy. The thin sections were stained in 2% aqueous uranyl acetate and 2% lead citrate. The thin sections were examined in a Jeol 1200EX electron microscope at 60 to 80 kV.

Electrophysiological investigation

Electromyography was performed for transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was dehydrated and embedded in Epon and Vestopal epoxy resins. Semithin sections were cut on an ultratome (LKB 4). The semithin sections were stained in toluuidin blue and examined in ordinary light microscopy or phase contrast microscopy. The thin sections were stained in 2% aqueous uranyl acetate and 2% lead citrate. The thin sections were examined in a Jeol 1200EX electron microscope at 60 to 80 kV.

Electrophysiological investigation

Electromyographic recordings were made from extensor digitorum brevis (EDB) motor units. Conventional bipolar needle electrodes (DISA Electronic, Skovlunde, Denmark) were used. Only recordings permitting a single test motor unit potential to be identified at voluntary contraction and at supramaximal nerve stimulation were accepted. The motor unit potentials were amplified and displayed on a Medelec oscilloscope No. 4329 and recorded on Kodak Linagraph Direct Print Paper.

The common peroneal nerve was stimulated proximally, at the fibular head, and distally, at the ankle. Stimuli were delivered through surface electrodes 0-6 cm in diameter. The cathode was placed over the nerve trunk and the anode 2-3 cm laterally or medially to the cathode. Rectangular pulse waves of 0-2 ms duration were used. Stimulus strength could be gradually changed from 0-100 mA. The test motor unit potential was identified by its size and shape and all-or-none appearance. Electrical stimuli were delivered as follows:

1. A single nerve stimulus was delivered proximally and distally. The latency difference for the test motor unit responses was calculated and the axonal conduction velocity was determined.

2. A single proximal and a single distal stimulus were then delivered coupled to each other. Stimulus strength was 10% above the axonal threshold at rest. The proximal stimulus was initially delayed 10-15 ms to permit the distally evoked, antidromic propagated nerve impulse to pass the proximal test point before stimulation. The stimulus interval was then reduced by 0-2 ms intervals until the second evoked motor unit potential disappeared. This was due to blocking at the proximal testing point during the refractory period after the antidromic impulse. By comparing the shortest interval without blocking with the previously determined latency difference (point 1 above) the axonal refractory period following an antidromic propagated nerve impulse was calculated.

3. (3) Paired electrical stimuli were delivered proximally with stimulus intervals of 3 ms or less. The motor unit response interval was determined.

Room temperature was 23°-25°. Skin temperature was continuously controlled and held at 32°C by a DISA heater (DISA Electronic, Skovlunde, Denmark).

Results

Muscle biopsy findings

Light microscopic observations

The pathological changes observed in different biopsies are displayed in Tables 3 and 4. The only changes found in the control biopsies were atrophied fibres and fibres with central nuclei. Both phenomena were observed in less than 3% of the fibres. According to Greenfield, central nuclei in less than 3% of fibres are regarded as normal. Fibres with cross sectional areas less than 1-500 μm² are here looked upon as atrophic.

Pathological changes observed in the patient biopsies were qualitatively about the same in the two patient groups, that is, the untreated (UT) and treated

Table 3 Drugfree patients: biopsy findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Atrophic fibres</th>
<th>Central nuclei</th>
<th>Type II fibres</th>
<th>Remarkable morphological observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SJ</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>vacuolated and moth-eaten fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>targetoid and moth-eaten fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FH</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>tubular aggregates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KN</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>irregular formazan deposits, vacuoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-AA</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>ring fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>irregular formazan deposits, split and vacuolated fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-OE</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Patients on neuroleptics: biopsy findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Atrophic fibres</th>
<th>Central nuclei</th>
<th>Type II fibres</th>
<th>Remarkable morphological observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HM</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Ring-fibres and moth-eaten fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-GN</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Ring-fibres and moth-eaten fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UJ</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Irregular formazan deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KO</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Ring-fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Split fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Vacuoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KN</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Atrophic fibres (fig 1a) were observed in most biopsies from patients and maximally in 20% (UT) or 30% (T) of the fibres respectively. Central nuclei (fig 2) were also a common finding in most biopsies and maximally in 25% (UT) and 40% (T) of the fibres from a given biopsy respectively.

A number of other pathological changes were apparent in the two patient groups and at variable frequencies: When stained for oxidative enzymes the formazan granules were often irregularly distributed corresponding to changes often named "moth-eaten fibres" or "targetoid fibres", or exhibited a subsarcolemmal zone of increased staining (fig 1a). Ring fibres were a common finding and sometimes in an abundant amount in one and the same fascicle (Fig 1b). Myofibrillar free zones at the periphery of fibres were observed in cryostat sections (fig 3) but these changes were even more distinct in muscle fibres observed in semithin plastic sections (Epon or Vestopal embedded, cf fig 4). Moreover in these sections widening of intermyofibrillar spaces were apparent.

