Prognostic Factors for Recovery of Walking in Guillain-Barré syndrome

Sun Kuk Kim, M.D., Ae Young Lee, M.D., Sang Kuen Oh, M.D., Jae Moon Kim, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Chungnam National University Hospital

Background: Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is an acute autoimmune demyelinating inflammatory polyneuropathy from which most patients ultimately recover satisfactorily. However, up to 22% of patients remain disabled and there is a mortality rate of 3-5%. Identification of prognostic factors for the recovery of walking in GBS is important in counseling individual patients and for earlier therapeutic interventions. Therefore, we analyzed the case-records of patients with GBS to determine features that might be of value in determining outcomes. Methods: Patients with GBS were recruited according to the GBS diagnostic inclusion and exclusion criteria from 1985 to 1999. The factors including: age, interval from onset to maximal disability, degree of maximal functional disability at onset, presence and duration of artificial ventilation, presence of autonomic dysfunction, cranial nerve dysfunction, leukocytosis, and elevated CSF protein, were analyzed to evaluate the determinant indicators for independent walking. Results: Forty-four cases out of 83 GBS patients were selected. The mean duration of recovery to independent walking was 239 days. The severe maximal functional disability at onset, the order age, the shorter interval from onset to maximal disability and the presence of autonomic dysfunction were found to be significant factors on poor outcome. Conclusions: The degree of maximal functional disability is the most determining factor for the recovery of walking in GBS. The older age at onset and the shorter time-interval from onset to maximal disability and the presence of autonomic dysfunction indicate poor prognostic factors in the recovery of walking in GBS.

J Korean Neurol Assoc 20(1):43~48, 2002

Key Words: Guillain-Barré syndrome, Prognosis

```
GM1
     가
                                                               (compound muscle action potential)가
가
                                                                             가
                                          가
                 10 30%가
                                                                                                  가
             10 22%
             2~12%
  Manuscript received June 6, 2001.
  Accepted in final form November 5, 2001.
  Address for correspondence
  Ae Young Lee, M.D.
  Department of Neurology,
  Chungnam National University Hospital
                                                           1985
                                                                               1999
                                                                                      12
                                                                                            31
  640 Daesa-dong, Jung-gu, Daejeon, 301-721, Korea
                         Fax: +82-42-252-8654
  Tel: +82-42-220-7801
  E-mail: aelee@hanbat.chungnam.ac.kr
```

가

Campylobacter

Table 1. Functional grading system

- G0 = healthy
- G1 = minor symptoms and signs, fully capable of manual work
- G2 = able to walk > 10 m without any assistance
- G3 = able to walk > 10 m with walker or support
- G4 = bed or chair-bound (unable to walk > 10 m with walker or support)
- G5 = assisted ventilation required for at least part of the day
- G6 = dead

Table 2. Epidemiologic and laboratory findings of Guillain-Barré syndrome (N=44)

Factors	Number of case (%)
Sex	
Male	25(57)
Female	19(43)
Age	
10	12(27)
11~20	7(16)
21~30	6(14)
31~40	4(9)
41~50	11(25)
51~60	4(9)
Antecedent events	
Upper respiratory infection	26(59)
Gastroenteritis	2(5)
Others	2(5)
None	14(31)
serum WBC count (/mm³)	$9,432 \pm 4,160 \ (4,900 \sim 20,000)$
CSF protein (mg/dl)	$108 \pm 116 (12 \sim 703)$

```
가
                                                    sion)
                                                                (independent-samples t-test),
                                                           t-
                                                          (ANOVA)
                                                                                        가
                                                                  가
                                                                                         dummy
                                  (dermatome)
                                                                                           (multiple
                                                    linear regression)
                가
                                                               P<0.05
                           가가
50 cells/mm3
            13,14
                                                                                         83
                               G0 G6
                                                                         가
 (Table 1).15,16
                                                         44
                                      가
                                                                      Table 2,3
                                                                                       가 25
                                                                                                  가
 ( G2)
                                                    19
                                                             1.3:1
                                                                                    28 \pm 18.5
                                                                                                   2
                                                           60
                                                                               10
                                                                                          40
                                                                                 가
                                                       12 (27%), 11
                                                                      (25\%)
 가, CSF
                    가
                                                                       164
                                                           10
                                                                                     50
                                                                                             410
                  SPSS WIN 10.0
                                가
                                                                 (p=0.003, Figure 1).
                               가
                                                                              26 (59%)
                                                                                           가
                                 (linear regres-
                                                                가 2 (5%),
```

