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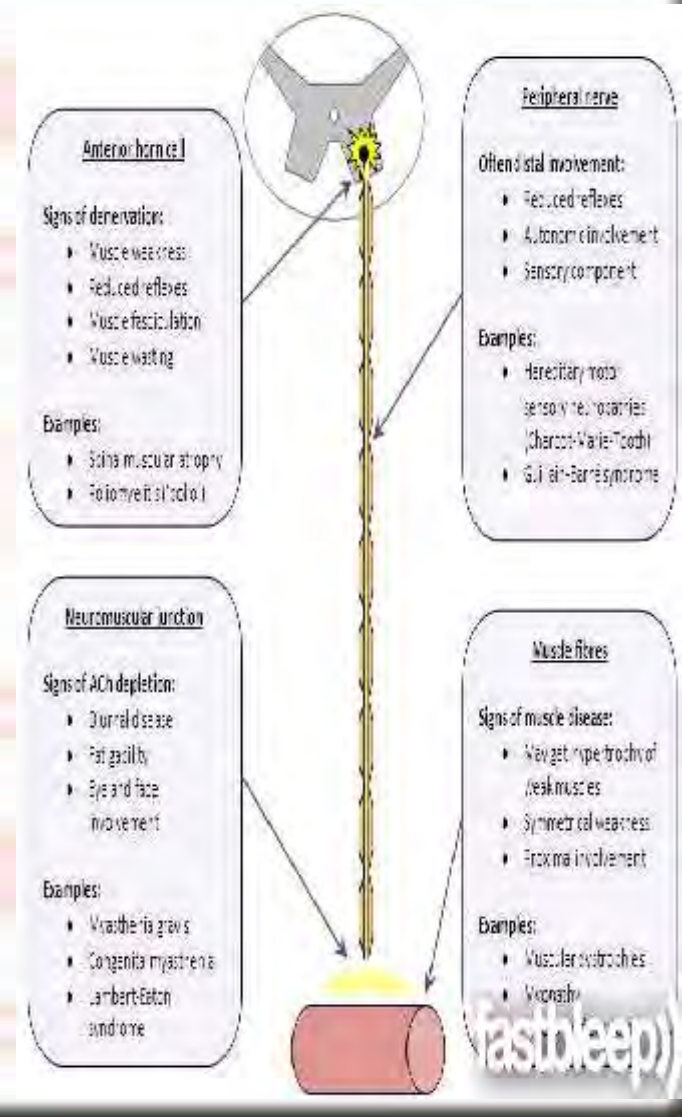
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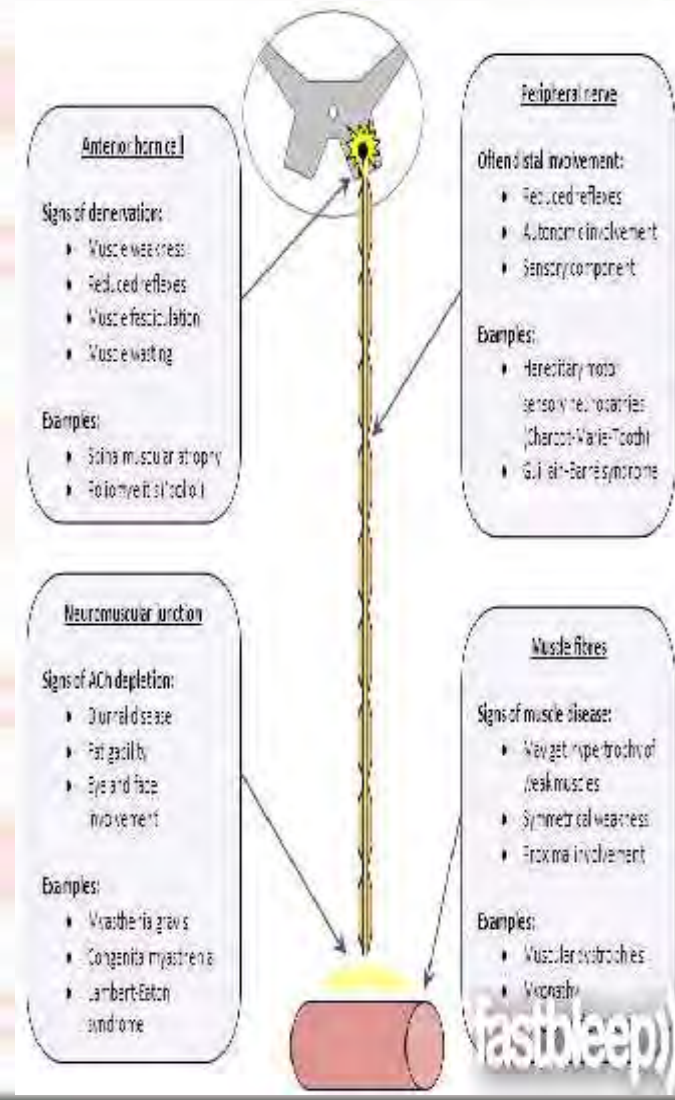


Table 1

Classification of Genetic and Acquired Neuromuscular Disorder of Childhood. Some more common examples are listed

World Muscle Society Classification of Neuromuscular Diseases is used here, edited slightly. See <http://194.167.35.195> for a detailed gene table, which is regularly updated.**(a) INHERITED NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS**

CATEGORY	Illustrative examples	Age at presentation	Major clinical features	Respiratory issues
MUSCLE				
• Muscular dystrophy	Congenital MD	Birth -infancy	Proximal > distal weakness or generalized DTRs reduced where weak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Floppy" baby with weakness, joint contractures, ±ICK • Often with related CNS dysgenesis (mental retardation, MRI brain abnormality, epilepsy, eye changes), e.g. merosin-deficient, Walker-Warburg, Fukuyama CMD • Ligamentous laxity and contractures in Ullrich • Toe-walking, pseudohypertrophy of calves, delayed motor milestones, • CK 10-50x normal • Cognitive and emotional issues 	Variable, may be an early feature
	Duchenne MD	2 to 5 y.o.	Clumsiness, slowed walking/running, muscle aches/cramps "Floppy" baby, ptosis, ophthalmoplegia, symmetric distal and proximal weakness, normal to slightly ↑CK	In second decade of life, declining PFTs: significant respiratory involvement after ambulation is lost
	Becker MD Myotubular myopathy	2 y.o to adult Infant	X-linked disorder, affects males, severe and moderate forms Non-progressive proximal weakness legs > arms, mild facial weakness, scoliosis and contractures, normal CK Varies from mild to severe	Variable involvement Severe form: early onset respiratory insufficiency; early death (mean 5 months) but survivors are ventilator dependent
• Congenital myopathy	Central core myopathy	Infant-adult	if + for RYR1 gene mutation (about half of patients), at increased risk of malignant hyperthermia Congenital presentation: mental retardation and motor delay, generalized weakness with myopathic facies, dysphagia, drooling, dysarthric speech hypoventilation needing support as neonate Typical teen-adult onset: 2nd to 4th decade: distal > proximal weakness of hands, feet and face; slow release of hand grip or eyelid closure, percussion myotonia, frontal balding, cataracts; insulin resistance; cardiac conduction defects	Severe early onset form with respiratory insufficiency requiring assisted ventilation. Milder forms typically without respiratory complications
	Myotonic dystrophy type 1	Neonatal to adulthood	Mild facial and proximal > distal and legs > arms weakness; myalgias often prominent. Other organ system involvement as with type 1. Episodic flaccid weakness lasting up to one hour, precipitated by rest after exercise, stress, fasting and potassium rich foods, CK elevated between attacks, elevated serum K ⁺ only during attacks	Hypercapnia; hypersomnolence; nocturnal hypoventilation is frequent; aspiration pneumonia due to esophageal dysfunction
• Myotonic syndromes	Myotonic dystrophy type 2	Uncommon in children, typical onset third decade		Typically no respiratory complications
	Hyperkalemic periodic paralysis	Infancy-childhood		None typically during or between attacks
• Ion channel disorders	Pompe disease -Classic early infantile -juvenile -Adult-onset	Presents by 6 months	Severe hypotonia, proximal > distal weakness, hepatomegaly, cardiomyopathy, hypoventilation Proximal muscle weakness, exercise intolerance, mild ↑CK	Assisted ventilation is required by 6 months
		-2-18 y.o.		Recurrent respiratory infections Nocturnal hypoventilation
		Adulthood	Indolently progressive limb-girdle pattern of weakness	Early diaphragm weakness: dyspnoea supine>upright,
• Metabolic myopathies	NEUROMUSCULAR JUNCTION			
	- Pre-synaptic	infancy	Hypotonia, Fluctuating weakness improved by rest, ptosis, ophthalmoparesis, bulbar, respiratory and proximal limb and neck flexion weakness Hypotonia, variable degree of limb weakness, motor delays, ptosis is often a clue; often has little fluctuation in weakness May deteriorate over time	Pre-synaptic: episodic apnoea
• Congenital myasthenic syndrome	- Slow channel syndrome			Slow-channel: respiratory weakness in 2 nd -3 rd decade

Table 1 (Continued)

World Muscle Society Classification of Neuromuscular Diseases is used here, edited slightly. See <http://194.167.35.195> for a detailed gene table, which is regularly updated.

(a) INHERITED NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS

CATEGORY	Illustrative examples	Age at presentation	Major clinical features	Respiratory Issues
PERIPHERAL NERVE			Distal > proximal weakness and decreased sensation, foot deformity, variable distal muscle atrophy and tremor, absent reflexes	
• Hereditary sensory and motor neuropathies (Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorders "CMT")	CMT type 1 (demyelinating)	Child-adult	Foot drop, clumsiness, tremor of hands, high-arched feet, hammertoes, distal > proximal weakness, areflexia, mild sensory loss	None typically, sleep apnoea with more severe neuropathy
	CMT type 2C (type 2; axonal)	1st decade	Vocal cord, diaphragm, and intercostal paresis, distal hand and foot weakness, asymptomatic sensory loss, depressed or absent reflexes	Respiratory weakness/failure
ANTERIOR HORN CELL (MOTOR NEURON DISORDERS)			Muscle atrophy, fasciculation, weakness, areflexia, preserved sensation and mentation	
Classic spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)	-SMA type I	<6 m.o.	Dysphagia, dysarthria, aspiration risk, restrictive lung disease (intercostals > diaphragm weakness initially) No independent sitting; life expectancy <2 yrs old without support from respiratory failure or infection, malnutrition	Severe respiratory weakness with progressive skeletal muscle weakness
	-SMA type II	6-18 m.o.	Sits independently but does not walk independently	Respiratory weakness mild to moderate, sleep-disordered breathing, limited cough and secretion control
	-SMA type III -SMA type IV	>18m.o. adulthood.	Achieves independent walking, but may lose this Slowly progressive proximal limb weakness, normal life expectancy	Not common No pulmonary issues
SMA with Respiratory Distress "SMARD")		Early infancy	Generalized weakness (distal > proximal initially), early respiratory failure	Early diaphragm weakness, elevated diaphragm on chest X-ray

