

Thyroid Storm with Acute Flaccid Quadriplegia due to Thyrotoxic Myopathy: A Case Report

Hwee Ching Tee, Serena Sert Kim Khoo, Yin Khet Fung

Department of Endocrinology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital II, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

Abstract

Thyrotoxicosis is a well-recognized cause of myopathy, but rarely presents as acute flaccid quadriplegia. We report a 25-year-old female with underlying uncontrolled Graves' disease who presented with thyroid storm and acute flaccid quadriplegia due to thyrotoxic myopathy. She showed marked clinical improvement with subsequent normalization of her thyroid parameters. Besides highlighting this rare association, this report underscores the importance of considering thyrotoxic myopathy in the evaluation of patients with acute flaccid quadriplegia.

Key words: *Thyroid storm, quadriplegia, thyrotoxic myopathy, Graves' disease*

INTRODUCTION

Thyroid storm is a potentially life-threatening condition characterized by multi-organ failure due to severe thyrotoxicosis. Neuromuscular weakness often occurs in thyrotoxic state presenting as chronic myopathy. An acute form of myopathy on the other hand is much rarer, manifesting as acute flaccid quadriplegia with respiratory failure.¹ We report a case of thyroid storm with acute flaccid quadriplegia due to thyrotoxic myopathy, highlighting the importance of rapid diagnosis to prevent further morbidity.

CASE

A 25-year-old female presented with fever, breathlessness, palpitation and rapidly progressive generalised body weakness rendering her bedridden over a period of 3 days. She has a background of Graves' disease, diagnosed 6 months earlier when she presented with weight loss, palpitation and heat intolerance. Initial investigation revealed severe thyrotoxicosis with thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) level of <0.008 mIU/L (normal range: 0.35–4.94), free thyroxine (FT4) level of >75 pmol/L (9.01–19.05) and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) level of 19.3 IU/L (<1.0). She was started on oral carbimazole but her thyrotoxicosis was suboptimally controlled due to poor compliance. She was otherwise well and did not have any previous muscle weakness.

Upon assessment, she appeared agitated with a blood pressure of 102/50 mmHg and respiratory rate of 32/min. She was also febrile at 38°C and had an irregular pulse rate of 150 beats/min. Clinical examination revealed a diffuse grade 3 goiter with thyroid bruit and bilateral exophthalmos with inactive thyroid eye disease. She also

had generalised hypotonia, areflexia and diminished power of Medical Research Council (MRC) grade 2/5 in her upper limbs and 1/5 in her lower limbs both proximally and distally. Her cranial nerve examination and pinprick sensation were normal. Her condition was further complicated by decompensated cardiac failure with poor peripheral perfusion, raised jugular venous pressure, bibasal lung crepitations and gallop rhythm. Electrocardiography showed atrial fibrillation and chest X-ray revealed signs of pulmonary congestion and cardiomegaly.

Her thyroid function test (TFT) demonstrated overt hyperthyroidism with TSH level of <0.01 mIU/L and FT4 level of 43.56 pmol/L. Her serum potassium level was normal, 4 mmol/L (3.5–5.1). Her serum bilirubin level was elevated at 53.5 umol/L (3.4–17.1) and she had severe transaminitis with alanine aminotransferase of 748 U/L (0–55) and aspartate aminotransferase of 1755 U/L (5–34). Subsequent investigations including blood culture, lumbar puncture and antiganglioside antibodies were normal. Her nerve conduction study (NCS) showed reduced compound motor action potential (CMAP) amplitudes with normal conduction velocities and distal motor latencies (Figure 1). Her sensory nerve action potentials (SNAP) were within normal limits and this relative sparing of SNAP was suggestive of underlying myopathy. Her electromyography (EMG) showed small amplitudes, short duration motor unit action potential with early recruitment. There were also increased insertional activities with complex repetitive discharges, in keeping with recent onset generalized myopathy (Table 2). Repetitive nerve stimulation was not performed in view of the positive EMG findings.

