

A diagram illustrating the neurophysiology of a neuromuscular junction. On the left, a blue neuron with multiple dendrites and an axon is shown. Green arrows point towards the dendrites, and a red arrow points along the axon. The axon is covered by a yellow myelin sheath. At the end of the axon, it branches into several blue lines representing the axon terminals, which are shown releasing red dots (neurotransmitters) into the synaptic cleft. On the right, a red muscle fiber is shown with a pink myofibril. Blue lines represent the sarcolemma, and red dots represent the myofibrils. Red arrows point from the axon terminals to the muscle fiber, indicating the transmission of an action potential.

# **Neurophysiology of AFM**

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**Johns Hopkins School of Medicine**

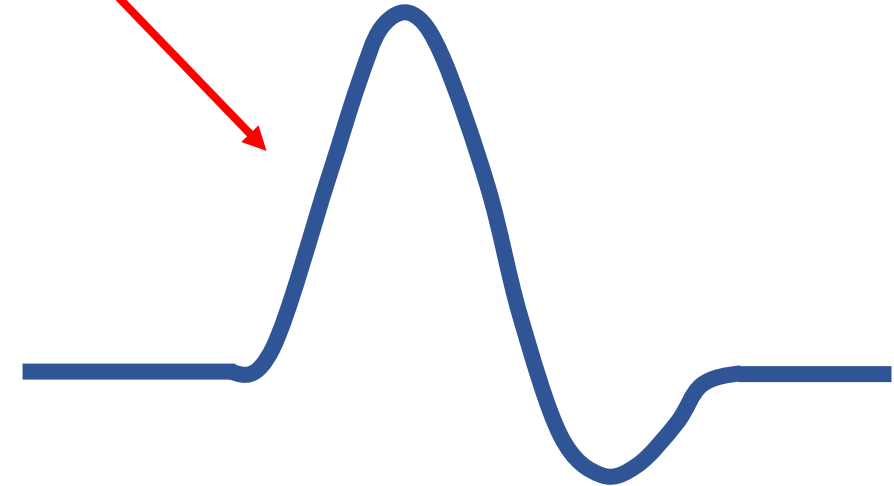
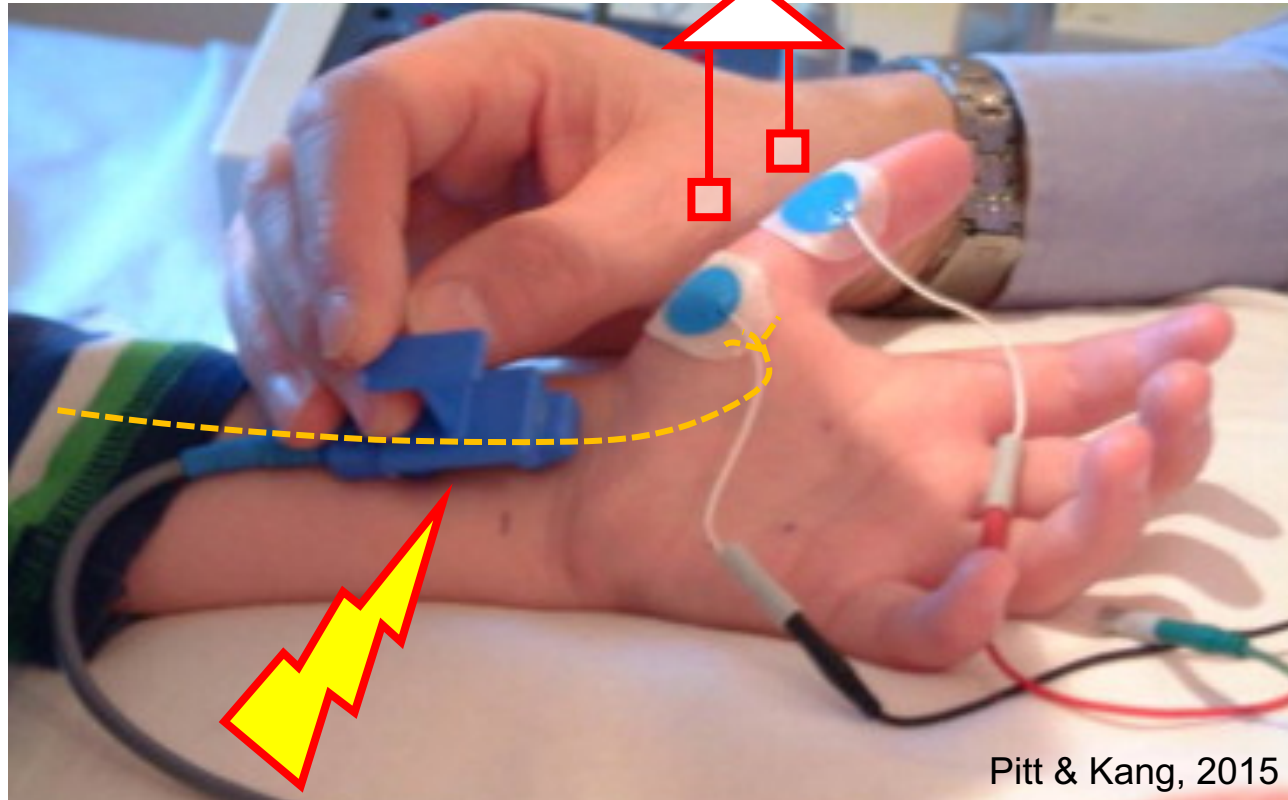
**Pediatric Neurology & Neuromuscular Medicine**

# Outline

- **Introduction to Electromyography and Nerve Conduction Studies (EMG)**
- **EMG findings in AFM**
- **Challenges for EMG in children with AFM**
- **Uses for EMG in AFM and what it can teach us**