Table 3. Clinical characteristics of Guillain-Barré syndrome (N=44)

Characteristics	Number of case (%)
Maximal functional disability	
G2	3(7)
G3	13(29)
G4	14(32)
G5	14(32)
Complication	13(29)
Pneumonia	12(27)
Hypoxic brain damage	1(2)
Autonomic dysfunction	17(39)
Disturbance of cardiac rhythm	11(65)
Blood pressure fluctuation	9(53)
Urination difficulty	6(35)
Paralytic ileus	1(6)
Cranial nerve dysfunction	19(43)
Facial diplegia	17(94)
Ophthalmoplegia	8(42)
Bulbar dysfunction	7(37)
Treatment	
Plasmapheresis	15(34)
Intravenous immune globulin	9(21)
Artificial ventilation	15(34)

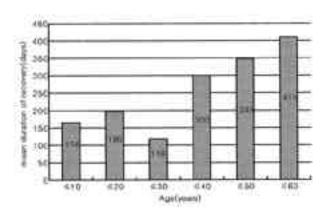


Figure 1. Mean duration of recovery to independent walking from onset.

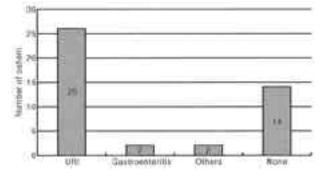


Figure 2. Antecedent events of Guillain-Barré syndrome.

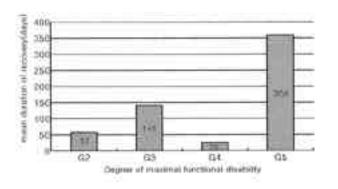
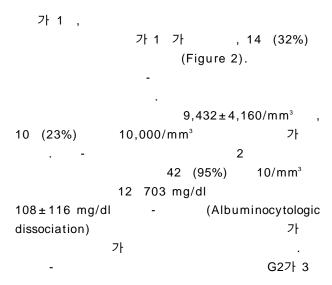


Figure 3. Mean duration of recovery in each maximal functional disability group.



```
가
(7%), G3 13 (29%), G4가 14 (32%),
                                                                                      2,17
G5 14 (32%)
                                           가
                  41 (93%)
                                                                                   가
                                    가 G2
                  57 , G5
                             358
                                                                           가
                                                                                             가
           가
                                                   ,18,19
   (p=0.017, Figure 3).
                                 3 16 ,
7.9 \pm 3.7
                                                   가
                                                                                   ,21 10
     24 (55%)
                                     4.6
                                                                  가
                                                                     가
                  294
                            . 20 (45%)
                                                    가
                                                                                            10
                                                           가
                          가
11.2
                          172
(p=0.039).
                                                                        가
                                                               16,23
                 13 (29%)
15 (34%) ,
                                                                        가
                  4 95
                        가
                               가
      29 \pm 29
                     357
                                                            44 65%
                             178
                                                                      24,25
                                   (p=0.001).
                                                                                        가
                                         17
                                                           cytomegalovirus
                                                                             Epstein-Barr virus
(39\%)
                      318
          27 (61%)
                                   189
                                                                            Campylobacter jeju-
                                   (p=0.031).
                                                 ni
            19 (43%)
                                                   10,26
 가 17 (38%),
                        가 8 (18%),
                                                                                가
   가 7 (16%)
                           가 가
                                        267
       가
                                                   가
                     215
                                                                   가
            (p=0.37).
       15 (34%)
                             (plasmapheresis)
                                                                                     (proximal
                                                                                   가
        9 (21%)
                               (immune glob-
                                                 root)
                                      322
ulin)
284
                                                         가
                  (p=0.063).
                                                                   10%
                                                                              가
                    가
44~960
                                 239 \pm 169
   . 4
                                                         가 가
                                                                     가
                                                                 가
                    3
          가
    가
                                                               가
                           (p=0.000),
                                                                             가
                가
      (p=0.001).
                                                       가
                                                          가
                                                                                            가
                                    1 2
                                       가
                                                                                 가
```