Some more common examples presenting in children are listed here

(b) ACQUIRED NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS

CATEGORY	Illustrative examples	Age at presentation	Major clinical features	Respiratory Issues
MUSCLE	Dermatomyositis	Child-adult	NI to ↑CK, myalgias increased by activity, muscles tender to palpation, proximal > distal weakness, rash around eyes, over elbow or knuckles (Gottron's papules), perioral telangiectasias	No typical respiratory involvement, but risk of fibrosing alveolitis is related to anti-Jo-1 antibodies
NEUROMUSCULAR JUNCTION	Immune-mediated myasthenia gravis	> 1 year to adult	Easy fatigability, fluctuating weakness, ptosis, ophthalmoplegia	Bulbar and respiratory weakness, with acute exacerbations with illness and certain medications
	Infant botulism	1-6 months	Ocular presentation most common Generalized and bulbar MG most worrisome Constipation, weak cry, poor feeding, flaccid paralysis, DTRs usually preserved, poorly reactive pupillary response	Respiratory failure can occur precipitously
PERIPHERAL NERVE	Gullain-Barre syndrome	1+ year (rare in infancy)	Loss of reflexes within 1 week, ascending paralysis (legs then arms), paresthesias; autonomic dysfunction may occur (blood pressure instability, cardiac arrhythmias, urinary retention)	Respiratory failure can occur, usually within 7 days of onset of weakness
ANTERIOR HORN CELL	Polio (live polio vaccine rarely, enterovirus, West Nile virus)	Child-adult	Antecedent illness (fever, malaise, GI upset, aseptic meningitis), intense myalgias and hypesthesia, asymmetric weakness, acute dysautonomia	Respiratory failure may occur due to weakness

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	μ	Duchenne	
	Emery Dreifuss	Becker	

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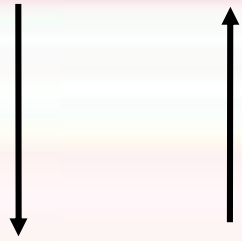


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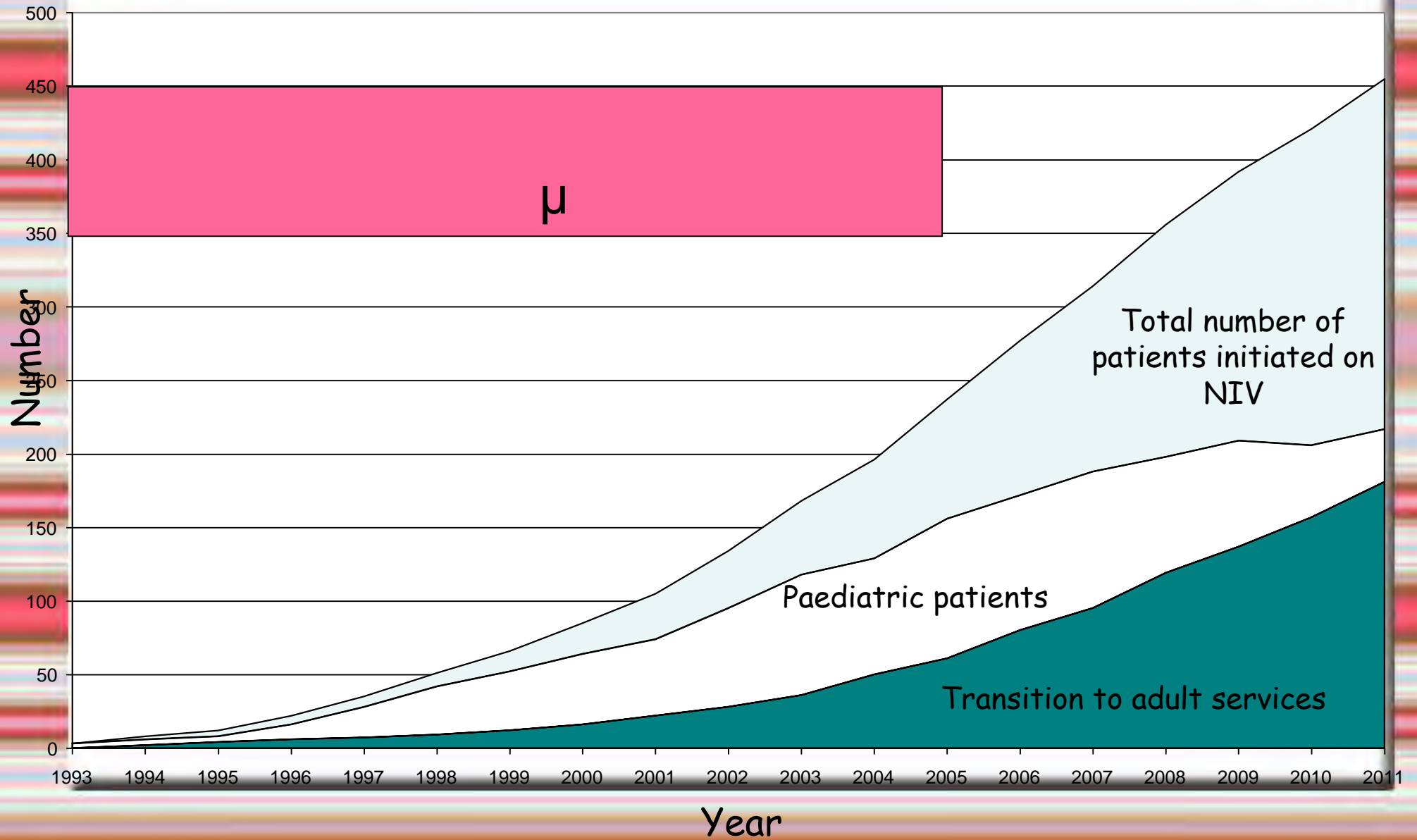
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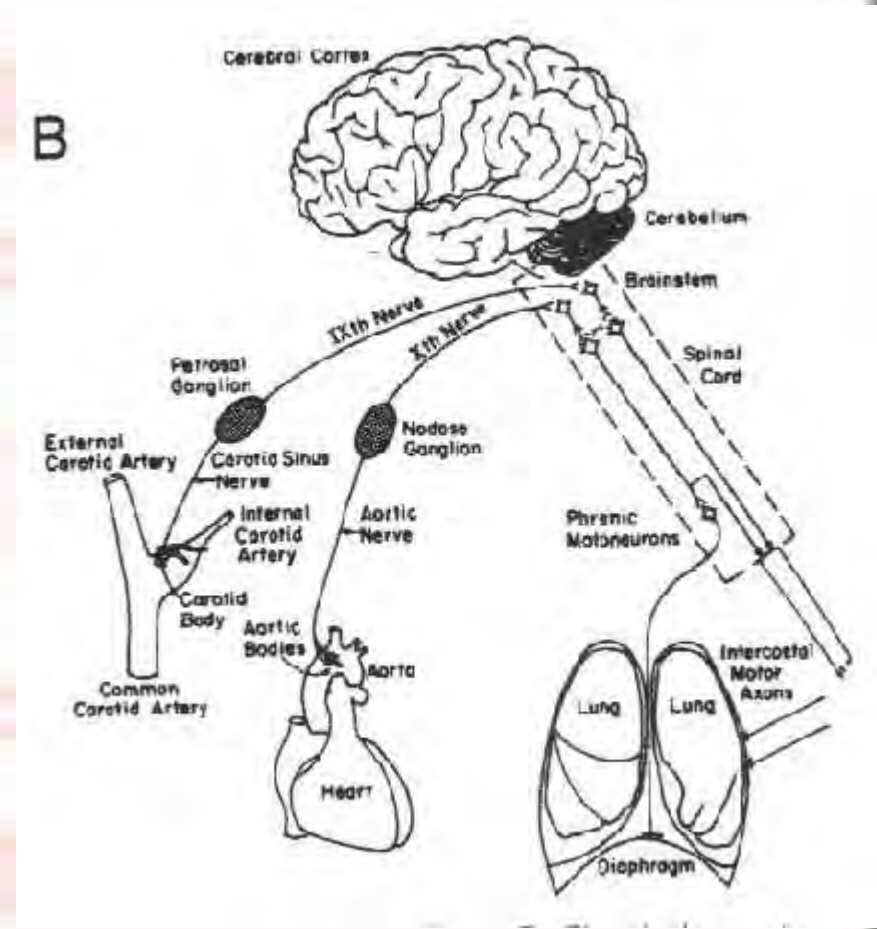
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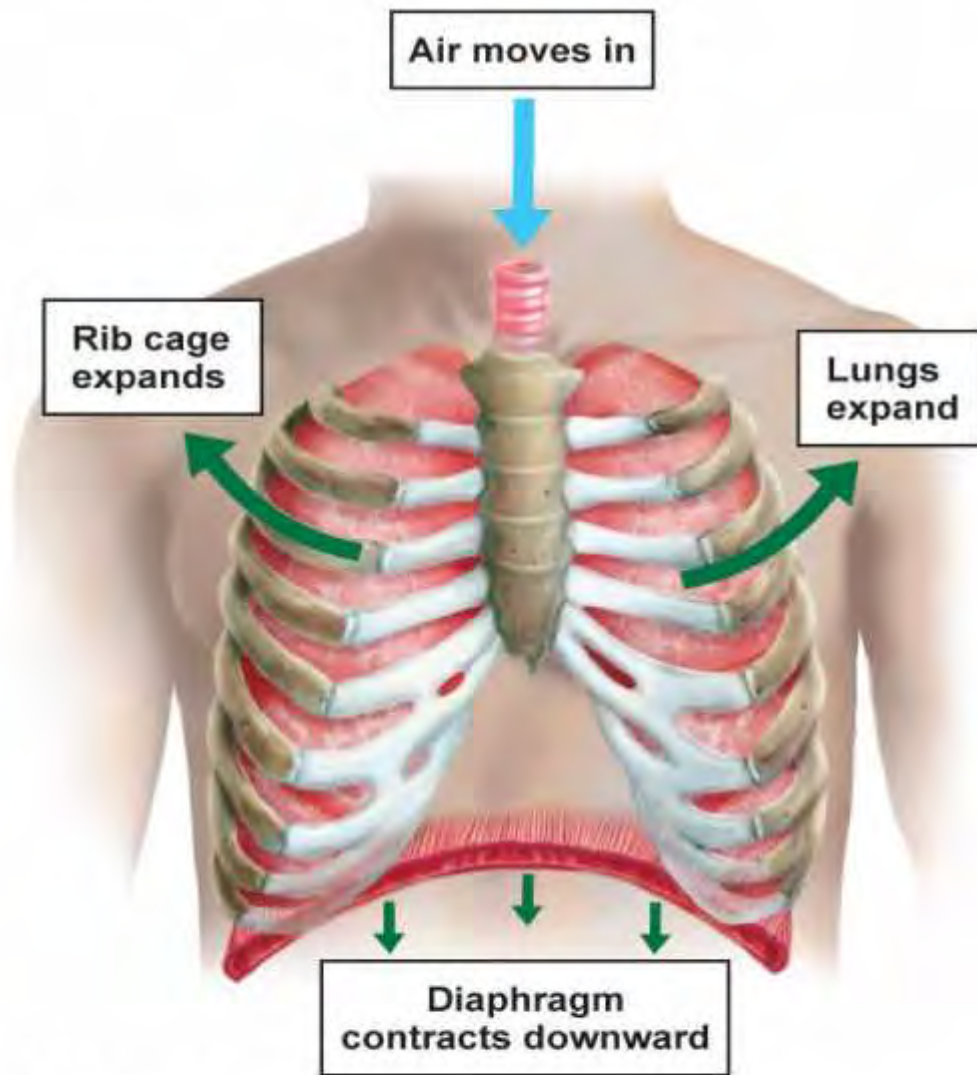
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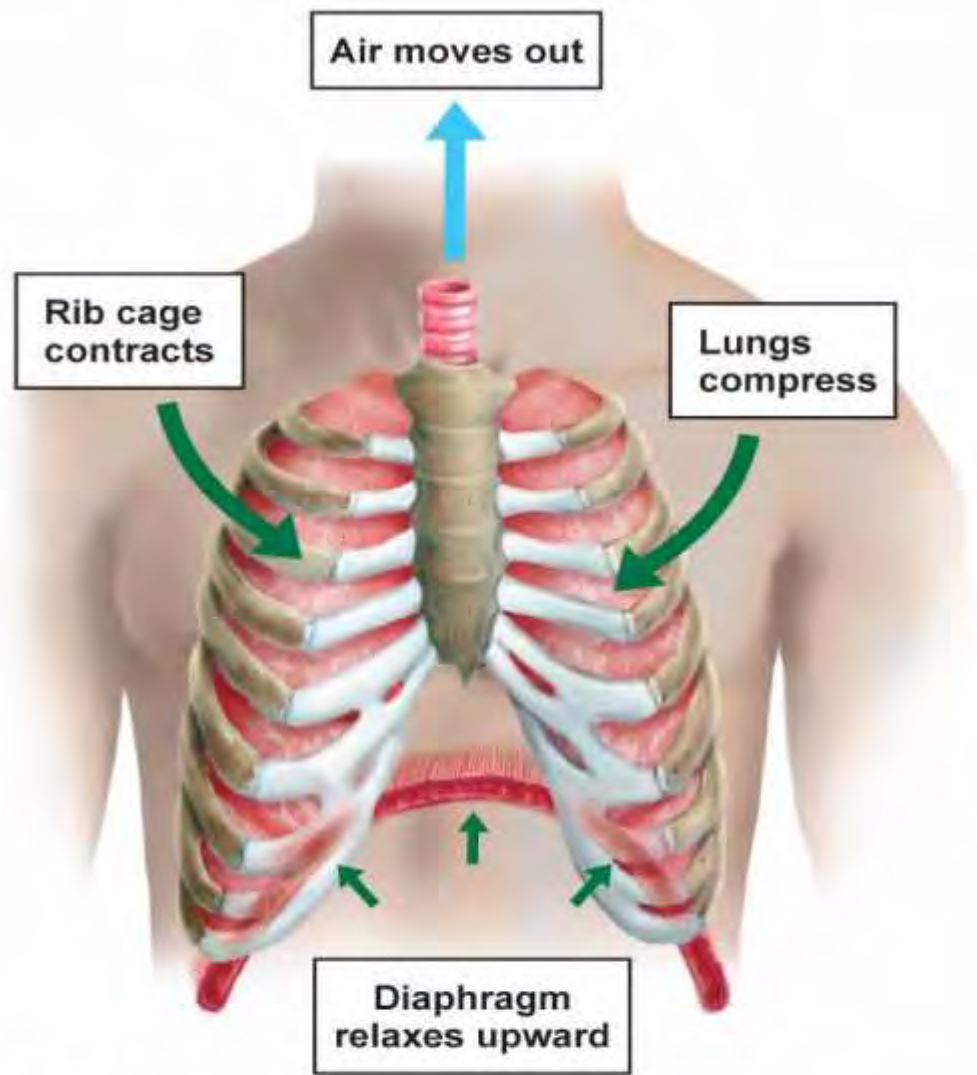