Occasional fibre splitting (fig 2b) was observed in several biopsies and often related to muscle fibre vacuoles (fig 3). The fibre type composition based on fibre stainability for acid- and alkali-stable ATPase (cf. Methods) revealed no deviations from normal, but in occasional biopsies there was an increased number of fibres with high content of both acid- and alkali-stable ATPase so called type IIC fibres. Such fibres are present in a few percent in normal extremity muscles but might increase in training situations and diseases (cf Discussion).

Changes resembling s.c. tubular aggregates were found only in one biopsy (UT).

Pathological changes besides the small number of atrophic fibres and fibres with central nuclei as described above were not observed in the biopsies from healthy volunteers.
Muscle biopsy, conduction velocity and refractory period in schizophrenia

Light microscopical observations on semithin plastic sections and electron microscopy of thin sections

Semithin sections representing all biopsies, were investigated in the light microscope. Those areas of special interest were selected for production of ultrathin sections to be evaluated in transmission electron microscopy (TEM).

A spectrum of changes corresponding to those observed in cryostat sections were seen in the toluidin blue semithin plastic sections as well: atrophic fibres, central nuclei, ring fibres etc. Moreover it was obvious that the intermyofibrillar spaces were often increased and seemed to contain an abundance of fat droplets (fig 4).

At the ultrastructural level an abundance of glycogen was found in the widened intermyofibrillar spaces and beneath the sarcolemma (figs 5 and 6). Fat droplets were also abundant especially at the subsarcolemmal position (figs 5 and 6). Although the Z-lines were sometimes a little blurred when observed in the semithin sections (fig 4) their ultrastructure was mostly normal and the irregularities seemed mainly to be an effect of strong glycogen density close to the Z-line as observed especially on the epon embedded sections (fig 5). Z-line streaming or rod body formation as reported by Meltzer et al were not observed in this material. In some biopsies with

Fig 3 Cryostat cross-sections stained with haematoxylin-eosin. Bars in both sections = 25 μm. In both (a) and (b) filled arrows indicate vacuoles (in b with a rimmed appearance) unfilled arrows indicate peripheral myofibrillar free zones.

Fig 4 Semithin Epon sections stained with toluidin blue and photographed through ordinary light optics. Bars in all sections = 10 μm. In (a) a fibre with normal appearance is indicated with N. In the lower fibre striped Z-lines are observed as well as a large myofibril free zone containing two mottled nuclei with prominent nucleoli (arrows). In (b) the lower fibre exhibits widened intermyofibrillar spaces as indicated with three thin arrows. In (c) an atrophic fibre marked A exhibits a high density of lipid droplets. The lower fibre in (c) has the same appearance as the lower one in (a).
Borg, Edström, Bjerkenstedt, Wiesel, Farde, Hagenfeldt

Figure 8 shows the recordings of a test motor unit potential. In (a) the potential is recorded after distal nerve stimulation and in (b) after proximal nerve stimulation. The latency difference was 9.2 ms, which for this motor unit corresponded to a conduction velocity of 40 m/s. In (c–d) the blocking technique was used to measure the axonal refractory period. In (c), the distal stimulus was delivered 11.0 ms prior to the proximal stimulus and no blocking occurred. In (d), the distal stimulus was delivered 10.8 ms prior to the proximal stimulus. At this stimulus interval the nerve fibre was still refractory after the antidromic impulse when the proximal stimulus was delivered and no second motor unit response occurred. Thus, for this

prominently widened intermyofibrillar spaces, dense mitochondria and widened sarcotubular sacs as displayed in fig 7 were obvious in the intermyofibrillar regions.

**Electrophysiological findings**

Selective electromyographic recordings permitting identification of single motor unit potentials at supramaximal nerve stimulation, were difficult to obtain owing to interference with the action potentials of other motor units. However, enough selective recordings were obtained from 1–8 motor units in all but two patients belonging to the untreated patient group; in one patient it was not possible to get a selective motor unit recording and one patient refused par-

Fig 5  *Electron micrographs of ultrathin longitudinal sections of Epon embedded material. Bars in both sections = 1.5 μm. Note fat droplets (F) and abundant collections of glycogen subsarcolemmally as well as on both sides close to the Z-line.*
Axonal refractory period. The axonal refractory periods of the motor units were for (T) motor units 1.2–2.5 ms, for (UT) motor units 1.5–2.1 ms, that is, within the same range as in healthy subjects (1.2–2.8 ms).23

Figure 10 shows the individual mean values for the axonal refractory periods and the axonal conduction velocities for each of the eight (T) patients and the six (UT) patients together with corresponding data for 109 motor units from 22 healthy subjects. These refractory period data exhibited a mean for (T) 1.89±0.25 ms and for (UT) 1.80±0.06 ms. These mean

nerve fibre the axonal refractory period at the proximal test stimulus point was 1.8 ms (1.10–9.2).