# Nerve Conduction Studies

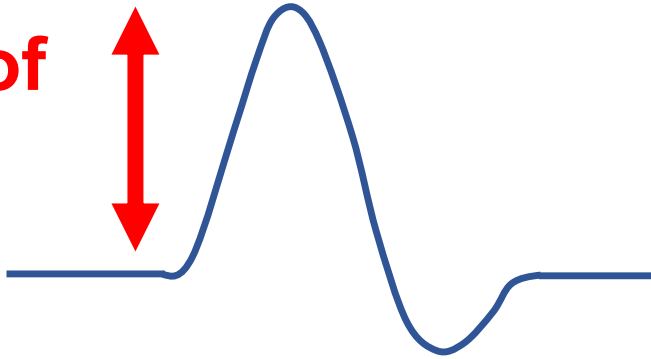
Record



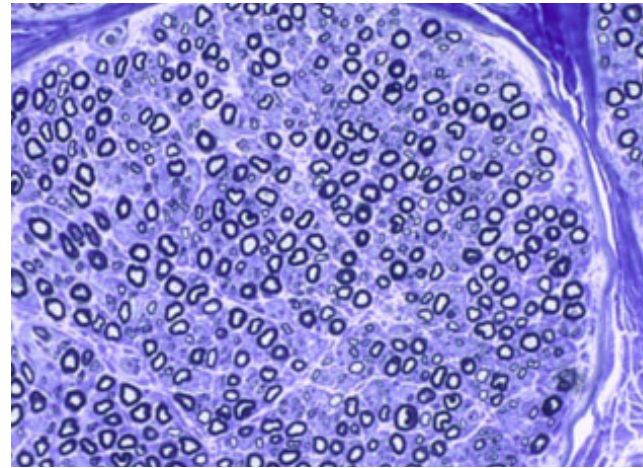
Stimulate

# Nerve Conduction Studies

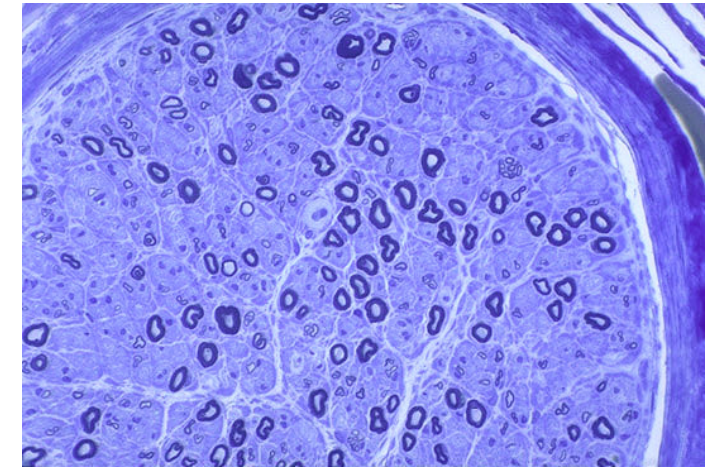
**Amplitude =**  
**number of**  
**axons**