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(a) Inhalation



(b) Exhalation



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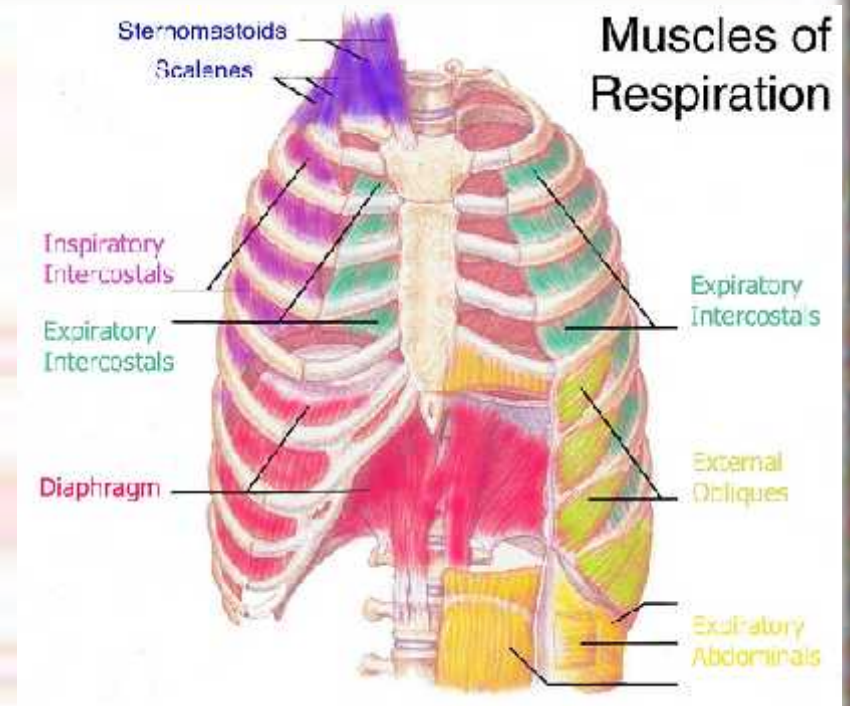
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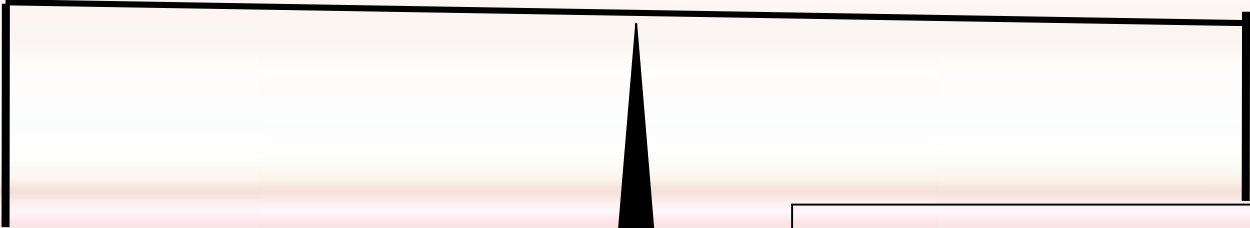
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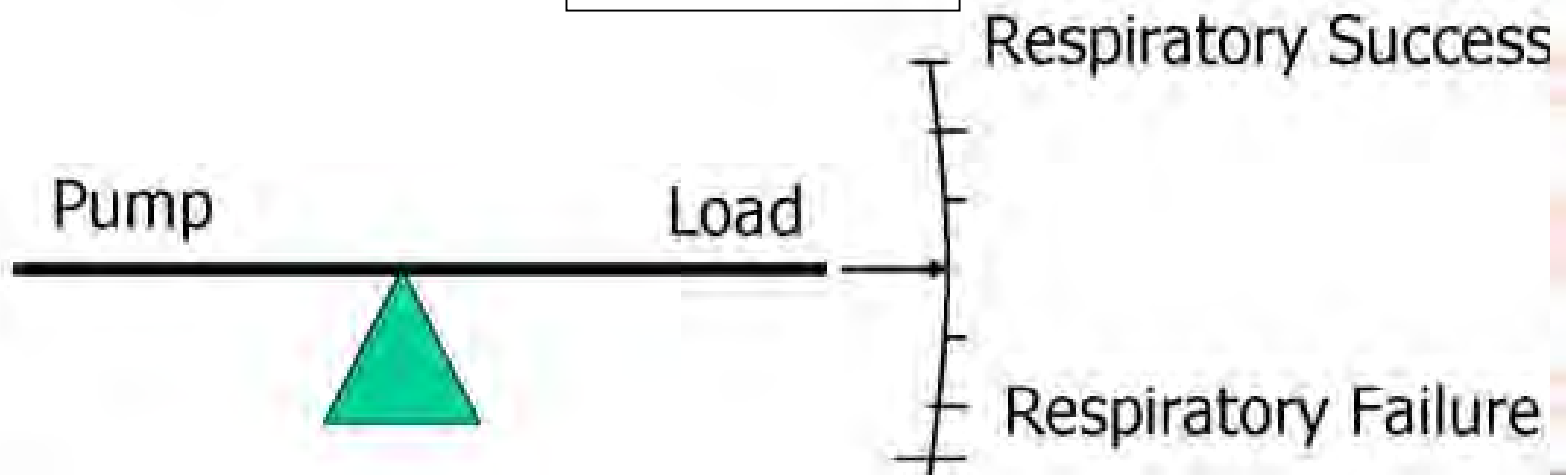
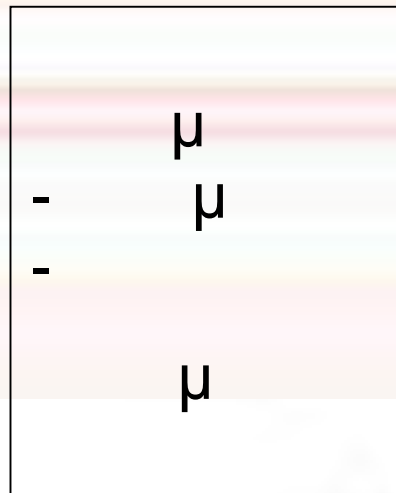


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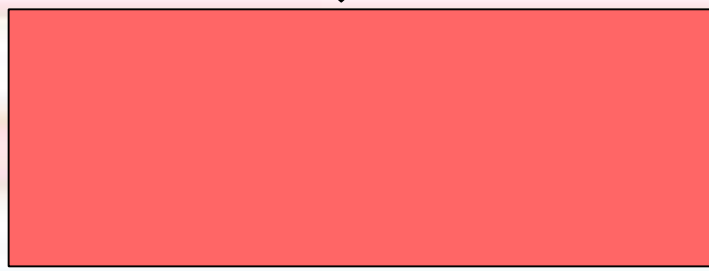
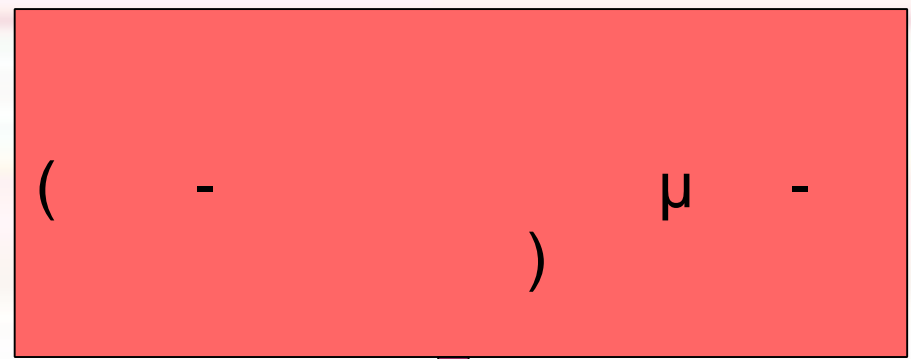
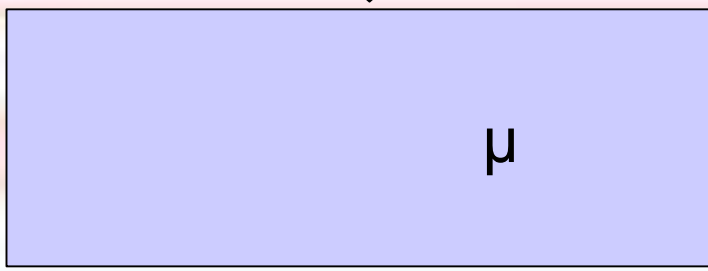
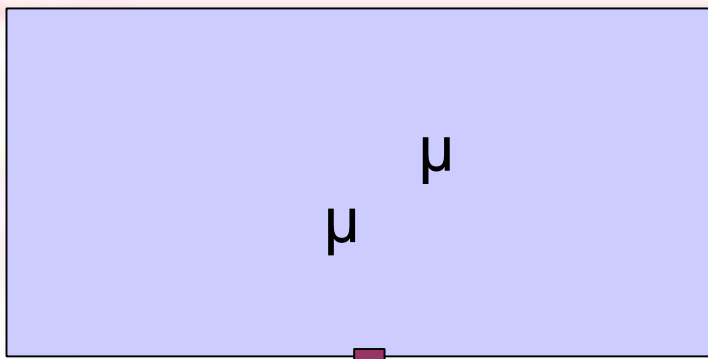


