### Solutions to Managing Spasticity in Kids & Adults

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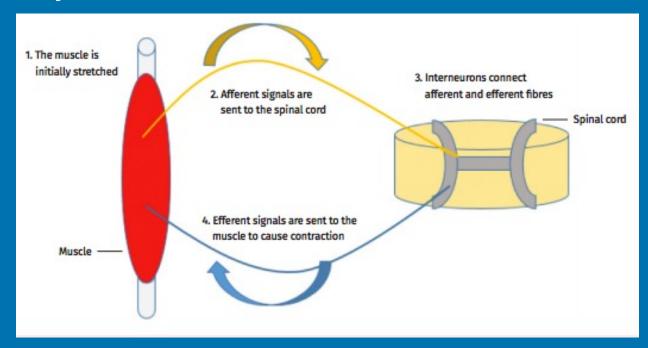


### **Disclosures:**

- Research Grants: Biogen, Novartis, PCORI, Genentech, University of Buffalo
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## What is Spasticity?

- Normally certain muscles contract, while others relax
- If damage has occurred in the Brain or Spinal Cord, many muscles may contract all at once





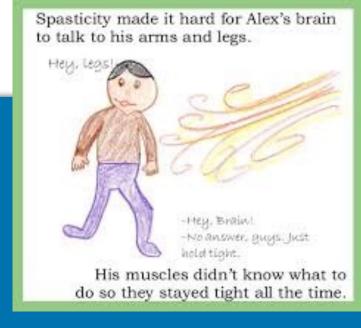
### **Spasticity Advantages:**

- Assists in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)
- Reduced Muscle Atrophy
- Improved Bone Strength (Fracture Reduction)
- Improved Mobility/Transfers



## **Spasticity Disadvantages:**

- Impairment of ADL's (dressing, bathing, toileting)
- Impairs mobility (inability to walk, roll, sit)
- Pain or abnormal sensory feedback
- Increased risk of Pressure Ulcers
- Orthopedic deformity, such as hip dislocation, contractures, or scoliosis
- Poor weight gain secondary to high caloric expenditure
- Sleep disturbance
- Depression secondary to lack of functional independence



Kheder A et al. *Pract Neurol 2012*. Bhavikatte G et al. *Br J Med Pract* 2009. Miligan J et al. *Can J Fam Physician* 2019.



## **Spasticity Triggers:**

- Bladder/Bowel Dysfunction
- Positioning
- Temperature (cold)
- Emotion
- Skin (pressure ulcer, ingrown toenail, tight clothes)
- Pain
- Infection



### **Spasticity Treatment Goals:**

- Individualized
- Improve ADL's
- Improve Mobility, Positioning
- Decrease Pain and discomfort
- Prevent contractures
- Ease & decrease burden of care
- Improve rehab potential



#### **Treatment Selection:**

#### Non-pharmacologic:

- Daily Stretching Program
- Exercise
- Massage
- Physical/Occupational Therapy
- Serial casting/splinting, electrical stim

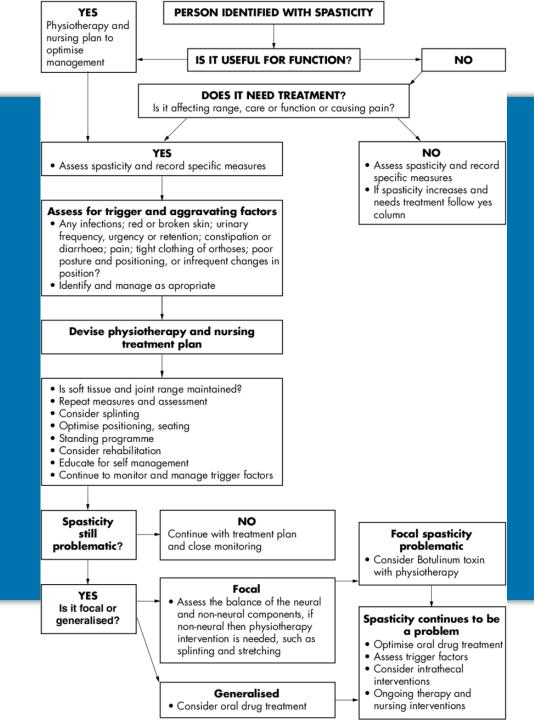
#### **Pharmacologic:**

- Oral antispasmodics
- Botulinum toxins
- Phenol/alcohol injections
- Intrathecal Baclofen

#### Other:

- Surgical Options
- Cannabinoids

Marsden J. et al. J Neurol Neurosurg Psy 2005.