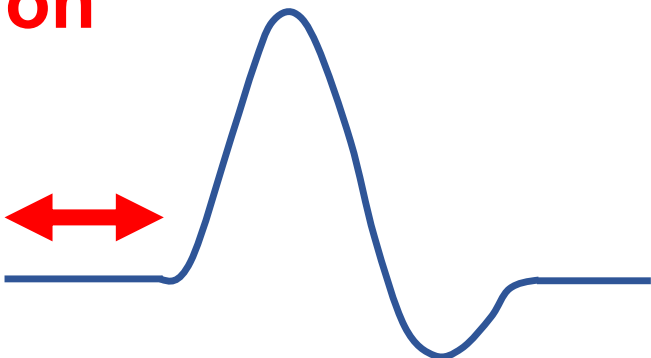
**Normal**



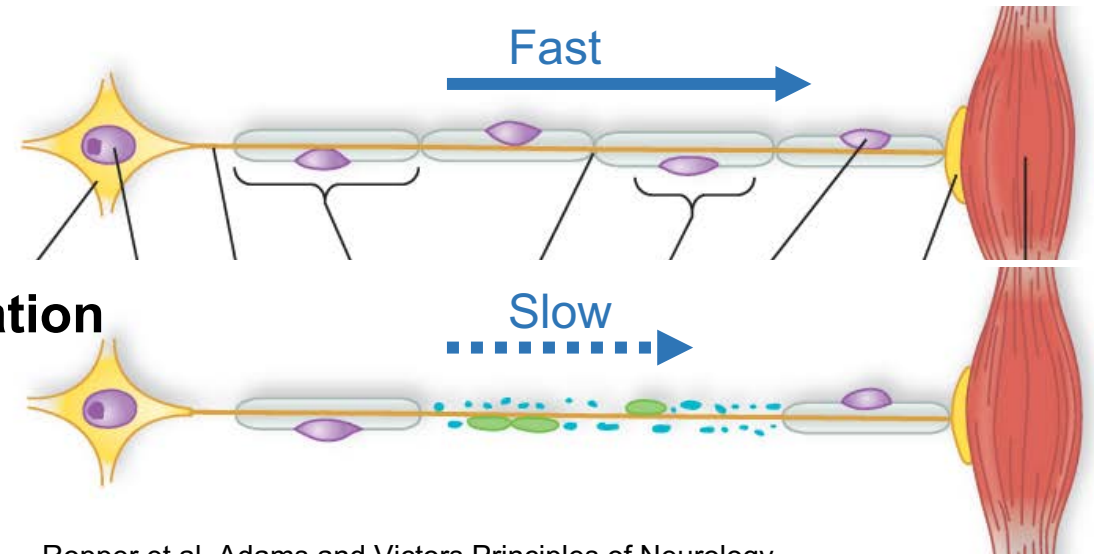
**Axon loss**



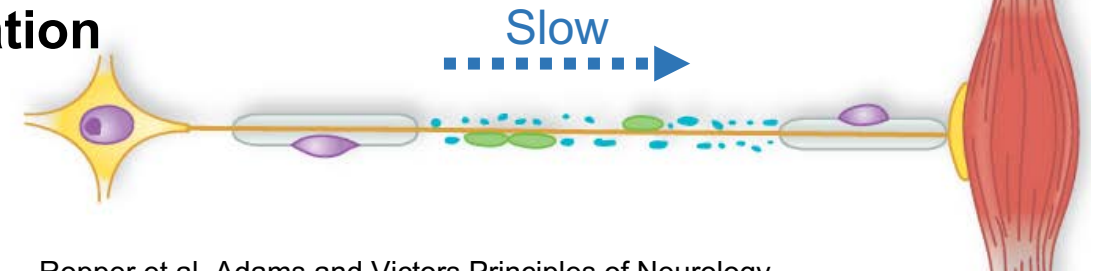
**Velocity =**  
**myelination**



**Normal**

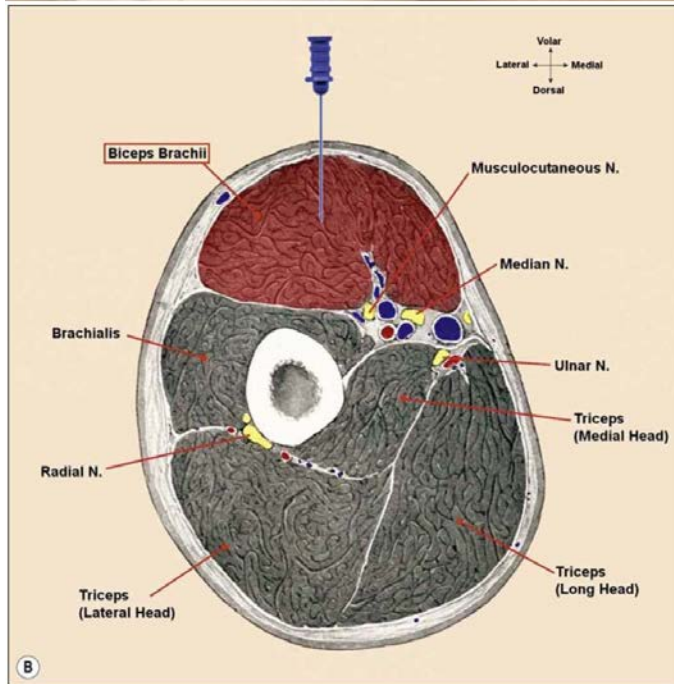
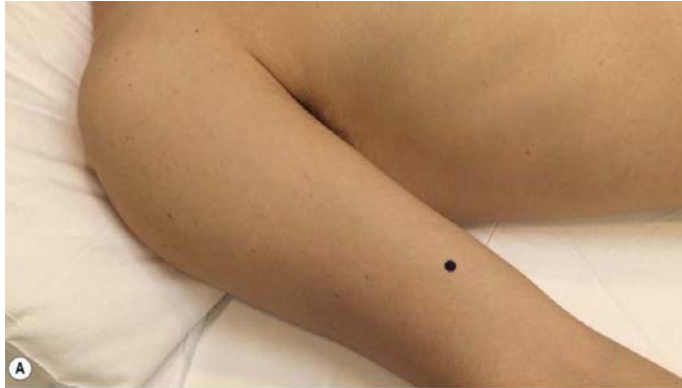