46

가가 4 가 16,20 9 12 가 가 29,30 7 가 가 11.31 가 30 40% 22,32 가 가 가 16,33,34 가 가 가 50 가 가 (ganglion) 가 가

60%

,11,15 5 가 가 (chromatolysis)가

가 가 가

가 가 가 가

가 가

REFERENCES

- 1. Loffel NB, Rossi LN, Mumenthaler M, Lutschg J, Ludin HP. The Landry-Guillain-Barre syndrome: complication prognosis and natural history in 123 cases, J Neurol Sci 1977;33:71-79.
- 2. Pleasure DE, Lovelace RE, Duvoisin RC. The prognosis of acute polyradiculoneuritis. Neurology 1968;18:1143-1148.
- 3. Plasma Exchange Sandoglobulin Trial Group. Randomized trial of plasma exchanges, intravenous immunoglobulin, and combined treatments in Guillain-Barré syndrome. Lancet 1997;349:225-230.
- 4. Ropper AH, Wijdick EM, Truax BT. Guillain-Barré syn drome. 1st ed. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis Company, 1991:35-37.
- 5. Ropper AH. Severe acute Guillain-Barré syndrome. Neurology 1986;36:429-432.
- 6. French Co-Operative group on Plasma Exchange in Guillain-Barré syndrome. Plasma exchange in Guillain-Barré syndrome:one-year follow-up. Ann Neurol 1992;32: 94-97.
- 7. The Italian Guillain-Barré Study group. The prognosis and main prognostic indicators of Guillain-Barré syndrome. A multicenter prospective study of 297 patients. Brain

,39

1,

가

38

가

2

- 1996;119:2053-2061.
- 8. Feasby TE, Gilbert JJ, Brown WF, Bolton CF, Hahn AF, Koopman WF. An acute axonal form of Guillain-Barré polyneuropathy. *Brain* 1986;109:1115-1126.
- Yuki N, Yoshino H, Sato S, Miyataka T. Acute axonal polyneuropathy associated with anti-GM1 antibodies following Campylobacter enteritis. *Neurology* 1990;40:1900-1902.
- Ho TW, Mishu B, Li CY, Gao CY, Cornblath DR, Griffin JW. Guillain-Barré syndrome in northern China. Relationship to Campylobacter jejuni infection and anti-glycolipid antibodies. *Brain* 1995;118:597-605.
- Winer JB, Hughes RAC, Osmond C. A prospective study of acute idiopathic neuropathy. I. Clinical features and their prognostic value. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1988;51: 605-612.
- Fletcher DD, Lawn ND, Wolter TD, Wijidicks EFM, Long-term outcome in patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome requiring mechanical ventilation. *Neurology* 2000;24:2311-2315.
- Asbury AK, Arnason BG, Karp HR, McFarlin DE. Criteria for diagnosis of Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1978;3:565-566.
- Asbury AK, Cornblath DR. Assessment of Current Diagnostic Criteria for Guillain-Barré Syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1990;27(suppl):s21-s24.
- 15. Guillain-Barré Study Group: Plasmapheresis and acute Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Neurology* 1985;35:1096-1104.
- Kleyweg RP, Meche FG, Loonen MC. The natural history of the Guillain-Barré syndrome in 18 children and 50 adults. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1989;52:853-856.
- 17. McFarland HR, Heller GL. Guillain-Barré disease complex. *Arch Neurol* 1996;14:196-201.
- 18. Osler ID, Sidell AD. The Guillain-Barré syndrome: the need for exact diagnostic criteria. *N Eng J Med* 1960;262: 964-969
- 19. Marshell J. The Landry-Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Brain* 1963;86:56-66.
- Beghi E, Ricerche ID. The prognosis and main prognostic indications of Guillain-Barré syndrome. A multicentre prospective study of 297 patients. *Brain* 1996;119:2053-2061.
- 21. Alter M. The epidemiology of Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1990;27(suppl):7-12.
- 22. Rho JK, Kwon OS, Lee KH, Myong HJ. A Clinical Study on Guillain-Barré Syndrome. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1984;2:3-13.
- 23. Epstein MA, Sladky JT. The role of plasmapheresis in child-hood Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1989;26:448.
- 24. Soffer D, Feldman S, Alter M. Clinical features of the Guillain-Barré syndrome. *J Neurol Sci* 1978;37:135-143.
- Beghi E, Kurland LT, Mulder DW, Wiederholt WC. Guillain-Barré syndrome: clinicoepidemiologic features and effect of influenza vaccine. *Arch Neurol* 1985;42:1053-1057.

