Levodopa may improve orthostatic tremor: case report and trial of treatment

A J Wills, L Brusa, H C Wang, P Brown, C D Marsden

Abstract
Primary orthostatic tremor is a regular fast lower limb tremor causing unsteadiness on standing. Treatment is generally unsatisfactory. A patient with primary orthostatic tremor who 9 years later developed levodopa responsive idiopathic Parkinson’s disease is described. The patient exhibited the classic features of primary orthostatic tremor with relief of the tremor by walking or sitting while treated with levodopa. However, in the “off” state, when the benefits of levodopa disappeared, this orthostatic tremor was continuous and severely compromised the patient’s gait. On the basis of this finding we performed a trial of levodopa and his orthostatic tremor. In the light of this report the case of a patient with longstanding primary orthostatic tremor who later developed idiopathic Parkinson’s disease. Levodopa ameliorated both his akinetic rigid syndrome and his orthostatic tremor. In the light of this finding we performed a trial of levodopa therapy in eight patients with primary orthostatic tremor, but no other evidence of neurological disease.

Case report
A 74 year old man presented with a 14 year history of difficulty in standing still. This problem became progressively more severe and he found that he was having to lean on objects while standing to prevent himself falling. He did not describe propulsion or retropulsion. Nine years after the onset of his symptoms he developed micrographia and an insidious upper limb resting tremor that began in the right arm and evolving to affect the left side. He also noticed generalised “slowness”, dysarthria, and difficulty turning in bed at night. Four years later he noticed that he was able to walk better at a pace than slowly. He did not report leg cramps. There was no family history of parkinsonism or essential tremor. His medications consisted of 25 mg benserazide and 100 mg levodopa (twice daily) and ranitidine for the treatment of mild oesophagitis. Alcohol had no effect on any of his symptoms.

General examination was normal with no evidence of postural hypotension. Neurological assessment (after overnight withdrawal of levodopa) disclosed facial hypomimia with monotonous speech, a 5 Hz jaw tremor, and a tendency to stammer. The glabellar tap was positive but examination of the rest of the cranial nerves, including eye movements, was normal. He had mild to moderate extrapyramidal rigidity of the limbs with asymmetric bradykinesia, more marked on the right. A fine fast (14.4 Hz) tremor was visible in the upper limbs at rest, and was exacerbated by holding the arms outstretched in front of the body and on standing. There was a similar fast tremor of the legs when standing, manifest as a shuddering of the thighs and patellae. There was no slow parkinsonian rest tremor in the arms or legs. He found it impossible to stand upright without marked swaying. His gait was abnormal with loss of arm swing and a wide base. He found gait initiation extremely difficult and needed assistance to take a few steps. After a dopa challenge (50 mg carbidopa and 200 mg levodopa) he exhibited a marked improvement of rigidity and bradykinesia. The high frequency tremor of the upper limbs disappeared, but he developed an intermittent, slow resting tremor of the right hand and foot. He was able to walk unaided and his gait became narrow based. He still had some difficulty in standing still and was...
unable to tandem walk slowly but could accomplish this at pace. Brain MRI was normal. An EEG and routine haematology and biochemistry were normal.

**EMG RECORDINGS**

**Methods**

Surface EMG recordings were made using bipolar silver/silver chloride electrodes placed 2 to 4 cm apart over the muscle bellies. Electrode sites remained unchanged throughout the recording. EMG signals were band pass filtered at 300 Hz, with a time constant of 3 ms. The sampling rate was 640 Hz per channel. Signals were amplified and digitised with 12 bit resolution by a CED 1401-plus analogue to digital converter. They were collected and analysed on a PC by a software package (CED Spikedos). Tremor frequency was estimated by measurement of interburst intervals, and confirmed by Fourier analysis of the digitally rectified EMG signal.

**Results**

The figure shows the EMG findings after overnight withdrawal of antiparkinsonian medication. In the figure A the patient was seated. Off medication, a 14.5 Hz tremor was apparent bilaterally in upper and lower limb muscles. This fast tremor disappeared with levodopa treatment although a 5 Hz tremor sometimes appeared in the right sided limbs. The figure B illustrates the findings on standing. A 14.5 Hz tremor occurred in the quadriceps, regardless of treatment state. However, the amplitude of this tremor was much greater when off medication, where the peak to peak size of tremor bursts in the quadriceps muscle was up to 2.5 mV. The tremor recorded while walking is shown in the figure C. Off medication, a large amplitude tremor persisted in the quadriceps and was only partially suppressed when each leg was raised in turn. With treatment, the tremor during contact of each leg with the ground was much reduced and almost disappeared as each leg was raised.