Her Burch-Wartofsky score was 85, highly suggestive of thyroid storm (Table 1). A diagnosis of thyroid storm

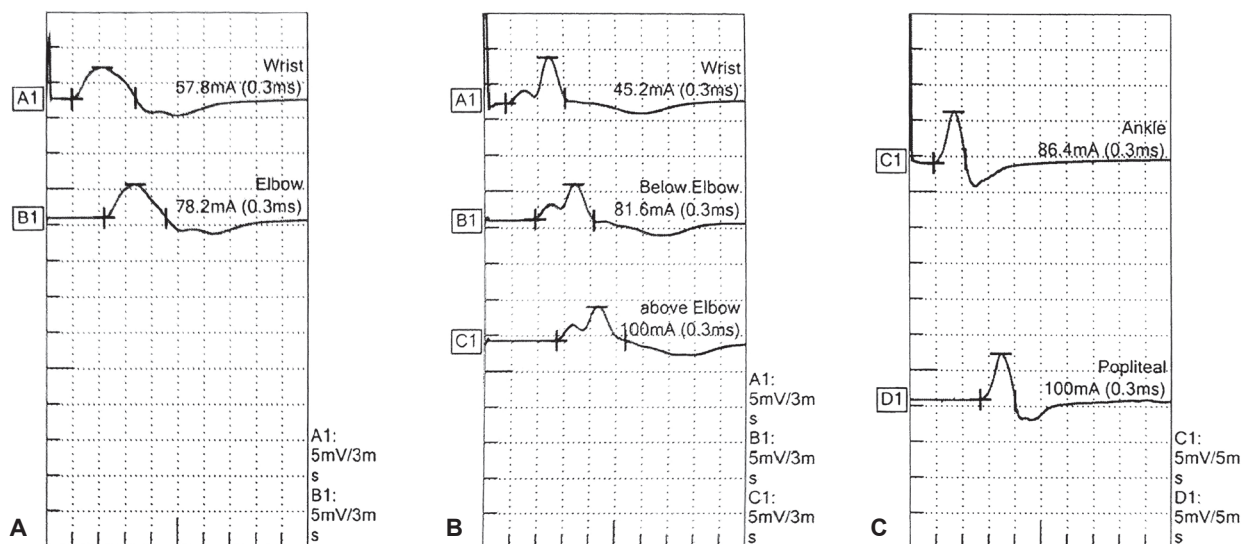


Figure 1. Motor NCS of the patient showed reduced compound motor action potential (CMAP) amplitudes of (A) median, (B) ulnar and (C) tibial nerve.

	Diagnostic Parameters	Scoring points
Thermoregulatory dysfunction	Temperature 38°C	10
Central nervous system effects	Agitation	10
Gastrointestinal-hepatic dysfunction	Jaundice	20
Cardiovascular dysfunction:		
Tachycardia	Heart rate: ≥140 beats per minute	25
Congestive heart failure	Moderate	10
Atrial fibrillation	Present	10
Precipitating events	Absent	0
Total score		85*

*Total score of more than 45 suggestive of thyroid storm

Muscle group	Insertional Activity	Complex Repetitive Discharges	Amplitude	Duration	Recruitment
Deltoid	Normal	-	0	Short	Early
Biceps brachii	Normal	-	0	Short	Early
Iliopsoas	Normal	-	0	Short	Early
Vastus lateralis	Normal	-	-1	Short	Early
Tibialis anterior	Increased	+2	0	Short	Early
Gastrocnemius	Increased	+2	0	Short	Early

complicated with decompensated cardiac failure, severe hepatitis and acute thyrotoxic myopathy was made. She was intubated for type 1 respiratory failure and was started on intravenous hydrocortisone 100 mg three times daily, oral Lugol’s iodine 8 drops three times daily, oral cholestyramine 4 g four times daily and oral propranolol 40 mg four times daily. Oral carbimazole 20 mg twice daily was subsequently started after 3 days when the liver function tests (LFT) improved. Within 3 days, her condition improved tremendously and she was extubated. Following one week of treatment, her muscle power improved partially to MRC grade 3/5 coinciding with an improvement in her TFT with FT4 of 15.32 pmol/L and TSH <0.01 mIU/L. Total thyroidectomy was performed during the same admission and she was then started on thyroxine replacement. She required assisted ambulation with walking frame initially upon discharge but gradually regained full muscle power over three months following biochemical remission.

DISCUSSION

Neurological complications of thyrotoxicosis can manifest in the brain all the way down to the muscle, causing encephalopathy, seizures, neuropathy and neuromuscular disorders. Varying degrees of muscular weakness with different aetiologies were reported in up to 82% of patients with hyperthyroidism.¹ Acute thyrotoxic myopathy has been long described but is rarely reported, presumably due to the low incidence. This condition usually presents with severe proximal and distal weakness, and rarely quadriplegia with bulbar and respiratory muscle involvement.² Due to the rarity of the condition, the acute weakness is thought to be due to concomitant myasthenia gravis instead of pure myopathy.³ The presence of reports in whom myasthenia gravis was excluded however, suggests otherwise.^{2,4}

Before reaching a diagnosis of acute myopathy, it is crucial to exclude other causes of lower motor neuron weakness

in thyrotoxic patients as the treatment differs significantly. Myasthenia gravis (MG) should be the first consideration, especially in patients with bulbar symptoms. The rate of MG was found to be higher in Graves' disease (0.18%) than in the general population (0.01%).⁵ However, MG was unlikely in this patient as there were no ocular signs, clinical fatigability and her EMG was consistent with myopathic changes. Her spontaneous improvement without definitive treatment for MG also was against this diagnosis.