**Demyelination**



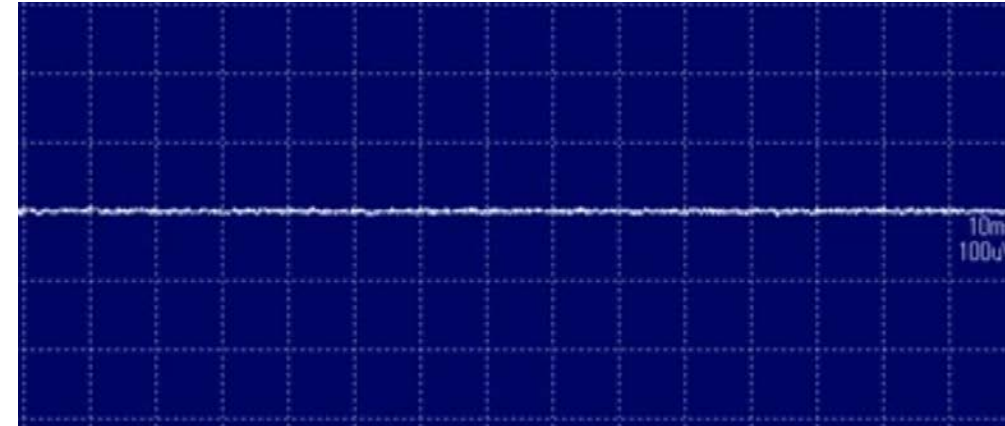


# Electromyography (EMG)

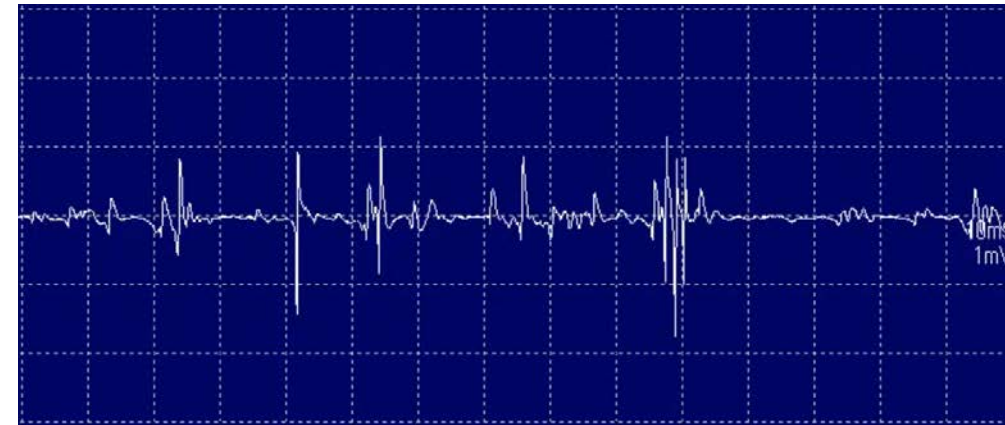


Preston and Shapiro

Rest

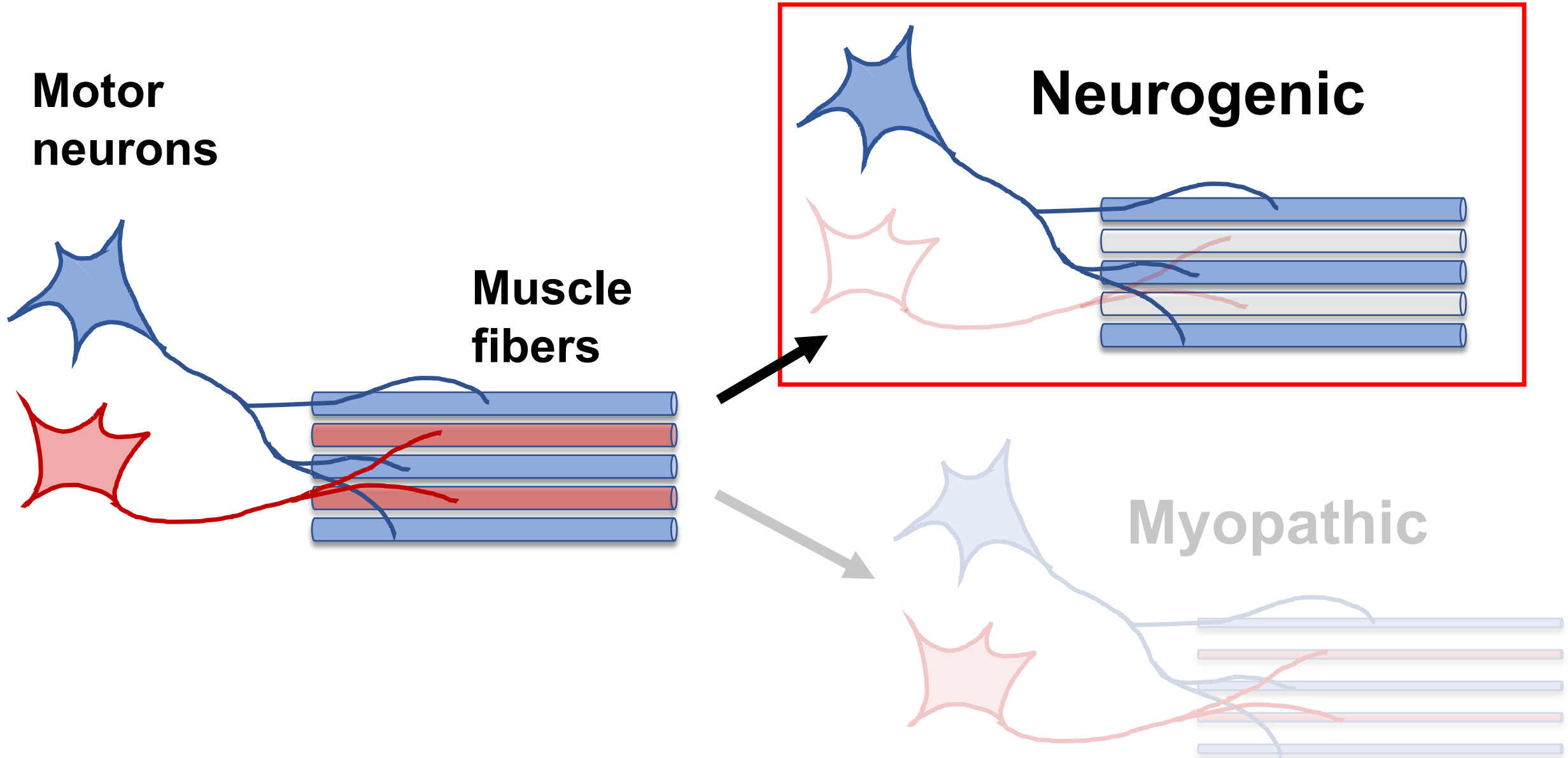


Activation

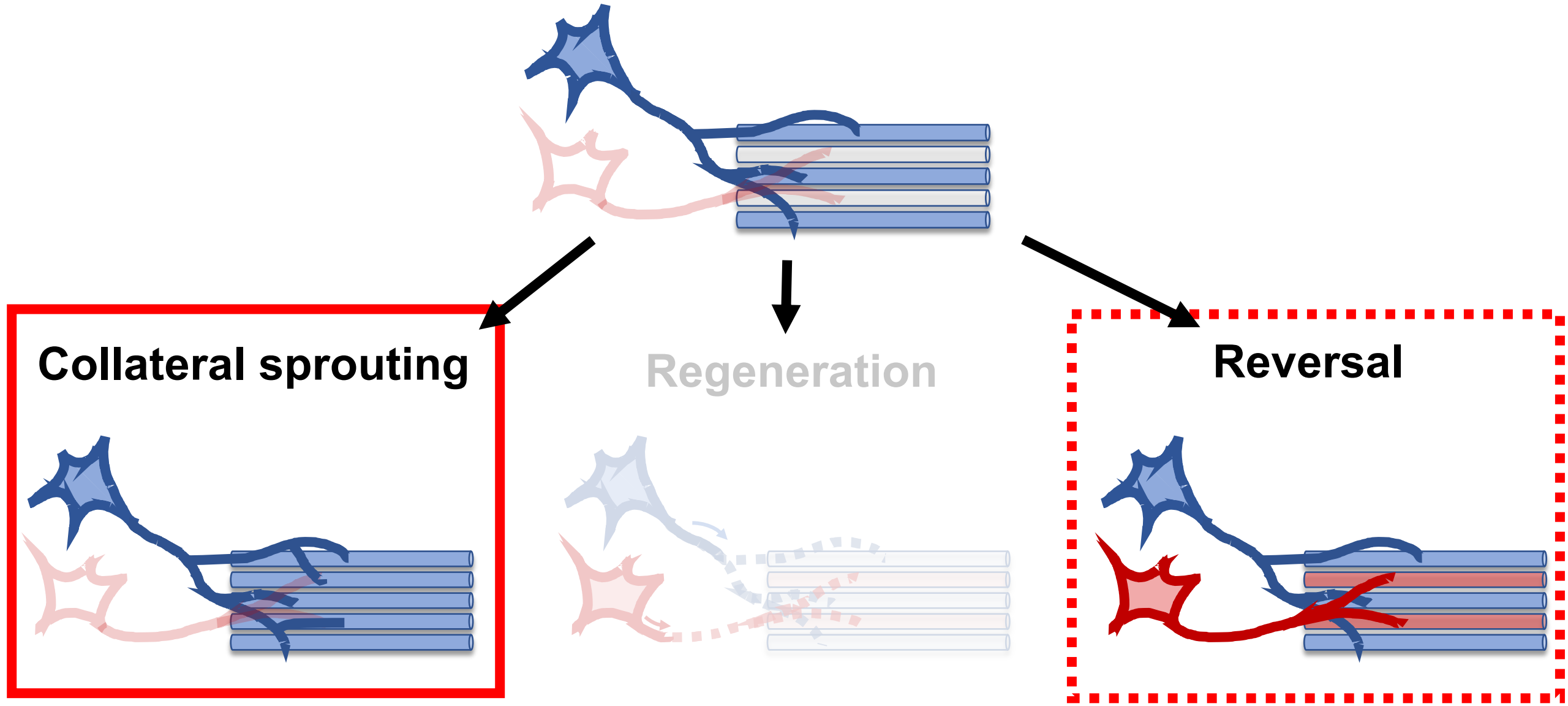


Kimura & Kohara, youtube.com

# EMG: Patterns of Injury



# EMG: Recovery from Neurogenic Injury



# EMG/NCS Findings in AFM

Finding	Significance
<b>NERVE CONDUCTION STUDIES</b>	
Compound Muscle Action Potential (CMAP) Amplitude Decreased	Motor neuron / axon loss
F wave a	
<b>EMG: ACUTE</b>	
Fibrillations	
Reduced Recruitment of motor units	Neurogenic / Motor neuron
<b>EMG: CHRONIC</b>	
