
Cervical and axial dystonia in a patient with syringomyelia

Distonia cervical e axial em uma paciente com siringomielia

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Abnormal electromyographic activity is commonly found in patients with syringomyelia, but involuntary movements have only rarely been reported¹.

We have reported the case of a patient with large syringomyelia, who developed cervical and axial dystonia.

CASE REPORT

A 40-year-old woman presented with progressive sensory loss and weakness of the lower limbs, followed by urinary retention. Concomitantly, she developed repetitive

painful involuntary movements of the head, neck, and thoracolumbar region.

Her history was remarkable for pulmonary and meningeal tuberculosis at the age of 35 years. In that occasion, she discovered to be HIV positive.

Neurologic examination revealed reduced pinprick, touch and temperature sensation to the level of C_4 on the right, and T_2 on the left side of the body. Vibration and joint position senses were absent in the lower limbs, which were plegic and atrophic. Deep tendon reflexes were normal in the upper and absent in the lower extremities. Involuntary jerky movements, primarily consisting of retrocollis and thoracolumbar extension were noticed. Mental status and cranial nerves were normal.

Laboratory evaluation was unremarkable. Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was normal. Cervical and thoracic MRI disclosed a large septated syringomyelia extending from the cervicothoracic junction to the *conus medullaris*, with evidence of arachnoid adhesions (Figure). The electromyography showed cervical and axial dystonia.

The patient underwent a T_{4-6} laminectomy with syrinx-subarachnoid shunt. Her neurologic condition remained unchanged two years after the surgery. She received botulinum toxin A in the splenius capitis, deep cervical paraspinal, and thoracolumbar paravertebral muscles bilaterally. She experienced marked improvement of the involuntary movements and pain.

DISCUSSION

The patient presented cervical and axial dystonia concomitantly with the onset of progressive neurological signs, which led to syringomyelia diagnosis.

Syringomyelic dystonia has been rarely reported and included cases with torticollis^{1,2}, dystonia of the legs³, dystonia of the hands and arms⁴, cervical dystonia⁴, and blefarospasm¹.

The mechanisms of involuntary movements secondary to spinal cord lesions have yet to be fully understood.

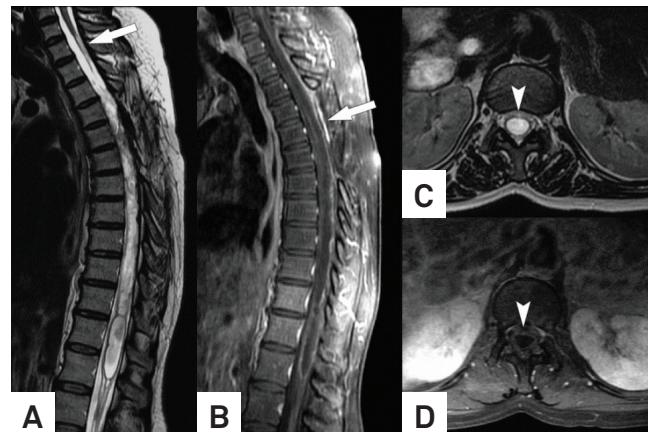


Figure. Sagittal T_2 -weighted image (A) demonstrates focal thinning of the spinal cord in the cervicothoracic junction (arrow). There is some indistinction of the cord in the superior thoracic level, and caudally one can appreciate a multiloculated syrinx cavity that extends to the *conus medullaris*. Sagittal postgadolinium T_1 -weighted image (B) depicts the area of surgical manipulation (arrow), immediately below the cord thinning cited above; there is, in this location, also some pachymeningeal enhancement, probably surgery-related. In this image, it is clear that meningeal adherences in this area are presumably causing the syrinx cavity that reaches the *conus*. Axial T_2 (C) and postgadolinium T_1 -weighted (D) images show the syrinx cavity in more details (arrowheads).

Electrophysiological findings suggest a role for damage of α -motor neuron, lesion of spinal interneurons, and damage to descending motor pathways¹.

Few cases of syringomyelia as a complication of tuberculous meningitis have been described. There is usually a latent period between the evidence of inflammation and the development of syringomyelic symptoms, which varies between 7 to 28 years. In these cases, arachnoid adhesions and multifocal loculations were often present, which resulted in treatment failures and poor prognosis⁵.

We described a rare case of dystonia associated with syringomyelia, highlighting the involvement of spinal cord lesions in the genesis of involuntary movements and reinforcing the importance of obtaining a spinal cord MRI when investigating a case of dystonia with atypical presentation.

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