

PATTERN OF PRESENTATION OF GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME IN THREE TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL IN BANGLADESH

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Abstract

Introduction: Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS) is an acute frequently severe and fulminating peripheral neuropathy that is autoimmune in nature. It occurs at a rate of between 1 and 4 per 1,00,000 cases annually. In the United States, 5000-6000 cases occur per year. Males are at slightly higher risk of developing GBS than females and in western countries, adults are more frequently affected than children.

Objective: This study was carried out to observe the pattern of presentation of GBS among Bangladeshi population.

Methods: This is an observational longitudinal study done in Combined Military Hospital (CMH), Bangobandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSSMU) and National Institute of Neuroscience Hospital (NINS) during the period of January 2010 to June 2012. A total number of 50 GBS patients were included in this study.

Results: A total of 50 patients were studied, the mean age of the patients was 30.40 ± 1.56 and male was found predominant. About 80% of the patients presented with the typical pattern of Landry's ascending paralysis, 12% had bulbar involvement first and the rest 8% had mixed presentation, 56% patients had facial nerve involvement and 16% patients had bulbar cranial nerve involvement. About 62% patients presented with pain and paresthesia though none had any abnormality in pain, touch and temperature sensation but 10% patients had position sense and 50% had some degree of vibration sense

abnormality. Ten patients had respiratory muscle weakness requiring Intensive Care Unit (ICU) support. All patients had acute flaccid type of paraplegia or quadriplegia having hyporeflexia or areflexia (mostly). About 56% patients had autonomic involvement but none had sphincter disturbance. On electrophysiology, 56% patients had demyelination type of nerve injury, 36% had mixed and 8% had axonal type of nerve injury.

Conclusion: The pattern of presentation of GBS cases was not much variable and was found to be the studies done before.

Key-words: Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS), Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF), Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

Introduction

A leading cause of acute flaccid paralysis in much of the world is acute paralytic neuropathy diagnosed clinically as the Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS)¹. Patients with GBS and related variants suffer from an acute onset of autoimmune neuropathy. GBS is characterized by symmetrical ascending flaccid paralysis, areflexia and albumino-cytological dissociation in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)². It is diagnosed by the history and typical neurological findings. The characteristic nerve conduction study, increased CSF protein and serological evidence of antecedent infection help in the diagnosis³. Patients may initially present with paresthesia or sensory symptoms with weakness or weakness alone.

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The fairly symmetrical weakness of the lower limbs ascending proximally over hours to days to involve the arm, facial and oropharyngeal muscles and in severe cases, respiratory muscles. Proximal as well as distal muscles of the limbs are involved, usually lower extremities before the upper (landry's ascending paralysis). Less often weakness may begin in proximal or cranial nerve innervated muscles. Its severity varies from mild involvement, in which the patients are still capable of walking unassisted to severe involvement like quadriplegia, hyporeflexia or areflexia. The progression ends by 1-4 weeks of the illness. Cranial nerve involvement occurs in about 45-75% of cases in which bilateral facial weakness is mostly seen. Involvement of the extraocular and lower cranial nerves is seen less often. Pseudotumor cerebrae or papilloedema occur as a rare complication. Respiratory muscle involvement requiring artificial ventilation seen in 10-20% of patients⁴. Sensory loss is not a prominent feature and is limited frequently to distal impairment of vibration sense, moderate to severe pain occurs in 85% of patients. Burning and tingling dysesthesia is present in about half of the patients whereas myalgic limb pain associated with joint stiffness is seen less⁵. Autonomic dysfunction either in the form of decreased or increased sympathetic or parasympathetic activity is seen in about 65% of cases^{4,5,6}.

Materials & Methods

This is an observational longitudinal control study done in CMH, BSMMU, NINS, Dhaka, during the period of July 2011 to June 2013. A total number of 50 GBS patients admitted into the above mentioned places were included in the study. The criteria for selection of the patients were (a) typical history of acute onset of polyneuropathy (b) either sex (c) age between 10-60 years (d) patients of both rural and urban areas & (e) patients with positive nerve conduction study and CSF findings consistent with albumin cytological dissociation.