Motor Unit Potentials high amplitude, long duration	Collateral sprouting and reinnervation

**MOTOR NEURON INJURY**

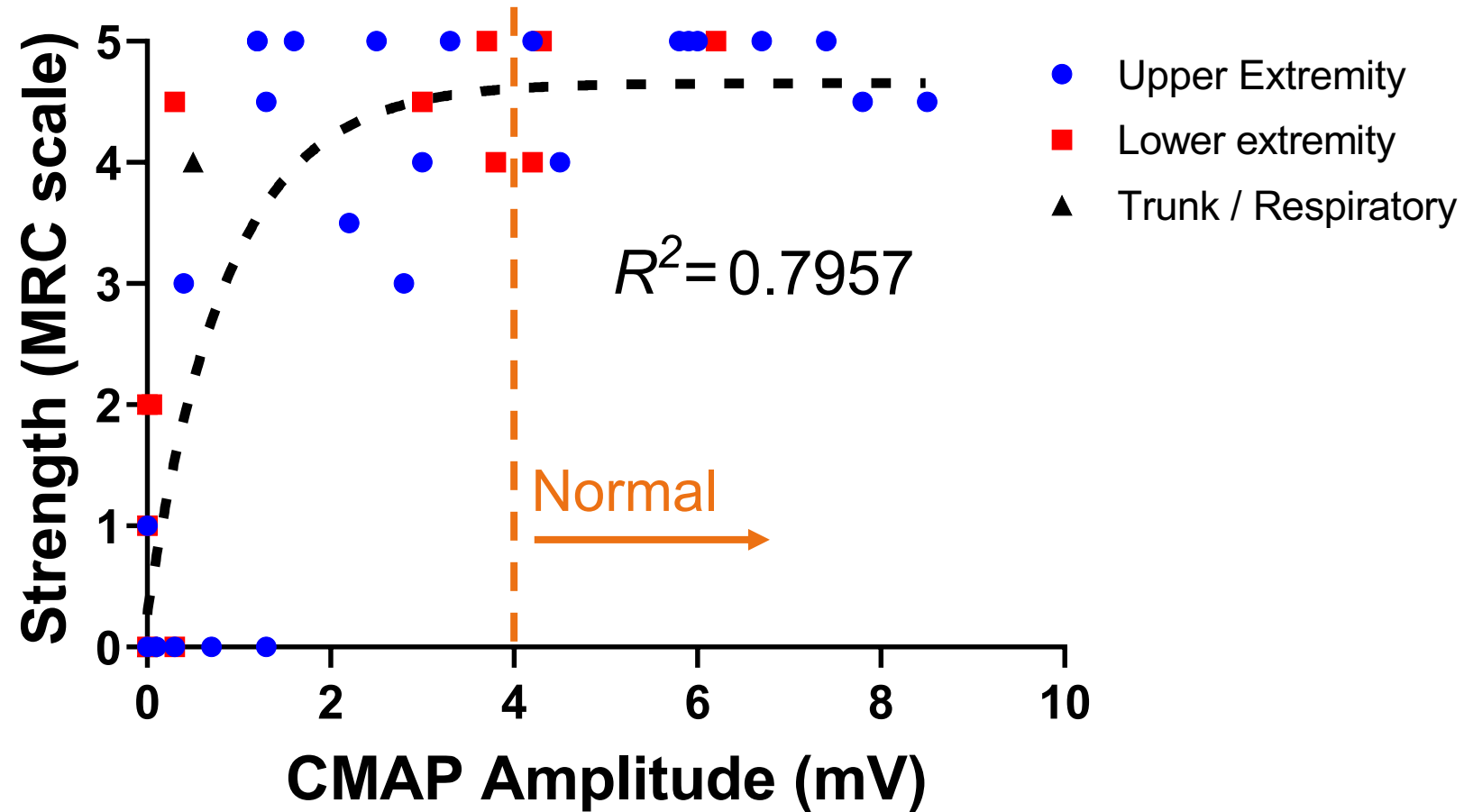
1. Van Haren et al, *JAMA*, 2015
2. Hovden et al, *Muscle Nerve*, 2015
3. Messacar et al, *Ann Neurol*, 2016
4. Martin et al, *Neurology*, 2017
5. Andersen et al, *Eur J Neurol*, 2017
6. Ruggieri et al, *Eur J Paediatr Neurol*, 2017
7. Elrick et al, *JAMA Pediatr*, 2018
8. Saltzman et al, *Pediatr Neurol*, 2018
9. Knoester et al, *Pediatr Infect Dis J*, 2018
10. Edmiston et al, *Spinal Cord Ser Cases*, 2019
11. Natera-de Benito et al, *J Clin Neuromuscul Dis*, 2018
12. Sarmast et al, *J Trop Pediatr*, 2019
13. Aubart et al, *Front Neurol*, 2020