### **Oral Anti-Spasmodics:**

- baclofen
- tizanidine
- diazepam
- clonazepam
- gabapentin
- dantrolene
- levetiracetam
- clonidine
- cyproheptadine



Side Effects often limit use: drowsiness, fatigue, cognitive difficulties



### **AAN Practice Guideline Spasticity: Botulinum Toxin:**

Upper Extremity Spasticity				
Strong Evidence	For focal manifestations of adult spasticity involving the upper limb, aboBoNT-A, incoBoNT-A, and onaBoNT-A should be offered ( <b>Level A</b> ) as treatment options.*			
Moderate Evidence	For focal manifestations of adult spasticity involving the upper limb, rimaBoNT-B should be considered ( <b>Level B</b> ) as a treatment option.*			
Lower Extremity Spasticity				
Strong Evidence	For focal manifestations of adult spasticity involving the lower limb that warrant treatment, onaBoNT-A and aboBoNT-A should be offered ( <b>Level A</b> ) as treatment options.*			
Insufficient Evidence	There is insufficient evidence to support or refute a benefit of incoBoNT-A or rimaBoNT-B for treatment of adult lower limb spasticity ( <b>Level U</b> ).			
Comparative Studies				
Moderate Evidence	OnaBoNT-A should be considered as a treatment option before tizanidine (TZD) for treating adult upper extremity spasticity ( <b>Level B</b> ).			
Techniques to Optimize Response to BoNT				
Moderate Evidence	Both high-volume, low-potency injections of onaBoNT-A and endplate targeting of onaBoNT-A into proximal upper extremity muscles should be considered to enhance tone reduction in spasticity ( <b>Level B</b> ).			

<sup>\*</sup>For effect on tone and passive function, not active function

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#### **Botulinum Neurotoxin (US):**

Serotype	Generic Name	Brand	1 <sup>st</sup> US approval
Α	Onabotulinum toxinA	Botox	1989
Α	Abobotulinum toxinA	Dysport	2009
Α	Incobotulinum toxinA	Xeomin	2011
В	Rimabotulinum toxinB	Myobloc	2000

\*With limitations, cross-study comparisons have resulted in relative dose equivalents of Onabotulinum toxinA, Abobotulinum toxinA, Rimabotulinum toxinB, IncobotulinumtoxinA of approximately 1:3-4:50-100:1.



### **UMN Patterns of Upper Limb Spasticity:**



The Adducted/Internally Rotated Shoulder



The Flexed Wrist



The Pronated Forearm



The Clinched Fist



The Flexed Elbow

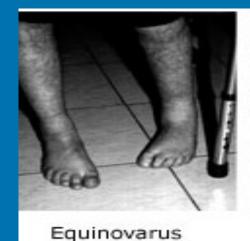


The Thumb-in-Palm Deformity

### **UMN Patterns of Lower Limb Spasticity:**











Striatal Toe

Stiff Knee

### Advantages of Botulinum toxin:

- Inject directly into overactive muscles
- Reduces contractions, relaxes muscles
- Advantages of local injection:
  - Targeted to specific muscles causing symptoms
  - Used at recommended doses, avoids systemic symptoms
  - Overt distant clinical effects



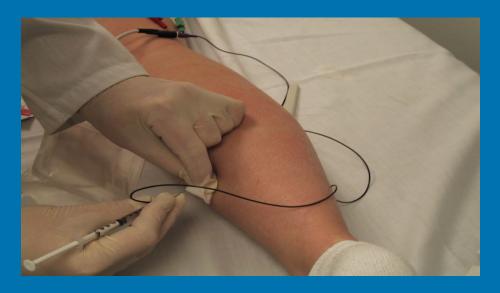


### **Disadvantages of BoNT:**

- Repeat injections every 3 months
- Pain with injection
- Bruising
- Local weakness, created by diffusion of botox and site specific
- Death

### Black Box Warning:

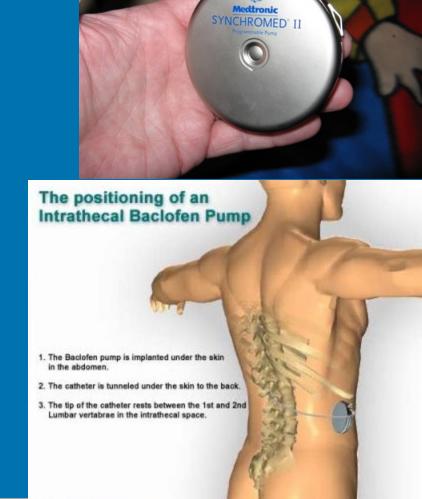
**Spread of Toxin Effect** 





### **Intrathecal Baclofen**

- Small doses of baclofen delivered directly to the CSF
- For diffuse spasticity refractory to oral medications & stretching
- Usually more effective for spasticity in the lower extremities >> upper
- Requires committed patient and family, pump must be refilled at least every 6 months and replaced every 7 years.





### **Conclusions:**

- Spasticity is COMMON in transverse myelitis and other neuroimmune conditions, regularly assess for it and address it early!
- Physical & Occupational Therapy, Stretching, Oral medications, Botulinum toxins and Intrathecal baclofen are proven to minimize spasticity
- Treatment of spasticity is key to improving quality of life

# OhioHealth MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS



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