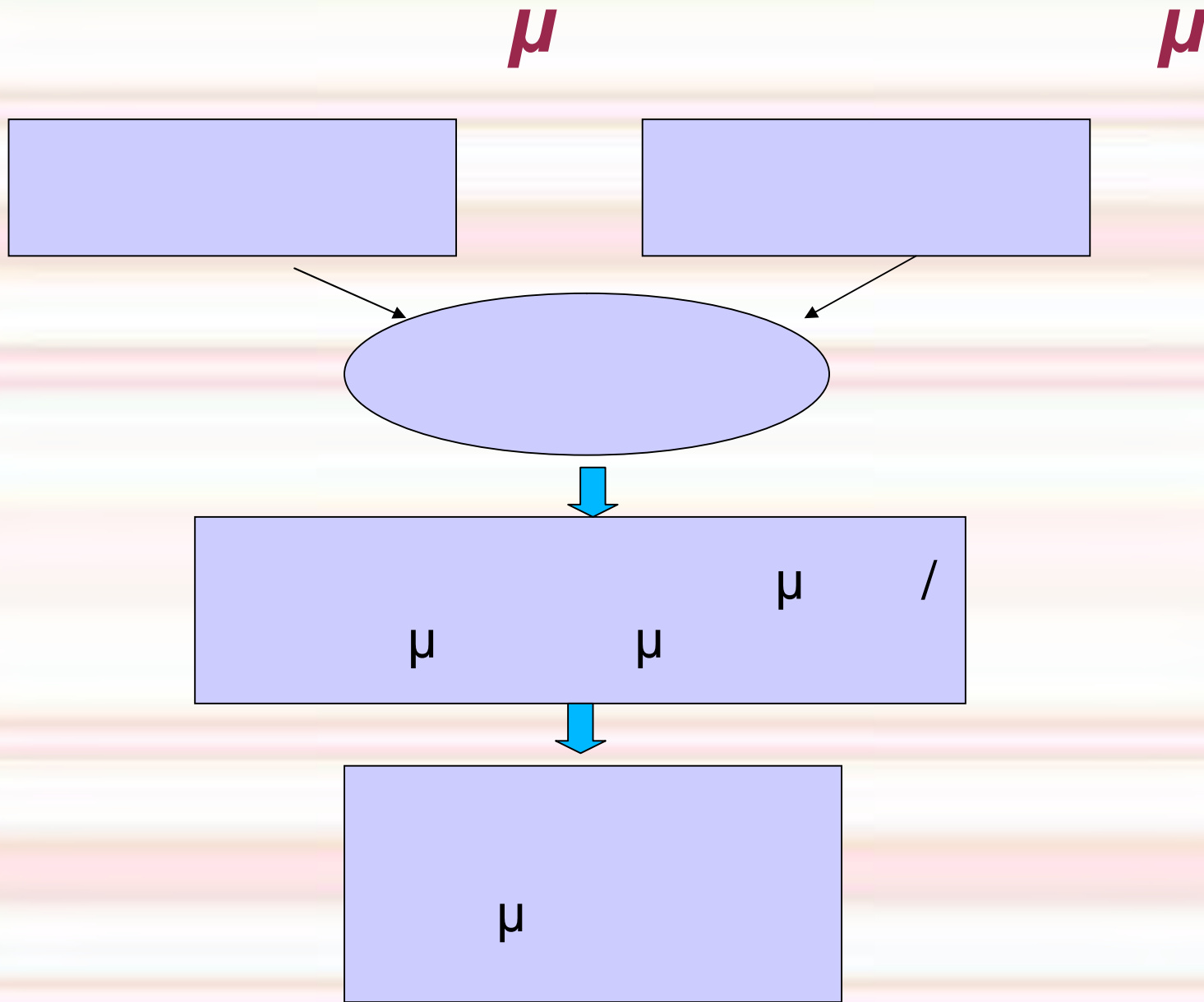
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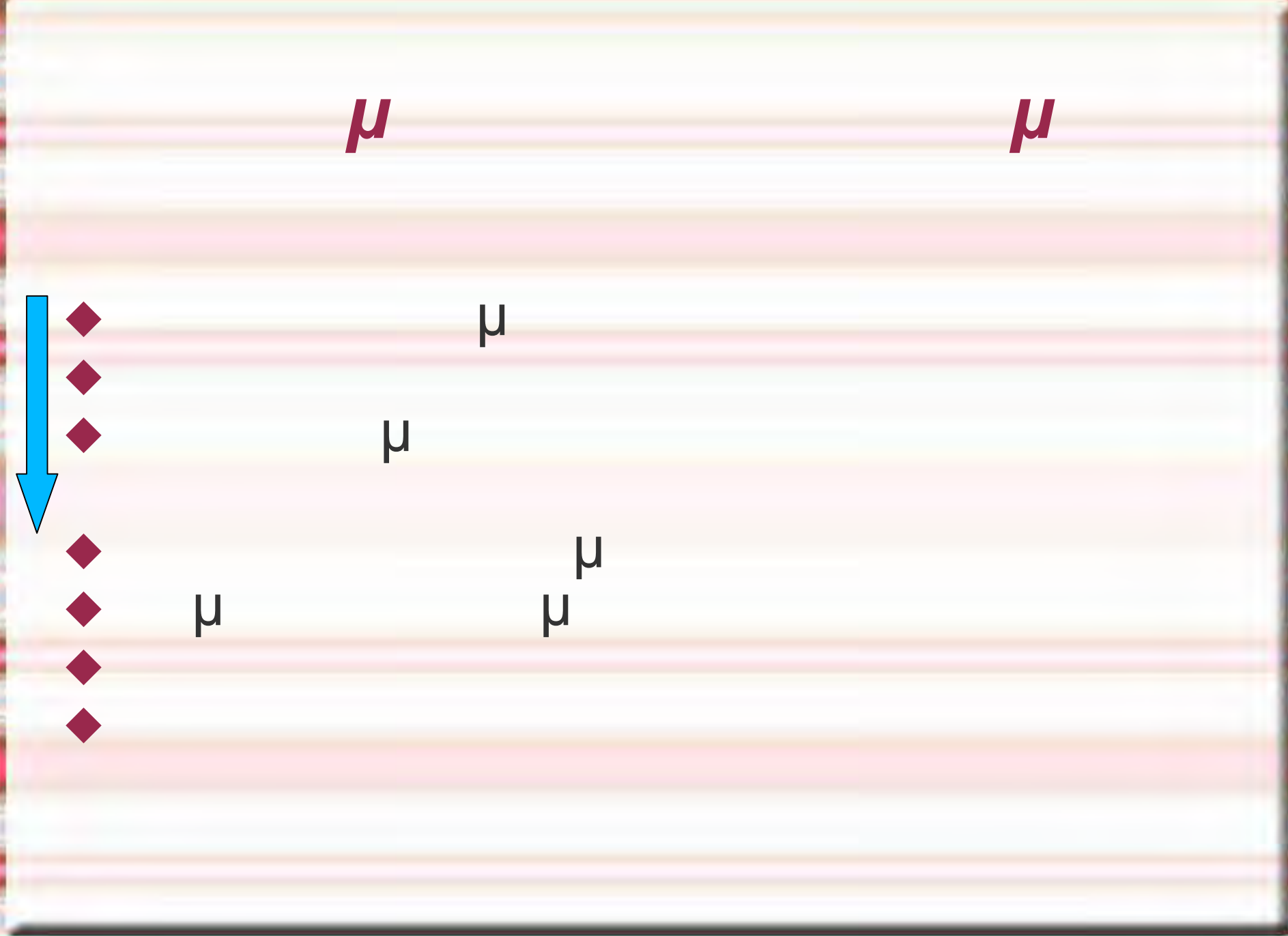




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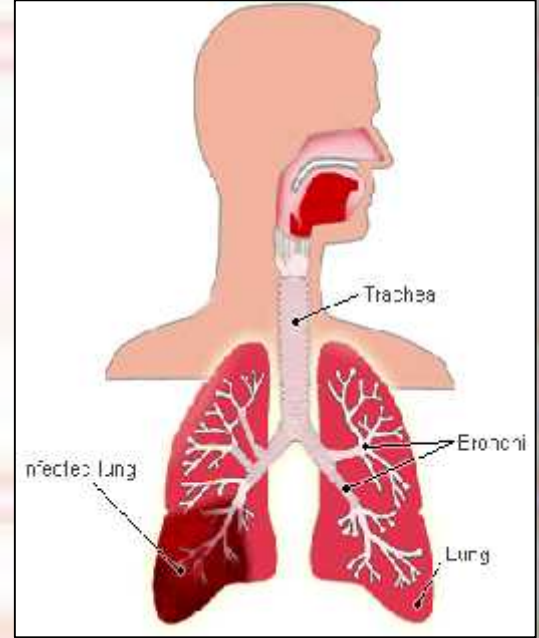


