Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease: