

/

*, †, †
* † †

The Usefulness of Sural/Ulnar Amplitude Ratio in the Diagnosis of Early stage of Diabetic Polyneuropathy

Young-Hee Chang, M.D., Hakjae Roh, M.D., Moo-Young Ahn, M.D.,
Hee Soo Moon, M.D.* , Jong-Seok Bae, M.D.† , Byoung Joon Kim, M.D.†

Department of Neurology, Soon Chun Hyang University College of Medicine
Department of Neurology, Gangbook Samsung Hospital* and Samsung Medical Center,
Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine†

Backgrounds and Objectives: In the length-dependent axonal polyneuropathy like diabetic polyneuropathy (DPN), the distal part of the longer axons are affected earlier. In cases of minimal distal axonal changes, nerve conduction studies (NCS) are frequently normal. If sural nerve is affected in the early stage of DPN, supportive parameters to detect the early axonal degeneration may be helpful. We investigated whether the sural/ulnar SNAP amplitude ratio (SUAR) may be a more sensitive indicator than sural amplitude alone in the diagnosis of early diabetic polyneuropathy.

Methods: We analyzed medical records and electrophysiological studies of 141 patients with DM and 30 healthy subjects. The patients with early stage of DPN were defined as those having symptoms of neuropathy and normal NCS findings among the patients with DM. We compared SUAR between 57 patients with early stage of DPN and 71 age-matched control subjects.

Results: Fifty seven patients had an average SUAR of 0.8, compared to that of 1.1 in the 71 normal controls. The SUAR of less than 0.9 was supplementary predictor of axonal polyneuropathy, with the best balance of sensitivity and specificity (70%). The SUAR did not vary significantly with age, height or duration of DM.

Conclusions: We conclude that the SUAR is a useful electrodiagnostic indicator to detect early stage of DPN.

Key Words: Diabetic polyneuropathy, Sensory nerve action potential, Sural nerve

DPN) (diabetic polyneuropathy, DPN 가 (sensory polyneu-
ropathy) , (combined motor and sensory polyneuropathy) . (axonal degeneration) , .
1

Address for correspondence
B. Joon Kim, M.D.
Department of Neurology, Samsung Medical Center,
Sungkyunkwan University, School of Medicine
50 Ilwon-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-710, Korea
Tel: +82-2-3410-3594, Fax: +82-2-3410-0052
E-mail: bjkim@smc.samsung.co.kr

DPN 가 가 DPN 가

/

가 DPN , , , 가 ,

2, DPN 가 .

가 가 .

/ (1) 가 (2) ,

(Sural/Radial SNAP Amplitude Ratio, SRAR)가 가 , DPN

가 (1) , , , ,

DPN , 가 ,

, (2) 가

(Sural/Ulnar SNAP Amplitude Ratio, SUAR) 가 (43).

DPN

41 DPN

1. 1998 7 1999 6 가

141 30 . Viking IV(Nicolet,

Madison, U.S.A.) 30 mm

31~34

20 Hz , 2 kHz

0.1 0.2 msec

American Diabetes

Association criteria'

Table 1. The clinical characteristics and results of electrophysiologic studies in control and patient groups

	No. (M:F)	Age (yr)	Height (cm)	Duration (yr)	SNAP amplitude (μ V)		SUAR
					Sural	Ulnar	
Control	71(42:29)	54.9 \pm 6.6	160.1 \pm 18.4	7.4 \pm 6.4	18.8 \pm 6.3	17.9 \pm 5.5	1.1 \pm 0.4
Patients	57(29:28)	55.0 \pm 7.2	163.3 \pm 16.3	7.5 \pm 5.5	12.6 \pm 5.0*	16.9 \pm 6.5	0.8 \pm 0.3*

Data represent mean \pm SD, * p <0.05 comparing to control

Table 2. Correlations between the clinical and electrophysiological parameters

		Sural amplitude		SUAR	
		R	p	R	p
Control	age	-0.238	0.046*	-0.007	0.951
	height	0.015	0.9	0.105	0.381
	DM duration	-0.213	0.137	0.137	0.343
Patients	age	-0.217	0.041*	0.014	0.921
	height	0	1	0.232	0.082
	DM duration	-0.106	0.034*	0.002	0.991

* p <0.05

eral malleolus)
14 cm

(lat-
pophalangeal joint)

(finger-to-wrist)
2 cm

(metacar-

(SUAR)

2.

one-way ANOVA, independent t-test
Spearman's rank correlation SPSS 9.0 windows
version one-
sample Kolmogorov-Simirnov test

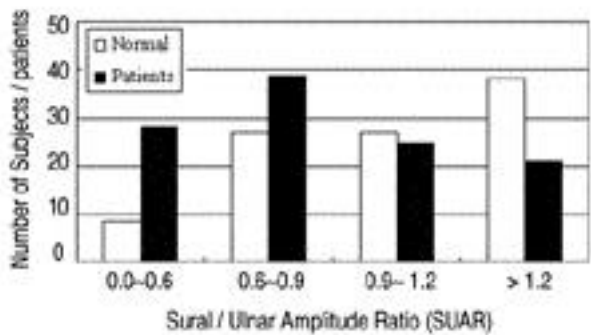


Figure 1. distribution of SUAR in patients versus control subjects

57 (: 29 , : 28)
55.04±7.21 (40~69) , 163.33
±16.31 cm 7.54±
5.52 (1~30)
12.61±4.98 μV(6.1~26.46 μV),
16.89±6.54 μV(7.47~41.04

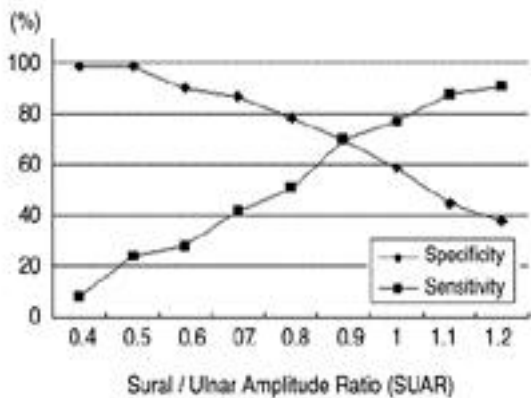


Figure 2. Sensitivity and specificity of SUAR (best balance of sensitivity and specificity=0.9)

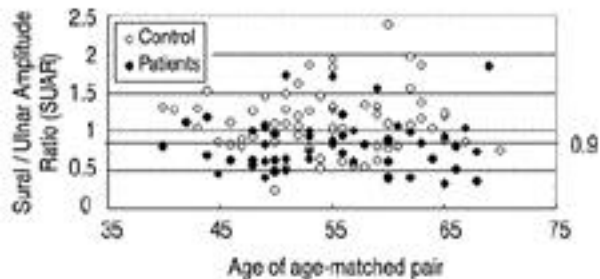


Figure 3. SUAR distribution in patients and controls

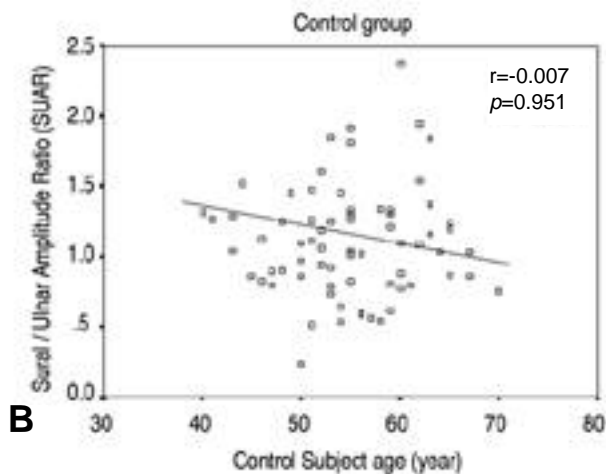
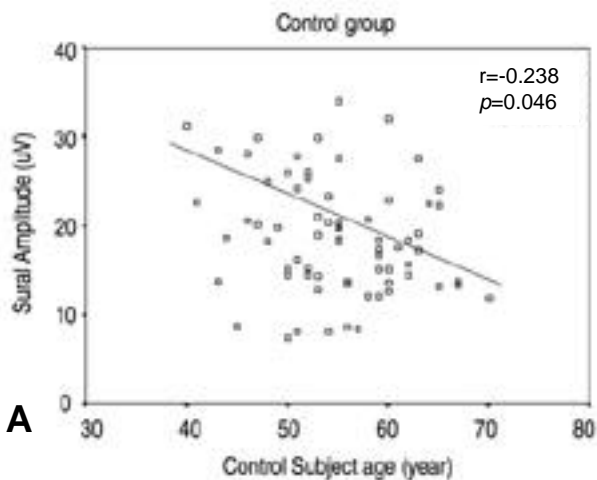


Figure 4. Spearman's rank correlations in control group. (A) Sural amplitude rank correlation (B) Sural/Ulnar Amplitude Ratio (SUAR) rank correlation. r=Spearman's rho()

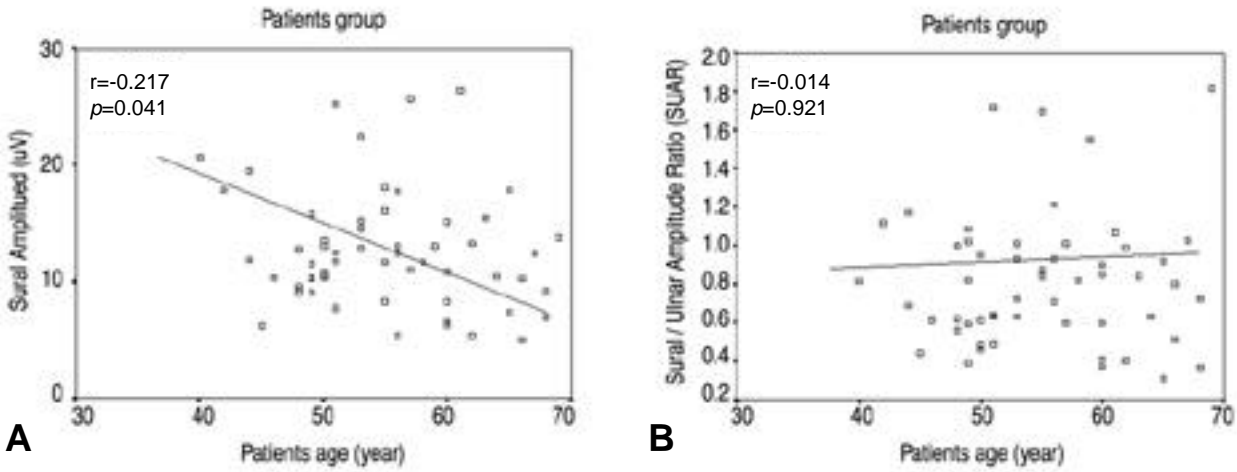


Figure 5. Spearman's rank correlations in patients group. (A) Sural amplitude rank correlation (B) Sural/Ulnar Amplitude Ratio (SUAR) rank correlation. r=Spearman's rho()

µV) . SUAR 0.81±0.34 (0.31~1.82)
 . 30
 DPN 41 , 71 (: 42 ,
 : 29) , 54.94±
 6.63 (41~71) , 160.08±18.41 cm
 . 18.83±6.33µV
 (7.33~34.11 µV),
 17.91±5.52 µV (9.35~34.22 µV) SUAR
 1.10±0.39 (0.24~2.37) (Table 1).
 SUAR 1

9 , 26 .
 가 ,
 가
 SUAR
 (Table 2). SUAR
 1.2 , 0.6~0.9 가 가
 (Fig. 1), 0.9 70%

(Fig. 2). SUAR
 Figure 3 가 가
 , SUAR
 (Table 2, Fig. 4, 5).

