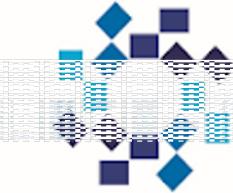
JFK Johnson

A Police Officer Presenting with Worsening Weakness: A Case Report

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CASE DESCRIPTION

Patient is a 26-year-old police officer with no past medical history who presented to the outpatient clinic for persistent right upper extremity weakness and pain, particularly in his 1st and 2nd digit. The weakness started approximately 7 months ago without history of trauma or inciting event but did recall similar symptoms in high school that selfresolved. The weakness had progressively worsened over the past several months and was starting to affect his duties at work such as difficulty firing his gun. The weakness was associated with numbness and tingling in the entire right hand. Nerve conduction study showed delay of the bilateral radial and median sensory responses, absent left ulnar sensory response, and reduced amplitude of the right sural sensory response. There was also slowing of the right peroneal, tibial, and left ulnar motor velocities. Patient was ultimately referred to neurology and was diagnosed with hereditary neuropathy with pressure palsy (HNPP).

3 3								Name R. Tib		
	Rec Site: APB	Lat (ms) L R	Dur (ms) L R	Amp (mV) L R	Area (mVms)		C.V. (m/s)	R. Per m#m#m R. Ga		
	Wrist	4.3 4.8	5.3 6.0	6.7 8.4	L R 18.1 28.5	L R 0 0	L R	R. Va		
100	Elbow	8.8 9.6	5.7 6.1	6.2 8.2	17.6 27.7	250 260	55.6 53.8	R. Bio		
8 8								R. De L. Del		
	Left side:35 .5 C Right side:35 C							L. Bic		
	Tilgili side.00 C							R. Bio R. Pro		
00 00	Ulnar Nerve							L. Pro		
3 3	Rec Site: ADM STIM SITE	Lat (ms)	Dur (ms)	Amp (mV)	Area (mVms)	Dist (mm)	C.V. (m/s)	L. Tric		
	STIMISITE SE Wrist	L R 3.7 3.5	L R 6.7 6.8	L R 6.4 7.7	L R 21.2 25.0	L R 0 0	L R	R. FD		
	B.Elbow	9.1 8.9	7.8 7.1 /		21.3 25.6	260 270	48.0 49.8	L. FDI		
* *	A.Elbow	12.3 12.0	7.9 8.1/ ·	5.7 6.5	18.8 24.9	140 150	44.2 48.6	D FD		
× ×	Right Peroneal/Fib	Nerve						R. FD R. Pro R. Ext		
	_ ~	Lat (ms)	Dur (ms)	Amp (mV)	Area (mVms)	Dist (mm)	C.V. (m/s)	R. Do		
	OTHER OTTE		-			_		L. Doi		
	Ankle Flb.Head	4.8	5.9	6.4	17.1	0	04.0	L. Abo		
	Pop.Fos.	14.0 15.4	7.3 5.8	4.7 4.6	14.8 14.1	320 70	34.9 49.4	11.06		
								L. Cer R. LS		
	Right Tibial Nerve Rec Site: AH	Lat (ma)	Dur (ma)	Amn (m\A	Araa (m)(ma)	Dist (mm)	CV ((-)			
	STIM SITE	Lat (ms)	Dur (ms)	Amp (mV)	Area (mVms)	Dist (mm)	C.V. (m/s)	***** *		
Welliam.	Ankle	4.2	-8.8	7.1	20.2	0		non-construction		
	Pop.Fos.	17.7	8.9	6.6	24.5	470	34.8			
	Concorn North	o Study								
	Sensory Nerv	e Siuuy								
.==	Right Sural Nerve									
	Rec Site: Ankle	Lat (ms)	Pk Lat (ms)	Amp (uV)	Dist (mm)	C.V. (m/s)				
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	. HOM		_							
	Sensory No	erve Stu	dy							
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								2000000		
	Med/Uln/Rad N	erve								
	Stim Site: Wrist	tim Site: Wrist Lat		Pk Lat (ms) An	np (uV)	Dist (mm)			
	REC SITE	, I	R	L F		R	L R	•		
	_									
	R Thumb	3.3	3.3		11		0 0			
	M Thumb	2.8	3.1	3.7 4	.1 20	.0 20.3	0 0			
	Index	3.2	4.0	4.3 5	5.0 10	.3 13.0	0 0	00000000 00000000 00000000		
	5th dig	NR	4.2	3	3.5	3.9	0 0			
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Motor Nerve Study

	NI		t A-4	Tib.	DOW	 :	Dalimb	MILA	MILDO	O	Dattara	D ! t	
	Name	Mormal	ins Act	Fibs	PSW	Fascics	Polyph	MU Amp	MU Dur	Config	Pattern	Recruit	
» » »	R. Tibialis An	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	~ ~ ~
	R. Peroneus Ln	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Gastroc.Med	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Vastus Lat.	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Biceps Ln.H	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Deltoid	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	L. Deltoid	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
<u></u>	L. Biceps Brac	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Biceps Brac	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Pronator Te	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
8 8 3	L. Pronator Te	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
\times	L. Triceps	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Triceps	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. FDP U	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	L. FDP U	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	L. FDP M	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. FDP M	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
S S S	R. Pronat. Qua	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Ext.Ind.Pro	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Dors.Int.1	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	L. Dors.Int.1	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	L. Abd.Pol.Br.	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Abd.Pol.Br.	Normal	norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm	norm	norm	
	R. Cervical Pa		norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm			
	L. Cervical Pa		norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm			
	R. LS paraspin		norm	none	none	none	none	norm	norm	norm			

Delay of the left and right radial, and median sensory responses. Absent left ulnar sensory response. Normal ulnar right sensory response. Reduced amplitude of the right sural sensory response. Slowing of the right peroneal/fibular and tibial motor velocities. Slowing of the left ulnar motor velocities about the elbow. Normal right ulnar motor response. Delay of the right median motor distal latency. Normal left median motor study. Normal F-waves as listed. Normal EMG of the selected upper extremity of C5-T1 muscles bilaterally and cervical paraspinals. Normal EMG of the selected right lower L2-S2 muscles and paraspinals.

Results

DISCUSSION

Prevalence of HNPP is extremely rare with studies reporting as low as 2-16 persons per 100,000 with the majority of cases resulting from a deletion of the peripheral myelin protein 22 gene (PMP22). Patients can typically present with sensory and motor deficits in nerves more prone to compression such as the peroneal nerve at the fibular head. While genetic testing is confirmatory, electrodiagnostics is a useful tool and will typically show evidence of generalized primarily demyelinating motor and sensory peripheral polyneuropathy. Treatment consists of preventative and symptom reducing measures.

CONCLUSION

This case highlights the importance of using a comprehensive clinical and electrodiagnostic approach in unclear cases of neuropathy such as HNPP.

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