Results

A total of 50 cases were selected for this study and the clinical findings found are furnished in the following tables.

Table-I: Age distribution of the cases (n=50).

Age of the patients	Cases
10-19 yrs	4 (8%)
20-29 yrs	22(44%)
30-39 yrs	15(30%)
40-49 yrs	7(14%)
50-59 yrs	2(4%)

(Mean \pm SD) was 30.40 \pm 1.56 yrs

Table-II: Sex distribution of the cases (n=50).

Age of the patients	No of cases
Male	33(66%)
Female	17(34%)

Table-III: Types of preceding illness (n=35).

Preceding illness (1-4 weeks before)	No of cases
Respiratory tract infection (RTI)	29 (85%)
Diarrhea	4 (10%)
Surgery	2 (5%)

Table-IV: Pattern of development of weakness (n=50).

Pattern of weakness	No of cases
Ascending paralysis	40 (80%)
Oropharyngeal or other cranial nerves	6 (12%)
Other patterns	4 (8%)

Table-V: Involvement of cranial nerves (CN) (n=50).

Pattern of weakness	No of cases
Cranial nerve VII	28 (56%)
Bulbar	8 (16%)
Extra ocular	0 (0%)

Discussion

GBS can occur in any age group. In the study the mean age of patients was 30.40 \pm 1.56. It coincides with the study done before by Haque et al (1998)⁷, Rees, Thomson et al (1998)⁸, Hankey et al (1997)⁹, and Seneviratne (2000)¹⁰. In our study 66 percent of cases were male and 34 percent were female. This male preponderance in the GBS patients coincides with the study of Seneviratne (2000)¹⁰ and Mc Clean, Jacob et al (1994)¹¹. About 70% of cases had history of preceding illness, of them 85% had Respiratory Tract Infection (RTI),

10% had gastroenteritis & 5% had surgery. This finding is consistent with the studies by Winer, Hughes, Anderson et al (1980)¹² and Ho et al (1995)¹. About 80% of the case group presented with ascending paralysis, 12% presented with oropharyngeal weakness first and the rest 8% did not follow any typical feature. About 56% patients had facial nerves involvement principally bilaterally and 16% had bulbar cranial nerves involvement. Only 10% cases developed bulbar muscle weakness in the form of dysphonia and/or dysphagia. None had ophthalmoplegia or papilloedema. This is consistent with the study of Asbury and Cornblath (1990)¹³.

About 62% patients initially presented with pain and paresthesia but none had any pain, touch and temperature sensation abnormality on examination. Ten percent had some degree of position and 50% of the patients had vibration sense abnormality. About 20% of the patients had respiratory muscle weakness requiring ICU support. These findings are consistent with the studies of Winer, Hughes, Osmon et al (1998)¹⁴. All the patients had flaccid type of motor weakness from grade 0 to grade 3 muscle power. There was wasting of muscles in 16% of cases and all had either areflexia or hyporeflexia, half of the patients had flexor plantar response and half had no response at all; none had any sphincter disturbance.

About 56% of the patients had autonomic disturbance, 16% had hypotension, 4% hypertension, 20% tachycardia, 4% bradycardia and 12% had some degree of trophic changes which are consistent with the studies of Bosch and Smith (2000)¹⁵. Electro-physiologic examination revealed that 56% had demyelization, 36% had mixed and 8% had axonal pattern of nerve injury. These findings are consistent with the studies of Asbury & Cornblath (1990)¹³ and Gordon & Will born (2000)¹⁶. Electromyography was not done in any case.

Conclusion

GBS is not an uncommon disease in our country. Although this study was carried out in three tertiary level hospitals, the pattern of presentations of GBS cases was not much variable and were consistent with the studies done before. A large scale study may be done for further evaluation.

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