4
 'dying back' 가
 San Antonio 가
 F 가

가 5
 (HIV) , ,
 , 6
 가
 (compound muscle action potential,
 CMAP) 3
 가
 3,10
 7
 가 8
 (minimal laten-
 cy)가
 5 Carlos
 /
 (Sural/Radial SNAP
 Amplitude Ratio)가 가
 3
 (late response)
 11 H 1
 (S1 radiculopathy)
 가 .
 San Antonio 가
 F 가

REFERENCES

1. Donnaghué VM, Giurini, JM, Rosenblum BI, Weissman PN. A. Variability in function measurements of three sensory foot nerves in neuropathic diabetic patients. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 1995;29:37-42.
2. Dyck PJ, Kratz KM, Lehman KA, Melton LJ III, O'Brien PC, Litchy WJ, et al. The Rochester Diabetic Neuropathy Study: Design, criteria for types of neuropathy, selection bias, and reproducibility of neuropathic tests. *Neurology* 1991;41:799-807.
3. Pastore C, Izura V, Emilio GB., Jose RD. A comparison of electrophysiological tests for the early diagnosis of diabetic neuropathy. *Muscle Nerve* 1999;22:1667-1673.
4. Albers JW. Clinical neurophysiology of generalized polyneuropathy. *J Clin Neurophysiol* 1993;10:149-166.
5. Seward BR, Milind JK, Elizabeth MR, Michele LL, Ricardo Fadic, Rachel AN. Sural/Radial amplitude ratio in the diagnosis of mild axonal polyneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve* 1997;20:1236-1247.
6. Stetson DS, Albers JW, Silverstein BA, Wolfe RA. Effects of age, sex, and anthropometric factors on nerve conduction measures. *Muscle Nerve* 1992;15:1095-1104.
7. Donofrio PD, Albers JW, AAEM minimonograph #34:Polyneuropathy:classification by nerve conduction studies and electromyography. *Muscle Nerve* 1990;13: 889-903.
8. Kayser-Gatchalian MC, Neundorfer B. Sural nerve conduction in mild polyneuropathy. *J Neurol* 1984;231:122-125.
9. Albers JW, Brown MB, Sima AA, Green DA. Frequency of median mononeuropathy in patients with mild diabetic neuropathy in the early diabetes intervention trial(EDIT). *Muscle Nerve* 1996;19:140-146.
10. Diabetes Control and Complication Trials(DCCT) Research Group. Effect of intensive diabetes treatment on nerve conduction in the Diabetes Control and Complication Trial. *Ann Neurol* 1995;38:869-880.
11. Wager EW, Buerger AA. A linear relationship between H-reflex latency and sensory conduction velocity in diabetic neuropathy. *Neurology* 1974;24:711-714.
12. Report and recommendations of the San Antonio Conference on Diabetic Neuropathy. *Neurology* 1988;38:1161-1165.
13. Dyck PJ, Karnes JL, Daube JR, O'Brien PJ, Service FJ. Clinical and neuropathologic criteria for the diagnosis and staging of diabetic polyneuropathy. *Brain* 1985;108:861-880.
14. Oh Shin J. *Clinical Electromyography:Nerve Conduction Studies*, 2nd ed. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1993;308.

(class 1 of San Antonio consensus, N1 stage of Dyck et al).^{12, 13} DPN

가

SUAR

가

SUAR

DPN

57

SUAR 0.9

70%가

가 91%

1.1

DPN

6.0 μ V

DPN

DPN

SUAR 0.6

DPN

30%

가 DPN

66%

93%¹⁴

SUAR

가

DPN

DPN

SUAR

가

가

(dorsal root ganglion)

⁵

/

0.71

87%

1

42%

1.1