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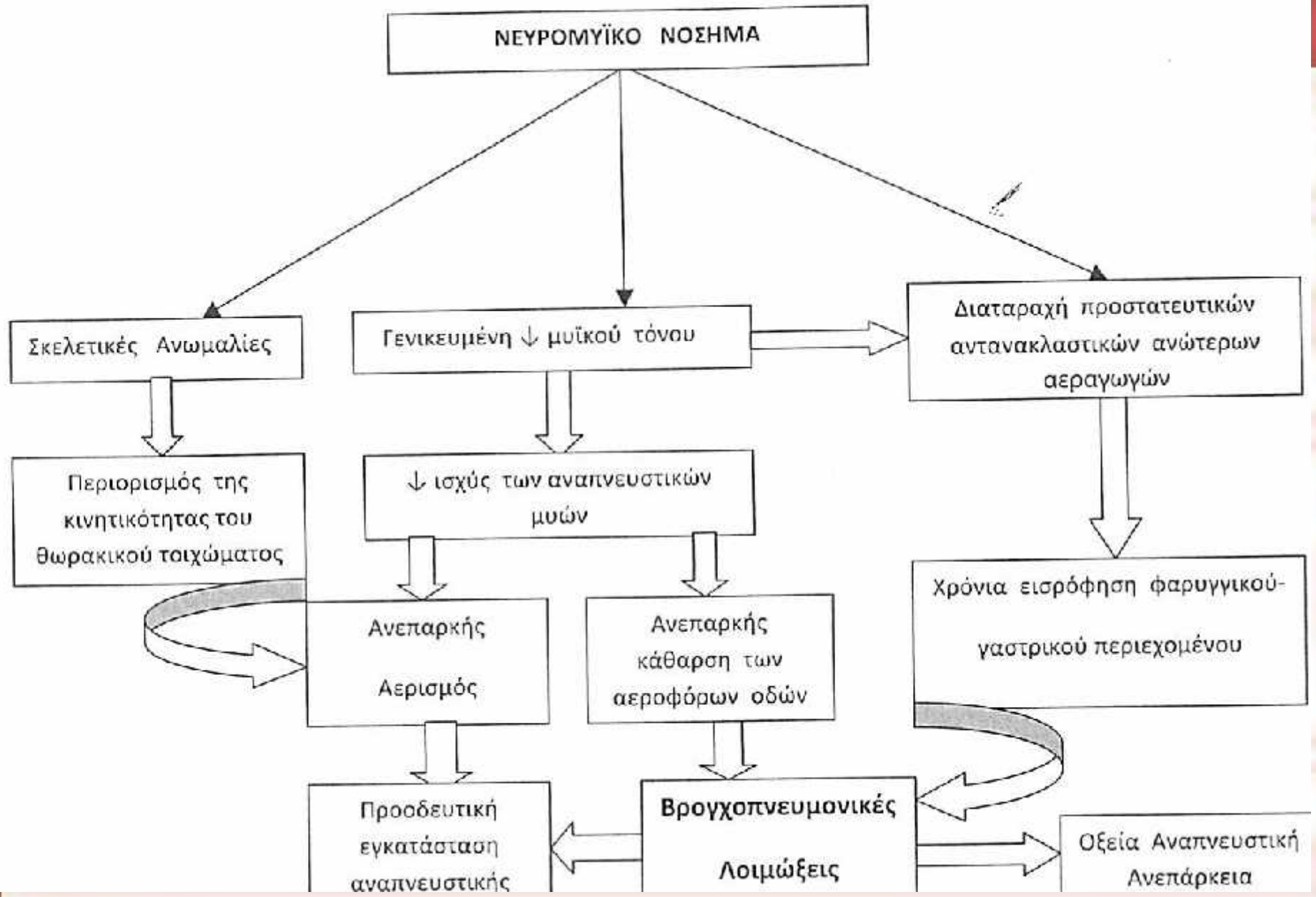
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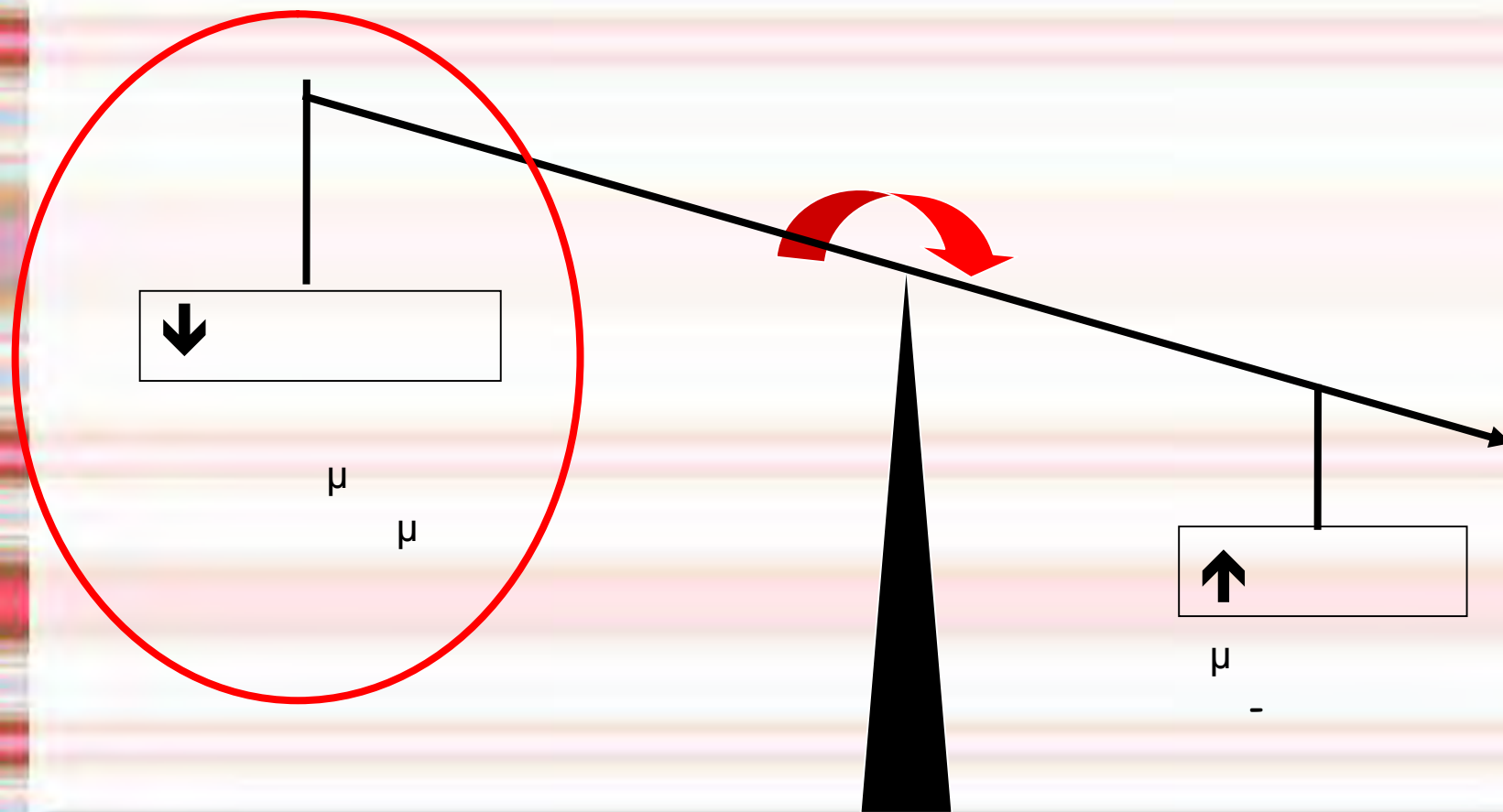
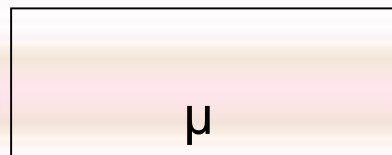
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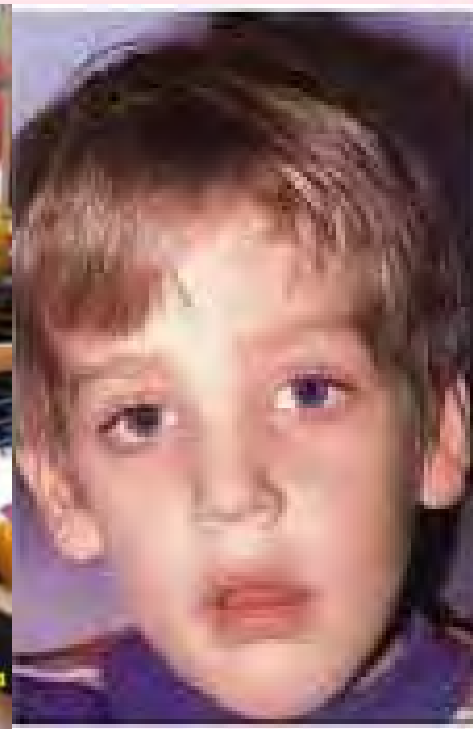
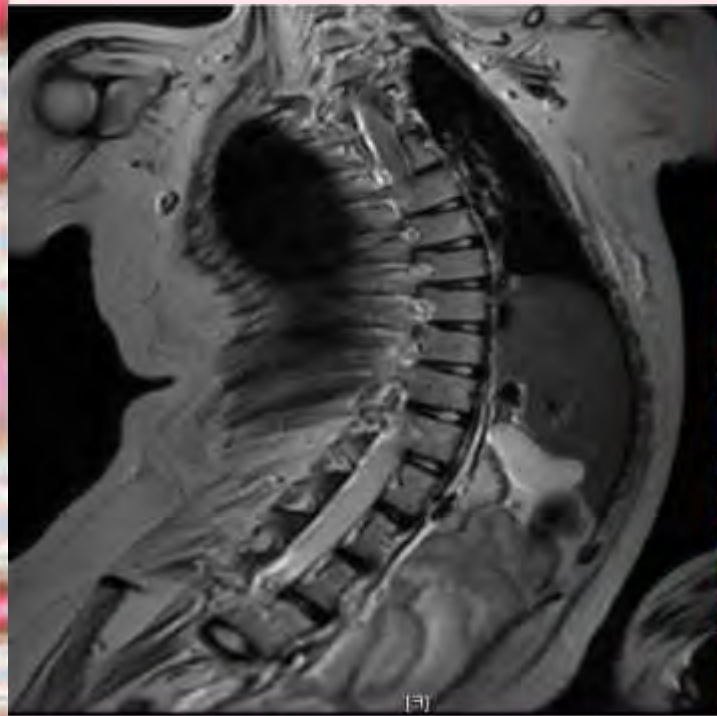