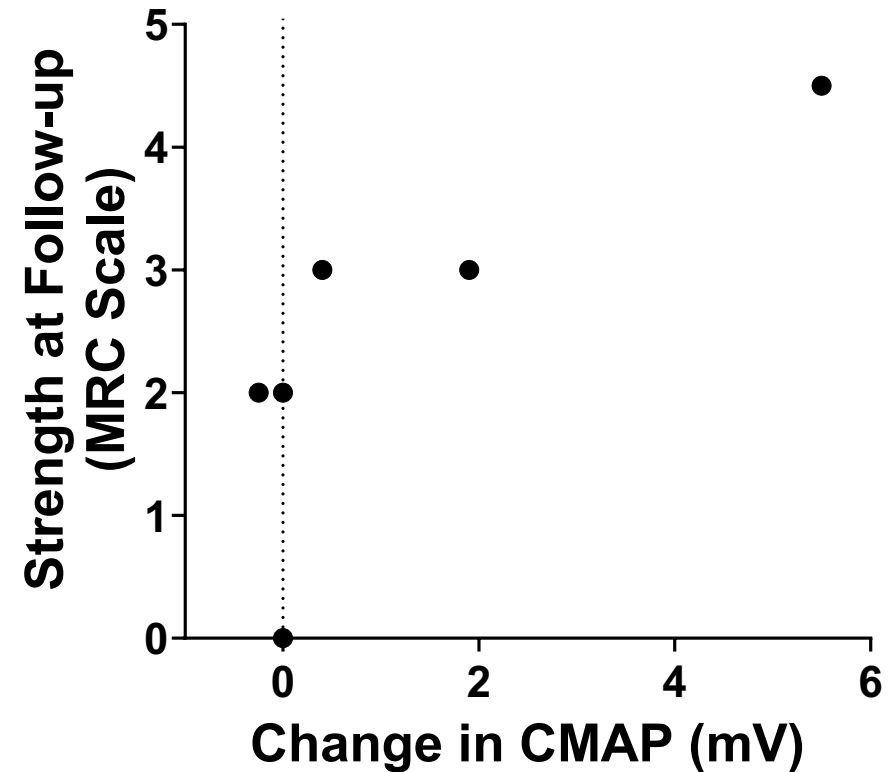
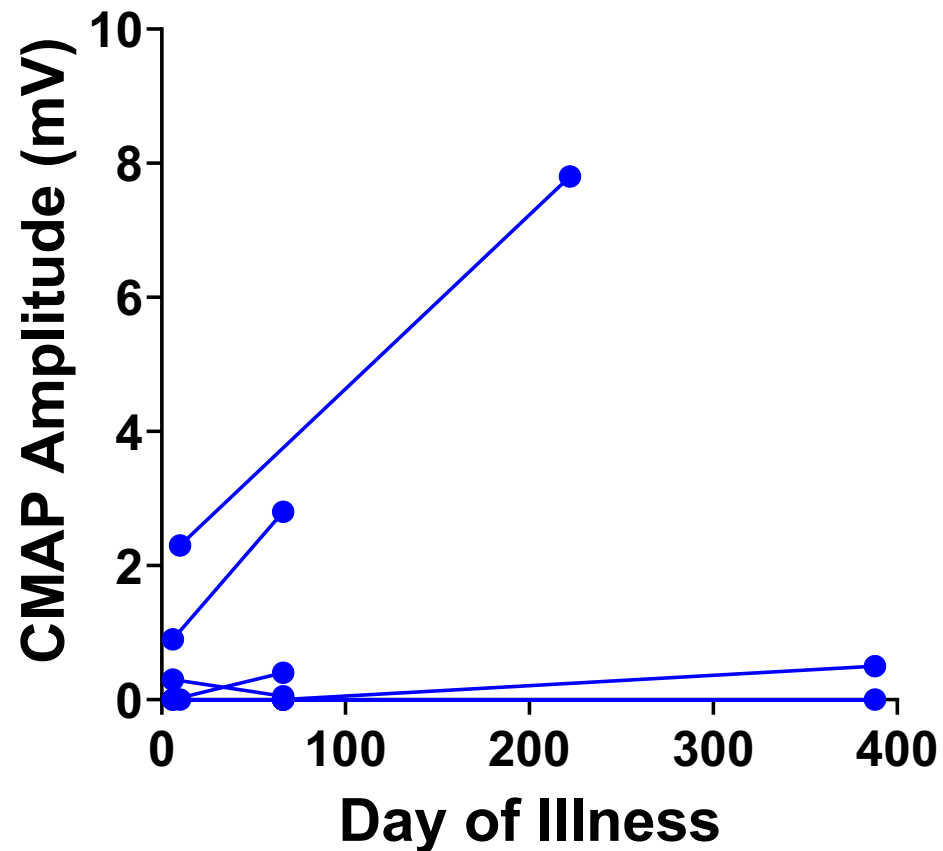
# Johns Hopkins EMG Data

- 22 EMG/NCS studies from 18 patients
  - 16 patients evaluated at Johns Hopkins and Kennedy Krieger
  - 2 patient records extracted from Genetic Susceptibility Study
- Range 6 days to 7 years after onset of weakness

# Motor Conduction Amplitude Correlates with Clinical Strength and Recovery



# Motor Conduction Amplitude Correlates with Clinical Strength and Recovery



# Challenges for EMG in Children With AFM

- Age: ability to understand and cooperate, anxiety
- Technical challenges
- Misplaced angst about EMG among providers

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## **PERCEPTION OF PAIN DURING ELECTROMYOGRAPHY IN CHILDREN: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY**

NAHLA M. ALSHAIKH, MD, JEIMMY PINZON MARTINEZ, MD, and MATTHEW C. PITT, MD, FRCP

Neurophysiology Department, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, WC1N 3JH, UK      MUSCLE & NERVE      September 2016

- 66% rated EMG comparable or less painful than blood draw
- Key factors: Location and number of muscles tested

# Strategies for EMG in Children With AFM

- Focused testing – only what is absolutely needed!
- Sedation – when excessively painful, or potentially dangerous
  - e.g. Phrenic nerve; Diaphragm and Intercostal muscles
- Child Life approaches
  - Collaboration before, during, and after the test
  - Language matters (“Needle” vs. “Pin with a microphone on the tip”)
  - Elicit and follow patient preferences
  - Encourage parent to stay with child
  - Engage the child when possible
  - Distraction techniques when cooperation not needed
  - Medical play

# Preparation for EMG with Child Life Specialists



Courtesy of: Ali Van Eck



# Uses of EMG in AFM

- **Diagnosis**
- **Prognosis**
- **Pre-Surgical Evaluation for Nerve/Tendon Transfers**
- **Insights into Physiology**

# Uses of EMG in AFM

- **Diagnosis**
  - If doubt remains after other investigations
- **Prognosis**
- **Pre-Surgical Evaluation for Nerve/Tendon Transfers**
- **Insights into Physiology**