- Griffin JW, Ho TW. The Guillain-Barré syndrome at 75: the campylobacter connection. *Ann Neurol* 1993;34:125-127
- 27. Mcleod JG. Electrophysiological studies in the Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1981;9(suppl):20-27.
- Paradiso G, Tripoli J, Galicchio S, Fejerman N. Epidemiological, Clinical, and Electrodiagnostic Findings in Childhood Guillain-Barré Syndrome: A Reappraisal. *Ann neurol* 1999;46:701-707.
- Kaur RP, Chopra JS, Prabhakar S, Radhakrishnam K, Rana S. Guillain-Barré syndrome. A clinical electrophysiological and biochemical study. *Acta Neurol Scand* 1986;73:394-402.
- Raphael JC, Masson C, Morice V, Brunel D, Gados P. Le syndrome Landry-Guillain-Barré syndrome. Etude des facteurs pronostiques dans 223 cas. *Rev Neurol (paris)* 1986:142:613-624.
- 31. Pestronk A, Drachman DB, Griffin JW. Effects of aging on nerve sprouting and regeneration. *Exp Neurol* 1980;70:65-80.
- 32. Ropper AH, Marmarou, A. Guillain-Barré syndrome: Management of respiratory failure. *Neurology* 1985;35: 1662-1665.
- 33. Raj DH, Jack ER, Gerald RH. Age and Guillain-Barré syndrome severity. *Muscle & Nerve* 1996;16:375-377.
- 34. Lawn ND, Wijdicks EFM. Fatal Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Neurology* 1999;52:635-638.
- 35. Singh NK, Jaiswal AK, Misra S. Assessment of autonomic dysfunction in Guillain-Barré syndrome and its prognostic implications. *Acta Neurol Scand* 1987;75:101-105.
- 36. Feiden W, Gerhard L, Borchard F. Neuritis cordis due to the acute polyneuritis of the Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Virchows Arch* 1988;413:573-580.
- 37. Kalimo H, Molnar GK, Saksa M, Riekkinen PJ. Involvement of autonomic nervous system in experimental allergic neuritis. *J Neuroimmunol* 1982;2:9-19.
- Ropper AH, Wijdick EM, Truax BT. Guillain-Barré syn drome. 1st ed. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis Company, 1991:73-79
- 39. Ravn H. The Landry-Guillain-Barré syndrome: Asurvey and a clinical report of 127 cases. *Acta Neurol Scand* (*suppl*) 1967;43:1-64.
- Dehaene I, Martin JJ, Geens K, Gras P. Guillain-Barré syndrome with ophthalmoplegia: Clinicopathological study of the central and peripheral nervous system, including the oculomotor nerves. *Neurology* 1986;36:851-854.
- Winer JB, Hughes RAC, Greenwood RJ, Perkin GD. Prognosis in Guillain-barré syndrome. *Lancet* 1985;1202-1203.
- 42. Visser LG, Schmitz PIM, Meulstee J, Doorn PA, Meche FGA. Prognostic factors of Guillain-Barré syndrome after intravenous immunoglobulin or plasma exchange. *Neurology* 1999;53:598-604.