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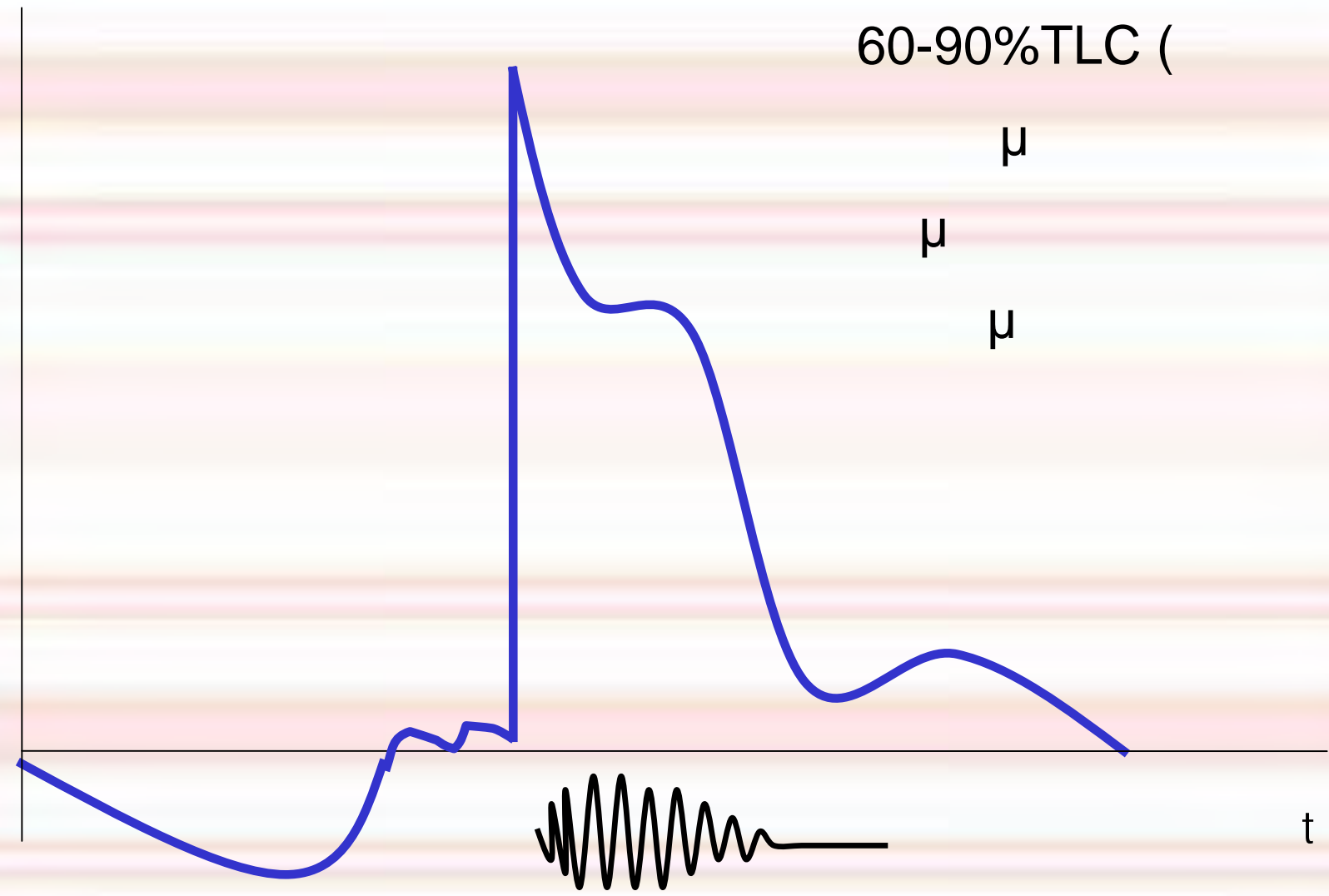
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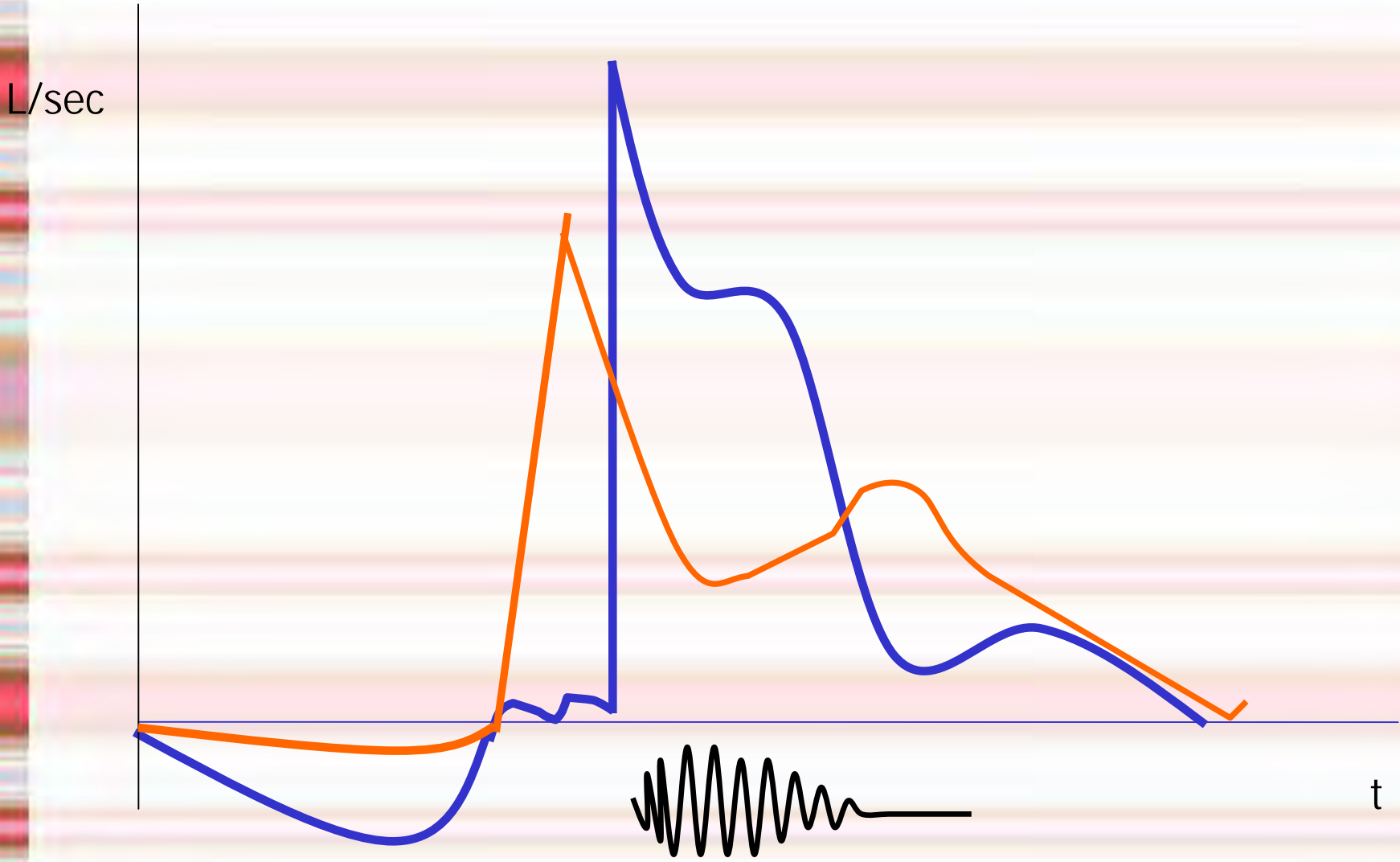
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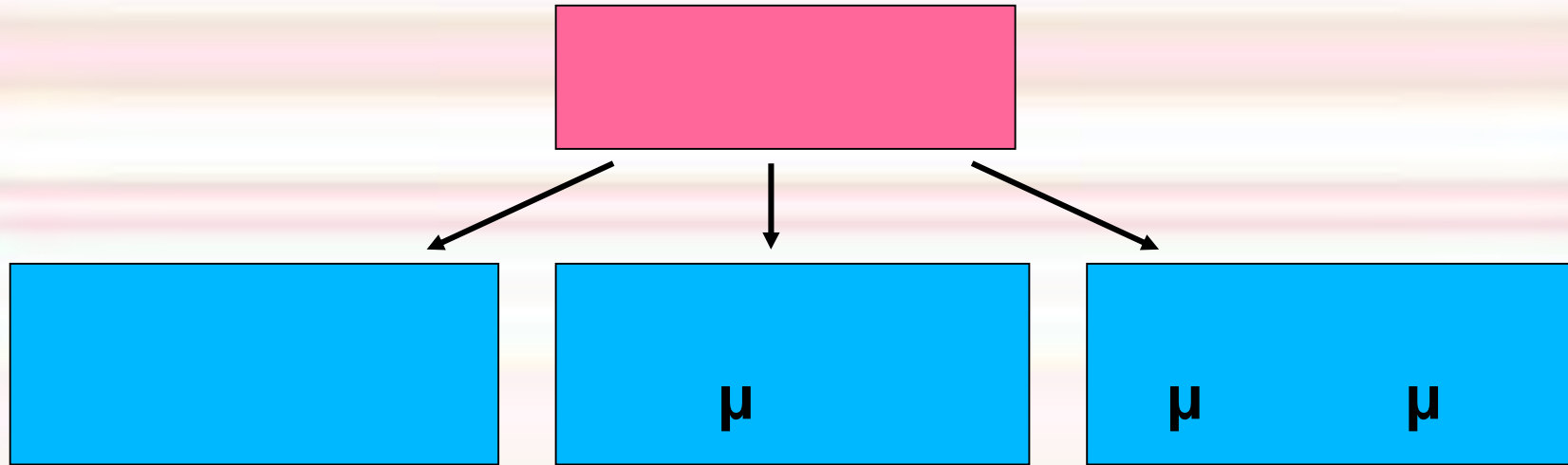
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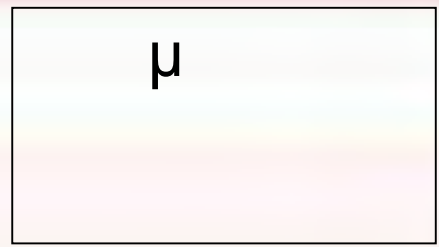
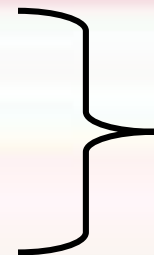


: 27-62%



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July 2012 Volume 67 Supplement 1

Thorax

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESPIRATORY MEDICINE

**Guidelines for respiratory
management of children with
neuromuscular weakness**

**British Thoracic Society
Respiratory Management of Children
with Neuromuscular
Weakness Guideline Group**

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BMJ Journals

μ

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EVALUATION.... μ

EXPANSION..... μ

EVACUATION... μ

EVASION..... μ



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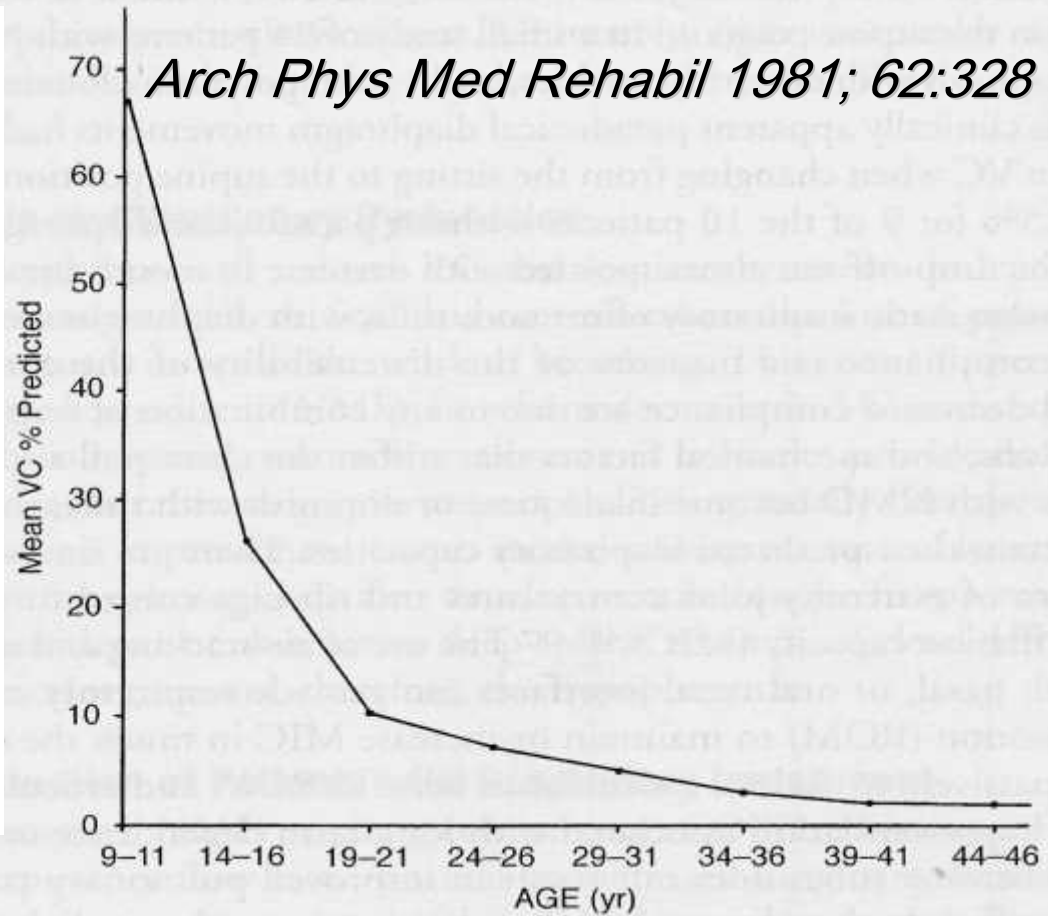
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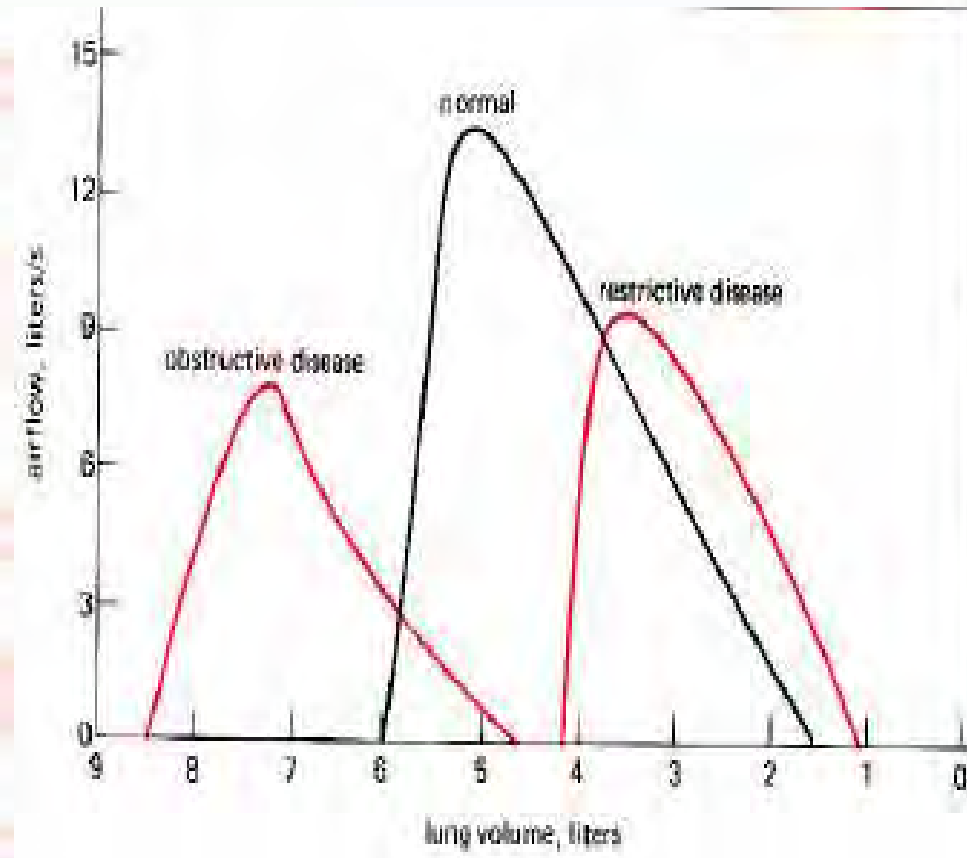