# Uses of EMG in AFM

- **Diagnosis**
- **Prognosis**
  - Which muscles are likely to recover, by how much?
- **Pre-Surgical Evaluation for Nerve/Tendon Transfers**
- **Insights into Physiology**

# Uses of EMG in AFM

- **Diagnosis**
- **Prognosis**
- **Pre-Surgical Evaluation for Nerve/Tendon Transfers**
  - Is the target muscle unlikely to recover without surgery?
  - Is the donor nerve sufficiently intact?
- **Insights into Physiology**

# Uses of EMG in AFM

- **Diagnosis**
- **Prognosis**
- **Pre-Surgical Evaluation for Nerve/Tendon Transfers**
- **Insights into Physiology**

# Insights into Physiology

- A child with AFM presented with near complete quadriparesis
- At ~1 month after onset, regains strength in the left arm
- EMG data, left biceps:

Days since onset	Fib/PSW	Recruitment	Motor unit amplitude	Motor unit duration
6	3+	No motor units	-	-
62	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

- Spontaneous reversal to normal
- Without evidence of collateral innervation or regeneration



# Insights into Physiology

## More evidence of “reversibly sick” motor neurons

Outcomes of Colorado children with acute flaccid myelitis at 1 year



Martin et al, *Neurology*, 2017

- One patient with similar clinical and EMG data

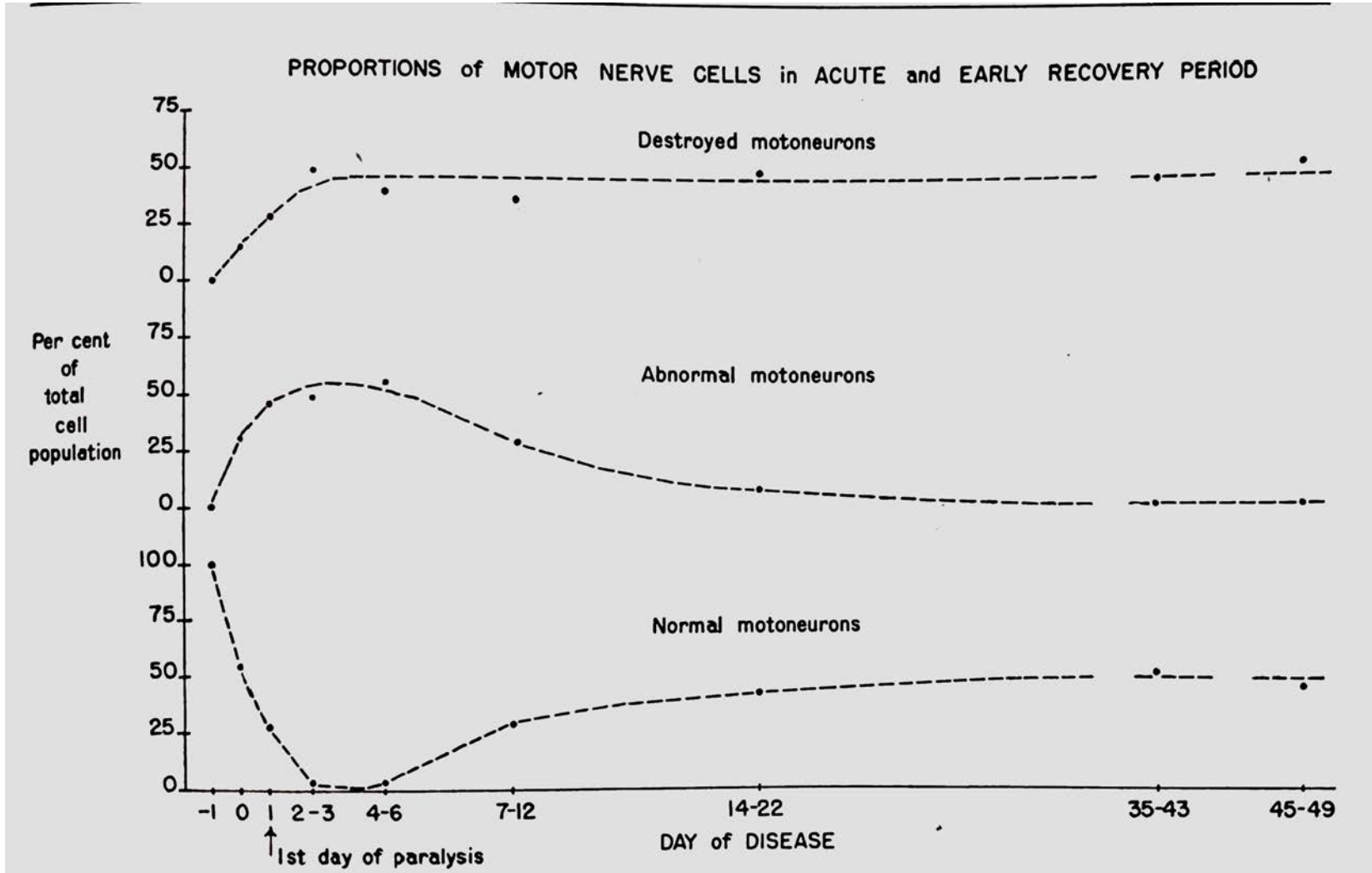
**Clinical characteristics of enterovirus A71 neurological disease during an outbreak in children in Colorado, USA, in 2018: an observational cohort study**

*Kevin Messacar, Emily Spence-Davison, Christina Osborne, Craig Press, Teri L Schreiner, Jan Martin, Ricka Messer, John Maloney, Alexis Burakoff, Meghan Barnes, Shannon Rogers, Adriana S Lopez, Janell Routh, Susan I Gerber, M Steven Oberste, W Allan Nix, Mark J Abzug, Kenneth L Tyler, Rachel Herlihy, Samuel R Dominguez*