Another differential to consider, Guillain-Barré Syndrome, was also unlikely with the absence of cranial nerve involvement, normal cerebrospinal fluid protein, negative antiganglioside antibody and non-suggestive NCS findings. Hypokalemic periodic paralysis and rhabdomyolysis are widely reported causes of acute paralysis in thyrotoxic patients. Our patient had normal potassium and creatine kinase levels, making these diagnoses improbable. In an intensive care setting, the metabolic derangement associated with hyperthyroidism and intravenous glucocorticoids can increase the risk of critical illness myopathy (CIM) or critical illness polyneuropathy (CIP).⁶ The onset of our patient's weakness which preceded admission and hydrocortisone commencement excludes these 2 conditions.

We arrived at the diagnosis of acute thyrotoxic myopathy in this patient in view of the EMG findings and the marked clinical improvement following normalization of thyroid function. In patients with thyrotoxic myopathy, serum creatine kinase and myoglobin concentrations are usually normal despite muscle wasting and this does not correlate well with the degree of muscular weakness.¹ The EMG in these patients demonstrate myopathic findings of increased polyphasic, low-amplitude motor unit action potentials and there is usually no spontaneous electrical activities.¹ Muscle biopsy is rarely required, but if done would reveal various findings, which include normal, non-specific structural alteration and type 2 fiber predominance.¹

The pathophysiology of muscle disease in thyrotoxicosis is probably multifactorial. Contributing mechanisms may include increased cellular metabolism and energy utilization, increased catabolism and protein degradation, and inefficient energy utilization.⁷ The likelihood of developing weakness is correlated with the duration of the hyperthyroid state but the severity of the myopathy does not correlate with the degree of thyrotoxicosis.⁸ The risk factors associated with severe acute thyrotoxic myopathy remains unknown as the reported cases are limited to date.

Treatment of the underlying hyperthyroid state is usually sufficient to reverse the myopathy and symptoms may improve over several months following return to a euthyroid state.⁹

In this case, a combination of hydrocortisone, Lugol's iodine, carbimazole, cholestyramine and propranolol controlled the thyrotoxic state promptly. For patients with thyroid storm, delay iodine initiation for at least one hour **after** loading a thionamide to prevent the iodine from being used as substrate for new thyroid hormone synthesis, especially in patients with toxic adenoma or toxic multinodular goiter. However, due to severe transaminitis and the possibility of carbimazole-induced hepatotoxicity, carbimazole was only started 3 days

after Lugol's iodine in this patient. Subsequent rapid improvement in her LFT made the diagnosis of ischaemic or congestive hepatitis more likely in this case. Carbimazole was then started without any worsening of LFT.

Therapeutic plasma exchange (TPE) is also an option when conventional treatments fail or in case of thyroid storm with severe neurological symptoms including severe myopathy.¹⁰ However, this was not required in this patient as she improved with our initial treatment.

Definitive therapy with either radioactive iodine (RAI) or thyroidectomy should be considered in cases with thyroid storm or severe complications stemming from uncontrolled thyrotoxicosis. Thyroidectomy was preferred over RAI in this case because of the emergent need to achieve biochemical control rapidly and administration of Lugol's iodine precludes rapid RAI treatment. Besides that, a transient increase in FT4 is noticed in 30-50% of the patients 2 to 6 weeks post RAI irrespective of whether the patient was pre treated with thionamides or not, and this may potentially worsen the patient's condition.¹¹ RAI may also lead to worsening of pre-existing Graves' orbitopathy and should be considered cautiously in this patient as she had the risk factor of high TRAb levels.¹² Hence, thyroidectomy was performed in the same confinement to prevent recurrence of this life-threatening thyroid storm and to improve muscle recovery.

CONCLUSION

Acute thyrotoxic-induced myopathy should be considered in uncontrolled thyrotoxicosis presenting with flaccid quadriplegia. Early definitive therapy with RAI or thyroidectomy is necessary: with the aim of achieving rapid long term biochemical control and with that, prevent future occurrence of acute thyrotoxic-induced myopathy and improve muscle recovery.

Ethical Consideration

Patient consent was obtained before submission of the manuscript.

Statement of Authorship

All authors certified fulfillment of ICMJE authorship criteria.

Author Disclosure

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