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↓ **FEV₁, FVC, PERF,**
FRC, TLC, IC, ERV

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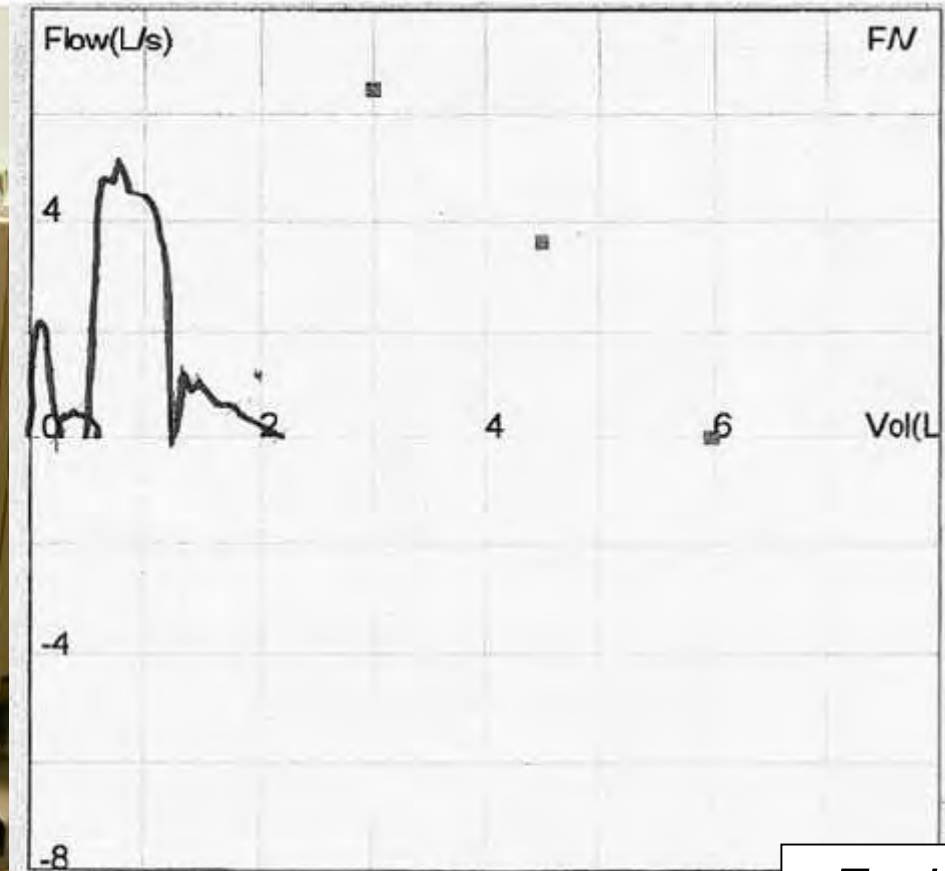
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Evaluation

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(CPF)

CPF	<160 L/min	μ	High Risk
	160-270 L/min	μ	Moderate Risk
	270-360 L/min	μ	Low Risk
	>360 L/min	μ	No Risk

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(CPF)

CPF < 270 L/min:

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CPF < 160 L/min:

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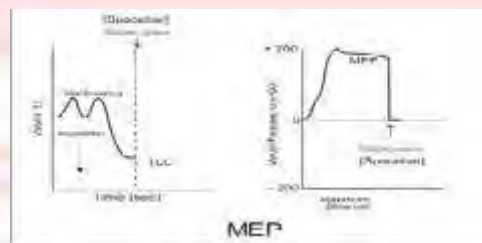
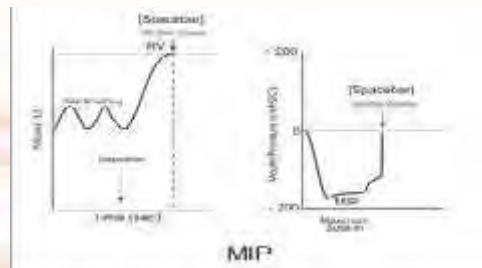
μ
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- ◆ MIP (μ)
- ◆ (μ)
- ◆ SNIP ()



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1. MIP (μ)

- μ
- μ VC
- <30%:
- μ



2. MEP (μ)

- μ
- μ VC
- 50-60cmH₂O:



μ

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3. SNIP:

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μ MIP

6-17

- 104 ± 26 cm H₂O

- 93 ± 23 cm H₂O



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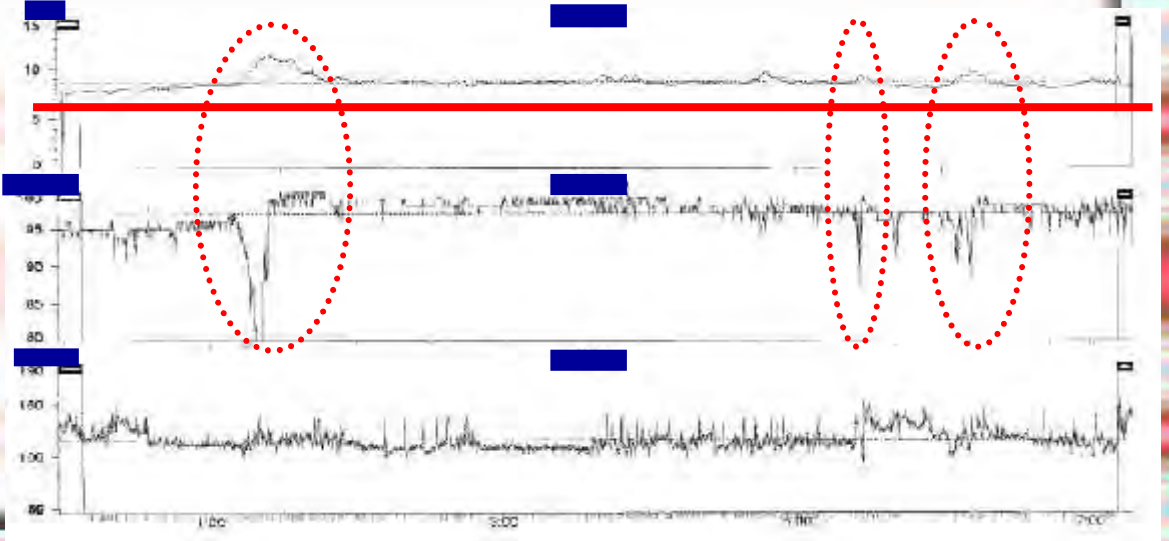
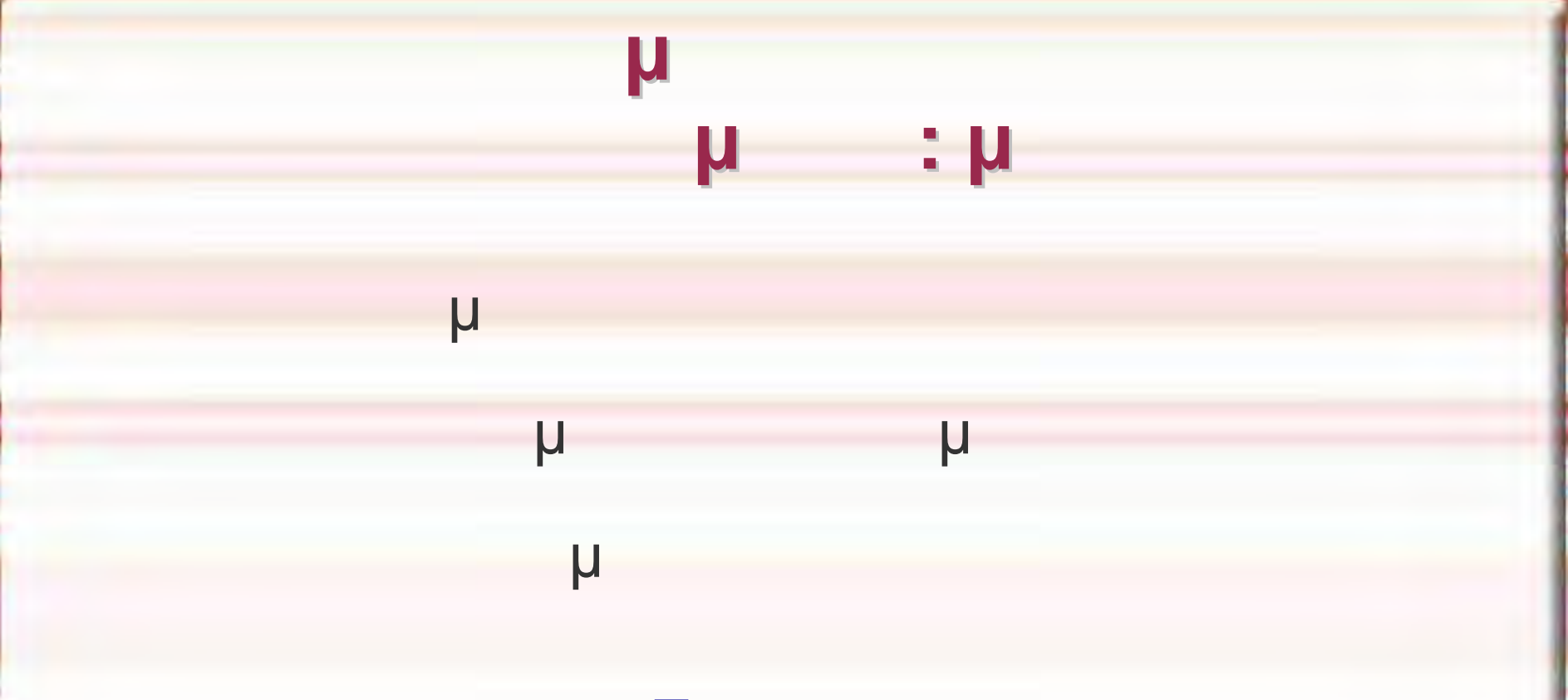
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(baseline, μ,)

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◆ **End tidal CO₂:** μ
(PCO₂>45mmHg)





Time
(hours.minutes)

Evaluation

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◆ FVC < 60%

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Thorax 2012;67:i1-40

μ

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μ



(VFSS)



μ

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- μ
- μ -
- VC < 70%
- 2-3
- 2 - 3 / μ
- (manual μ μ).