Axonal conduction velocity. Figure 9 shows the axonal conduction velocities of 25 motor units from treated patients (T) and 20 motor units from untreated patients (UT) together with corresponding data from 222 motor units in healthy subjects.21 Axonal conduction velocity range was for (T) 35–46 m/s, for (UT) 32–49 m/s, that is, within the same range as in healthy subjects (25–54 m/s). The mean value of the axonal conduction velocities was for (T) 40.2±3.0 m/s (M±50) and for (UT) 38.4±4.7 m/s. These mean values were not significantly different from each other or from the corresponding mean value in healthy subjects (39.8±4.9).
values were not significantly different from each other or from the corresponding value in healthy subjects.  

Shortest motor units response interval  When paired electrical stimuli were delivered proximally to the peroneal nerve at intervals shorter than 3 ms, the slowing of the conduction of the second impulse propagated during the relative refractory period of the first impulse normally prevents peripheral blockings and limits the motor unit response interval to 3–5 ms.  

In the schizophrenic patients 14 (T) motor units and 15 (UT) motor units paired electrical stimuli were delivered proximally to the peroneal nerve at stimulus intervals shorter than 3 ms. In the other motor units the potential identity was lost owing to displacement of the needle electrode during the experiment. For 6/14 (T) motor units and for 10/15 (UT) motor units significant peripheral blockings occurred so that the second motor unit response could not be identified, which was not observed in healthy subjects.  

For the other motor units the response interval was within the same range as observed in healthy subjects, that is, 3–5 ms.

Discussion

This study of two well defined groups of schizophrenic patients, neuroleptic treated and untreated, has shown significant muscle fibre morphological and electrophysiological abnormalities in both patient groups when compared with healthy subjects. It is concluded that these neuromuscular abnormalities in schizophrenics could not be attributed to neuroleptic medication or drug abuse.

The observations of atrophic fibres, central nuclei and increased number of type IIC fibres are consistent with neurogenic as well as myogenic lesions. The vacuoles, ring fibres, splitting and tubular aggregates more strongly point to a myogenic origin. However, there are no muscle biopsy findings in this study, or in previous studies of schizophrenic patients, which cannot be at least occasionally found in long standing neuropathic conditions. The increased number of
type IIIC fibres should correspond to a slow type of myosin. Such fibres have been described in different neuromuscular disorders and in relation to muscular training. Moore et al pointed out that such fibres were abundant in carriers of the gene for myotonic dystrophy with few symptoms and might be looked upon as early signs of neuromuscular disease.

Conventional determinations of the nerve conduction velocity of the whole nerve trunks have shown no significant difference between schizophrenic patients and healthy subjects and thus no signs of generalised neuropathy. This does not exclude the possibility of a selective affection of slowly conducting nerve fibres. However, the present conduction velocity data from individual nerve fibres showed the same range as observed in healthy subjects and thus revealed no signs of a generalised or selective neuropathy.

While the nerve conduction velocity is sensitive to demyelination the refractory period of the peripheral nerve fibre might be more sensitive to other pathological processes affecting the nerve. This parameter has not been studied in psychotic disorders previously. The present single nerve fibre data were not significantly different from the observations in healthy subjects and thus revealed no signs of axonopathy.

Previous studies have shown a reduced number of motor units in schizophrenic patients when the technique described by McComas was used. Further, single fibre electromyographic studies have shown increased fibre density in schizophrenic patients and their relatives and abnormal terminal nerve branching has been demonstrated morphologically in schizophrenic patients. Thus, there are morphological and electrophysiological indications of denervation and reinnervation which might be due to a primary neurogenic or myogenic process. This corresponds well with the findings in the present study showing peripheral blockings when paired electrical stimuli were applied proximally to the nerve indicating impaired peripheral impulse propagation in the nerve terminal or the muscle fibres.

The present data argue against the possibility of an effect of treatment as an explanation of the present signs of neuromuscular abnormality. Neither observations nor those presented here could offer a definite explanation of the observed neuromuscular changes. In a previous study significant changes of the concentrations of plasma amino acids and of central monoamine metabolites were demonstrated in schizophrenic patients and it was discussed how this might correspond to disturbed central dopaminergic transmission. In Parkinsonism, another disorder traditionally looked upon as a model for disturbance of the central dopaminergic system, there are clear cut structural changes in type I muscle fibres which suggest some involvement of the peripheral motor system other than just secondary effects of hypokinesia and muscular hypertonus.

Possibly, disturbances of central neuron systems responsible for the schizophrenic symptoms might also be combined with peripheral motor affections explained by mechanisms related to transynaptic degeneration or multilevel defects causing major CNS symptoms and minor peripheral motor signs.

Finally it may be considered whether a generalised cell membrane defect is present in schizophrenia. Hitzemann et al observed a decrease of membrane phosphatidycholin in erythrocyte ghost preparations from schizophrenics. Hagenfeldt et al observed a decreased tyrosine transport in cultured fibroblasts from schizophrenics without relation to any known amino acid transport system. They suggested a general defect of the plasma membrane function.

The study was approved by the ethical committee at The Karolinska Institute.

This study was supported by grants from the Swedish Medical Research Council (14X-04749, 12X-3875, 21P-07027) and the Vivian L Smith Foundation.

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*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1987 50: 1655-1664
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.50.12.1655

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