- Most patients with complete recovery at 1-2 months

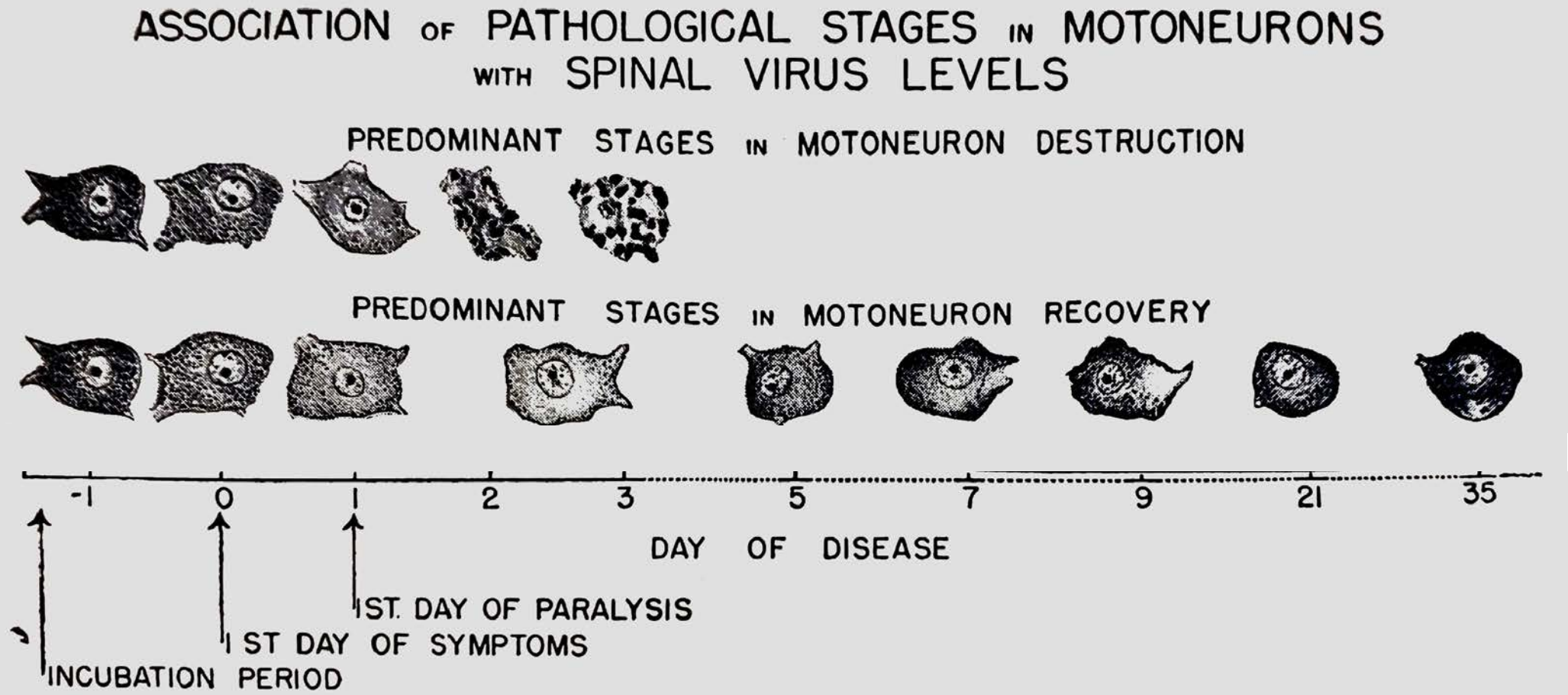
# Insights into Physiology

Poliomyelitis: David Bodian, 1940's



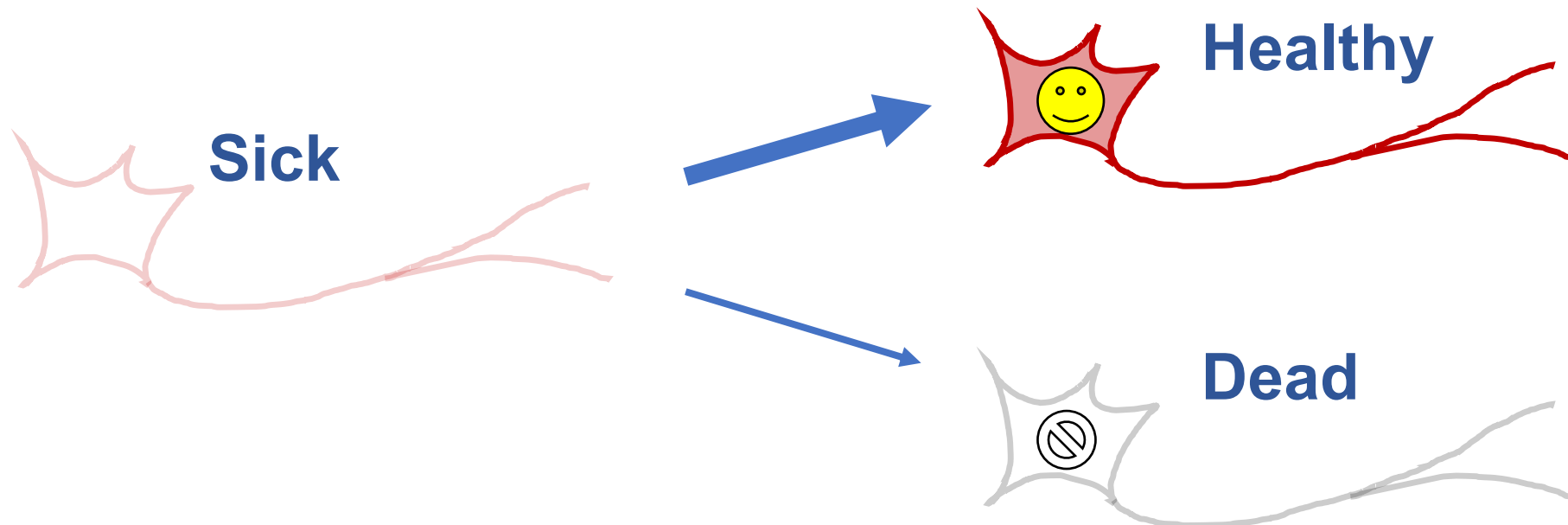
# Insights into Physiology

Poliomyelitis: David Bodian, 1940's



# Insights into Physiology

- Weakness at the time of presentation may be attributable, in part, to neurons that are “sick” rather than “dead”
- **Therapeutic window for treatments** that target the neuron instead of the virus?



# Acknowledgements

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JH Genetic Susceptibility Study

Priya Duggal

Aaron Milstone

**AFM Patients and Families!**

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# AFM: Putting pieces together from admission to discharge



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