μ



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CPF <270 l/min

μ

VC <70%



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PCF

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Cough assist devices

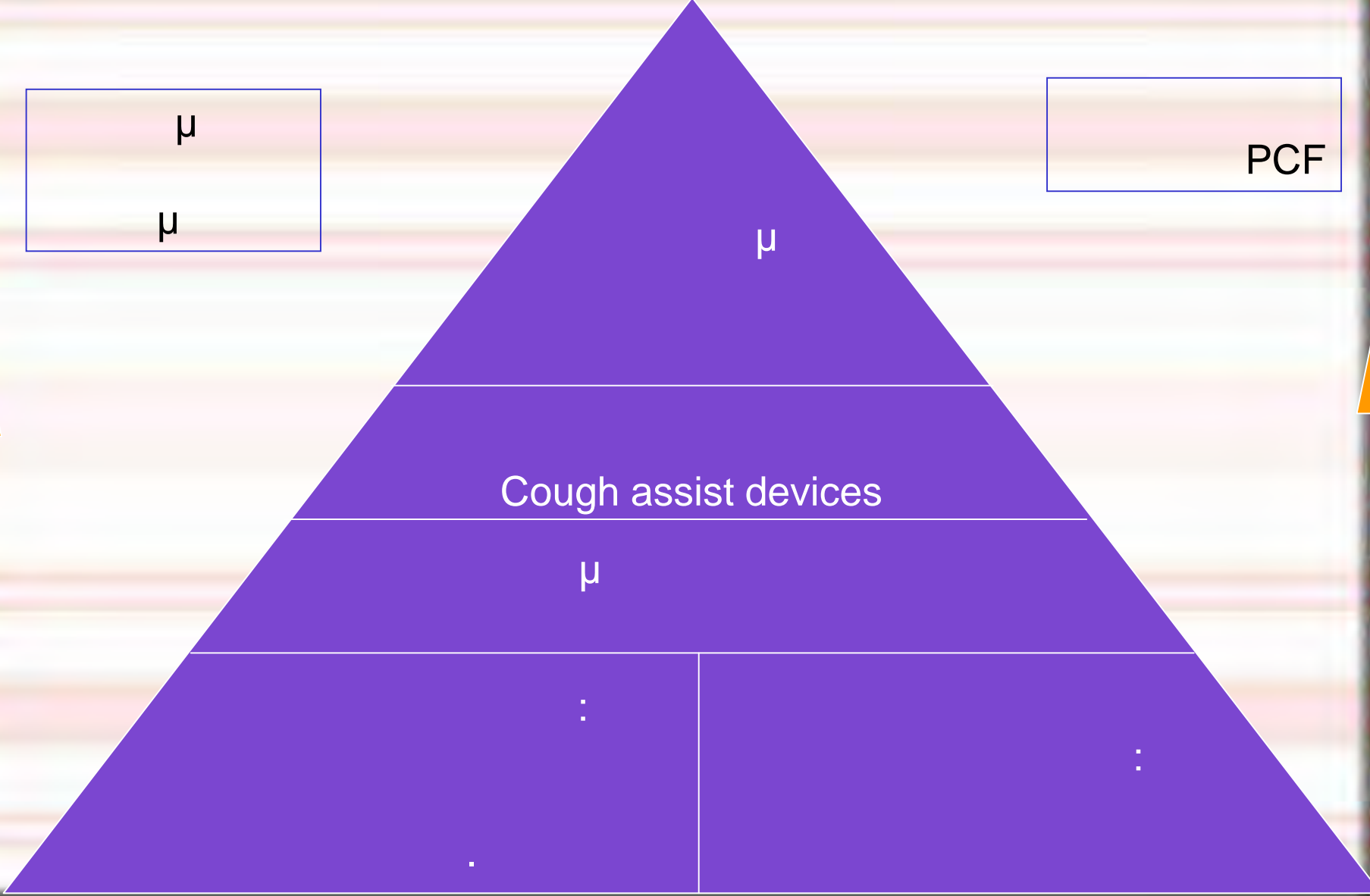
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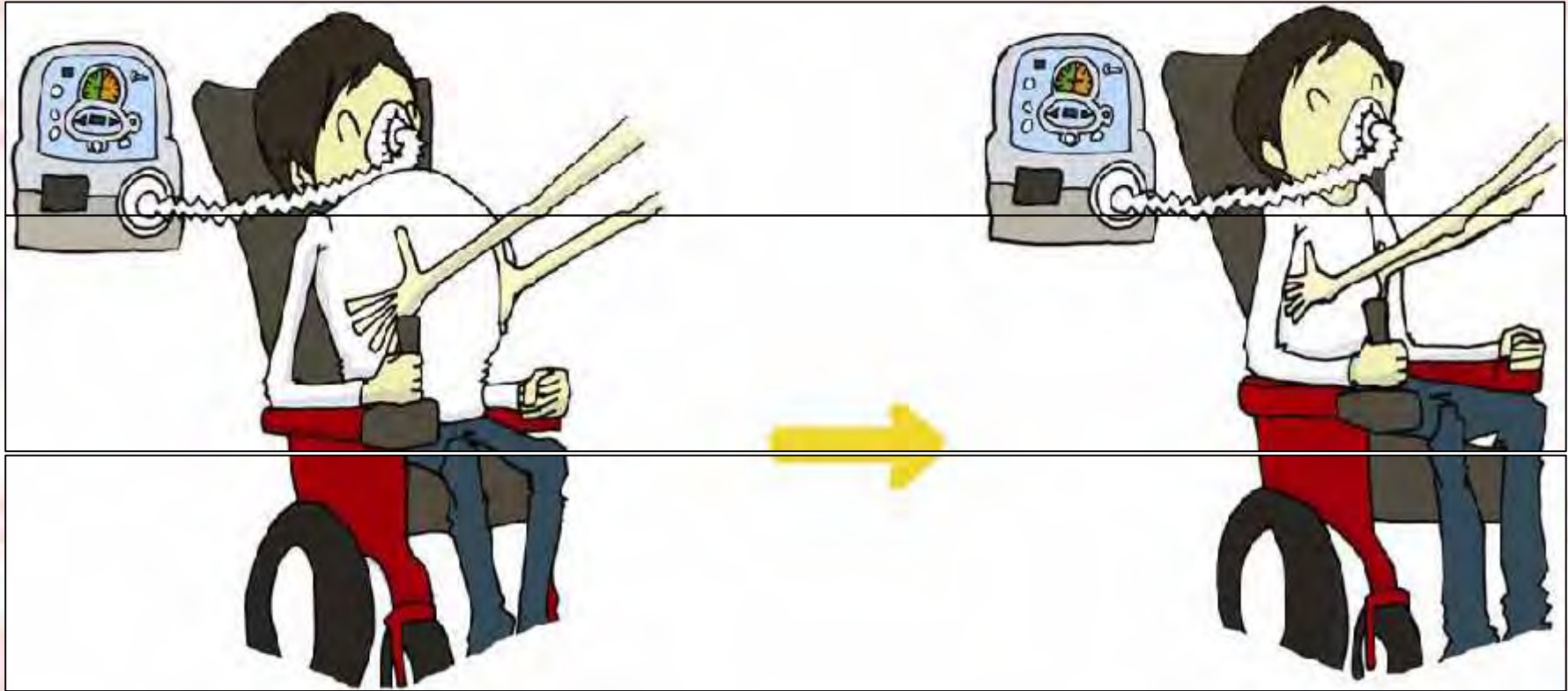
Evacuation



μ

(Cough assist devices)





Manual

Mechanical





- μ
- $SaO_2 < 95\%$
-
- $PCF < 270 \text{ l/min}$
- μ
- (manual μ)

μ

μ

NIV

Baseline

6 months

12 months

18 months

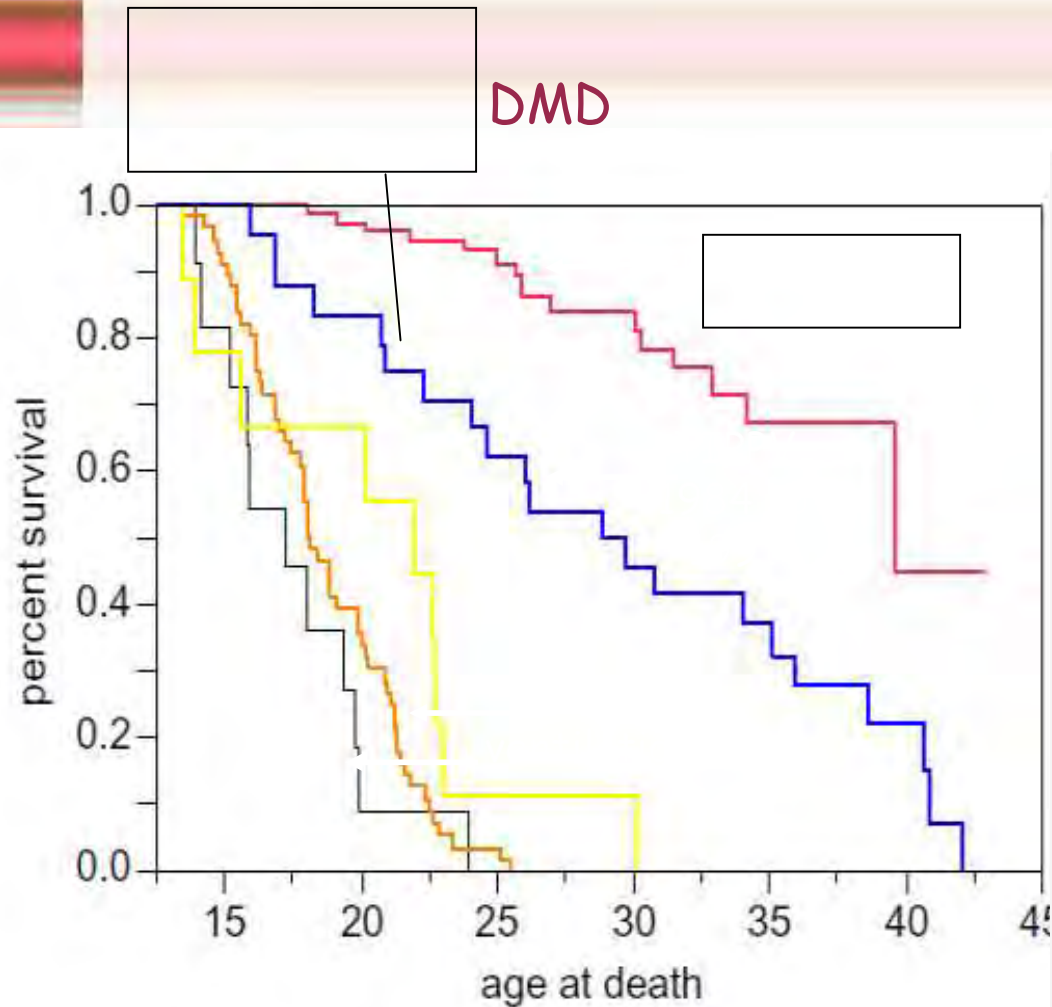


μ

(Ishikawa et al, *Neuromuscular disorders*, 2011; Oskoui et al, *Neurology*, 2007)

DMD

SMA Type I





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■ FVC < 60%

■ PCF < 270 L/min

■ μ /



