Extraocular muscle responses to high dose intravenous methylprednisolone in myasthenia gravis

Atsushi Komiyama, Hiroshi Arai, Masanori Kijima, Keizo Hirayama

Abstract

Three patients with generalised myasthenia gravis and three with ocular myasthenia gravis received two to five courses of high dose intravenous methylprednisolone because of the failure of standard immunomodulating therapies. Changes in myasthenic signs were assessed using a four step system for grading muscle weakness and fatiguability in 10 test items. Although a brief and modest amelioration was found from day 1 to day 2 after the initial infusion in two patients with generalised myasthenia gravis, all three experienced a prolonged phase of worsening followed by improvement before the next course. Conversely, for two of the patients with ocular myasthenia gravis, a transient but dramatic improvement of ptosis and ocular immobility was noted from 90 minutes to 5 hours after initiating the first infusion, followed by mild or no exacerbation. This 3 hour improvement may be related not only to possible differences in the neuromuscular junction, but also to corticosteroids unmasking the central adaptation for the peripheral ocular muscle weakness by increasing the acetylcholine release.

In myasthenia gravis, initial exacerbation of symptoms after treatment with corticosteroids is a well known, frequent complication, the mechanisms of which are not fully understood. Generally, this steroid induced exacerbation has been attributed to the direct inhibitory effect of corticosteroids on the impaired neuromuscular junction. All of our knowledge, however, is based on information obtained from non-ocular skeletal muscles, and the extraocular muscles have many distinctions that separate them from limb and diaphragm muscles, including a specific subgroup of neuromuscular junctions and the antigenic properties of the acetylcholine receptor. To elucidate any differences in the direct responses to corticosteroids between extraocular and other skeletal muscles, we quantitatively assessed changes in myasthenic signs after treatment with high dose intravenous methylprednisolone.

Patients and methods

PATIENTS

Three patients with generalised myasthenia gravis and three with ocular myasthenia gravis received high dose intravenous methylprednisolone because of the failure of standard therapies (table 1). Informed consent was obtained from the patients or their parents. The diagnosis of myasthenia gravis was based on accepted clinical findings, positive responses to edrophonium chloride, and raised

Table 1  Responses to treatment with high dose IV methylprednisolone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No/ Age (y)/sex</th>
<th>Duration of disease</th>
<th>Preinfusion MG score*</th>
<th>No of infusion courses</th>
<th>Early response†</th>
<th>Responses after the last infusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generalised myasthenia gravis:</td>
<td>1/29/F</td>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2/48/M</td>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3/14/F</td>
<td>2 y 2 months</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ocular myasthenia gravis:</td>
<td>4/4/F</td>
<td>7 months</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5/11/F</td>
<td>6 y</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6/57/F</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For calculation of clinical score, grades of 10 items with four-point score are added in generalised patients and those of two items in ocular patients.

†The best or worst clinical score is shown. Parentheses indicate when clinical changes occurred.

ND=not detected.
Table 2  Listing of clinical score for patients with myasthenia gravis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weakness grade</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Mild</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test items:
(A) Muscles of limbs and trunk:
(1) Arms outstretched (90°, sitting) (s): >240
(2) Leg outstretched (45°, supine) (s): >100
(3) Head lifted (45°, supine) (s): >120
(4) Grip strength (dynamometer): <15
(Decrement after 10 maximal closure) (%)

(B) Oropharyngeal muscles:
(5) Vital capacity (l) (men): 3.5
(5) Vital capacity (l) (women): 2.5
(6) Facial muscles: Normal
(7) Chewing: Normal
(8) Swallowing: Normal

(C) Extraocular muscles:
(9) Palpebral muscles: Normal
(10) Rectus/oblique muscles: Normal

RESULTS

Before the infusion, no obvious fluctuations in clinical severity were detected. From day 1 to day 2 after the initial infusion, two of the three patients with generalised myasthenia gravis (patients 1 and 2) experienced a slight improvement, which was reflected in a minimal reduction in the myasthenia gravis scores of palpebral muscles and vital capacity (table 1). However, from day 3 a marked weakness requiring artificial ventilation developed (table 1, figure A), whereas only mild ptosis recurred. Despite initial worsening, however, titres of anti-AChR antibody decreased (figure A). As the second course began, the exacerbated symptoms tended to improve; patient 1 was weaned from ventilator support. Thereafter, a similar but less severe worsening occurred as the treatment course advanced. Patient 2 recovered from supported ventilation after completion of his third course. Patient 3 did not experience any transient improvement; her symptoms worsened 3 or 4 days after each treatment, but the degree of worsening became less severe. Their symptoms began to alleviate 5 or 6 days after the last infusion and this improvement continued for 5 to 22 months after treatment. Along with the clinical alleviation, titres of anti-AChR antibody decreased (figure A).

By contrast, two of the three patients with ocular myasthenia gravis (patients 4 and 6) exhibited immediate but short lived amelioration of ptosis and ophthalmoparesis that began 90 minutes to 2 hours after initiation of the first infusion (table 1, figure B). This steroid induced alleviation of ocular signs lasted about 3 hours, followed by a gradual return to the original condition (patient 6) or mild worsening at day 3 (patient 4). Ptosis and ocular immobility responded similarly to intravenous methylprednisolone. After treatment with methylprednisolone, their ocular symptoms gradually improved; however, they did not experience similar immediate improvement with subsequent infusions. Patient 5 gradually recovered. After completion of the treatment, the eye signs of patients 4 and 6 became normal; a slight limitation of ocular movement.