**TRIAL OF LEVODOPA IN ORTHOSTATIC TREMOR**

**Materials and methods**

On the basis of this finding we treated eight patients with primary orthostatic tremor (age range 58 to 73; five women, three men) with levodopa. All the patients had prior EMG studies showing the classic 14–16 Hz tremor on standing. The patients were asked to fill in a visual analogue scale describing their overall disability (graded 0–10) and to rate their difficulties in walking to the shops and standing in queues (no difficulty, some difficulty, extreme difficulty and inability; graded 0–3). All
Levodopa may improve orthostatic tremor

Results of levodopa challenge in eight patients with primary orthostatic tremor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pretreatment</th>
<th>Post-treatment</th>
<th>p Value</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
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<tr>
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<td>0.4–1.6 Pre</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>3.0 Pre</td>
<td>2.2–4.0 Pre</td>
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</table>

*Graded 0–4 (see methods).
Pre = pre-levodopa therapy; Post = post-levodopa therapy.
SFT = standing feet together; SUM = sum score of above (maximum 20 in each subject); Pre = pre-levodopa therapy; Post = post-levodopa therapy.

Discussion

The cause of primary orthostatic tremor is unknown. A recent PET study has shown abnormal bilateral cerebellar and contralateral lentiform and thalamic blood flow in patients with primary orthostatic tremor. There are reciprocal connections between the thalamus and pallidum mediated by a number of neurotransmitters. Whether this pattern of functional abnormality represents a mismatch of neural traffic flowing to the pedunculopontine nucleus resulting in postural instability remains speculative.

We have presented an unusual case exhibiting features consistent with both primary orthostatic tremor and idiopathic Parkinson’s disease. His history was suggestive of classic primary orthostatic tremor with the development of idiopathic Parkinson’s disease 9 years later. There have been previous case reports of dopa responsive primary orthostatic tremor with associated parkinsonism but the neurophysiological findings in these patients have been atypical with tremors of much lower frequencies (4–5 Hz). It seems likely that these cases represent idiopathic Parkinson’s disease with an associated symptomatic parkinsonian leg tremor.

The patient reported here developed a marked worsening of his symptoms of primary orthostatic tremor once idiopathic Parkinson’s disease had developed. In addition, these symptoms persisted in atypical situations, such as when walking, and it was this aspect which seemed to be levodopa responsive. Treatment reduced the fast tremor in the legs when walking, although a typical 14.5 Hz tremor persisted on standing, albeit to a lesser degree. In addition, a slow 5 Hz resting tremor did appear after treatment, perhaps suggesting masking by the more rapid tremor when off medication. However, without dopaminergic medication, the patient exhibited a more or less continuous 14.5 Hz tremor in the arms and legs. Tremor bursts were of large amplitude, so that much of the lower limb musculature was involved in a partially fused contraction which, no doubt contributed to the marked abnormality of gait in the untreated state. The time course of the response of the primary orthostatic tremor to the initial challenge with levodopa was similar to that of the bradykinesia and rigidity implying a common origin.

Our trial of therapy in patients with primary orthostatic tremor without evidence of other neurological disease suggests that levodopa can lead to good symptomatic relief of this potentially disabling condition in some patients. We have not seen the development of tolerance to levodopa so far but we are assessing this aspect and this will be the subject of a future communication. Whether dopamine agonists or even stereotactic thalamotomy might have a role in the management of disabling primary orthostatic tremor also awaits the outcome of further studies.

A 35 year old man noted a “starburst” in his right visual field (see his own illustration, figure, left) and a posterior headache. These symptoms resolved but returned intermittently over the next 2 months. He also described the persistence of images of objects seen in his right hemifield. Examination disclosed no abnormality of pupillary responses or of formally performed visual fields. Contrast enhanced MRI (figure, right) disclosed a ring enhancing lesion in the left occipital lobe, which was shown to contain tuberculous granulomata by biopsy. He responded to standard antituberculous therapy, and remains symptom free 2 years later. The coloured visual symptoms, which were probably due to focal cortical irritation from the tuberculoma, may have been mistaken clinically for migraine; however, perseveration of images (palinopsia) is highly suggestive of a structural occipitoparietal lesion.

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