TREATMENT PROTOCOL

Methylprednisolone sodium succinate (30 mg/kg/day (maximal dose at 1 g/day)) was infused intravenously in 500 ml normal saline solution over 3 hours for 3 consecutive days, followed by a 4 day infusion free period. This course was repeated three to five times in patients with generalised myasthenia gravis and two to three times in patients with ocular myasthenia gravis. To avoid any possible symptomatic alterations, previous medications were continued in all patients.

CLINICAL MUSCLE TESTING (MYASTHENIA GRAVIS SCORE)

Muscle weakness and fatigability were graded on a four point scale modified from the report by Besinger et al (table 2). For calculation, the scores of all 10 items were totalled in patients with generalised myasthenia gravis, and two items in patients with ocular myasthenia gravis. All the patients were assessed by the one observer (AK). All muscle tests were carried out around 800 am, before morning medication, except for changes in ocular signs that appeared shortly after starting the initial infusion.
remained in patient 5. Patient 6 with a thymoma underwent thymectomy. All three patients remained stable for 7 to 24 months after treatment. Patient 6 had a detectable anti-AChR antibody concentration, which gradually declined as she recovered clinically. No serious adverse events except the poststeroid exacerbation were noted in this series.

Discussion

The direct effect of corticosteroids on neuromuscular function may be most apparent when a massive intravenous dose of corticosteroids is pulsed in patients with myasthenia gravis who have a severe neuromuscular transmission defect. A brief and modest amelioration of generalised symptoms was detected from day 1 to day 2 during the first course. This was followed by a marked exacerbation of generalised weakness with a gradual return to the previous condition by the second course. During subsequent courses, a similar but less severe worsening occurred as treatment advanced. Finally, a marked improvement of the myasthenia began to occur from several days after completion of the treatment. By contrast, two of the three patients with only ocular symptoms exhibited a transient but dramatic improvement of their ocular manifestations shortly after initiating the first infusion, followed by mild or no exacerbation.

In patients with myasthenia gravis who received single doses of prednisone orally, Miller et al found acute inhibition of neuromuscular function manifested by increased decremental responses, reduced twitch tension, and lowered maximum contraction strength. They suggested a direct inhibitory effect of oral prednisone on neuromuscular function as an explanation for this inhibition.

Recent evidence suggests that myopathy with selective loss of thick (myosin) filaments can be associated with large corticosteroid doses in patients who were receiving non-depolarising neuromuscular blocking agents and in patients with severe generalised myasthenia gravis. However, because strength improves over a few months in myopathy, transient weakness in our patients is unlikely due to an effect on the muscle fibres.

Corticosteroids may exert two opposing direct actions on neuromuscular transmission. Corticosteroids facilitate spontaneous release of ACh as shown by an increasing frequency of miniature end plate potentials (MEPPs), whereas they decrease MEPP amplitude. Grossie and Albuquerque found that MEPP amplitude in the limb muscle increased slightly on day 1 of treatment, but decreased to close to control values by day 2. Our clinical study confirmed these findings in part, and showed that marked inhibitory effects were prolonged in non-ocular muscles despite only a subtle facilitation at the beginning. Suppression of the immune system by corticosteroids gradually improves neuromuscular function, accounting for a less severe decline with subsequent courses or a rapid recovery after the discontinuation of methylprednisolone.

Conversely, a marked facilitatory effect was evident on the extraocular muscles. Precise mechanisms for these different responses to...
corticosteroids are uncertain. The neuromuscular junctions of the rectus and oblique extraocular muscles may differ from those of the nonocular muscles in that they contain multiterminal neuromuscular junctions and fetal-type AChR; however, another group showed that expression of fetal-type AChR in the extraocular muscles was comparable with that in the other muscles. Although the fibre type composition of the levator muscle generally resembles that of the global layer of the rectus and oblique extraocular muscles, it differs in that the levator muscle conspicuously lacks the multiply innervated fibre-type and fetal-type AChR. Common histological findings between the rectus and oblique and levator extraocular muscles are: (1) some end plates possess shallow postjunctional folds; and (2) a high density capillary network is present. These common findings may be related to the direct facilitatory effect of corticosteroids on myasthenic ocular signs.

The CNS compensates for peripheral weakness of the extraocular muscles. Edrophonium administration unmasks this central adaptation, occasionally resulting in lid retraction and saccadic hypermetria or macrosaccadic oscillations. The acute effect of corticosteroids may be due to an increase of ACh, which causes dramatic but transient alleviation of ocular myasthenia by unmasking the central adaptation. This transient alleviation may be more apparent when the central adaptation is large due to profound ptosis and ophthalmoplegia, but the myasthenic lesion is not permanent. Central adaptation may be lost after gradual recovery, which could explain the absence of a similar dramatic response with the initial infusion of subsequent courses.

Extraocular muscle responses to high dose intravenous methylprednisolone in myasthenia gravis
Atsushi Komiyama, Hiroshi Arai, Masanori Kijima and Keizo Hirayama

*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2000 68: 214-217
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.68.2.214

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/68/2/214

These include:

**References**
This article cites 15 articles, 6 of which you can access for free at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/68/2/214#BIBL

**Email alerting service**
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

**Topic Collections**
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections
- Immunology (including allergy) (1943)
- Neuromuscular disease (1311)
- Musculoskeletal syndromes (537)
- Drugs: CNS (not psychiatric) (1945)
- Ophthalmology (842)

**Notes**

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/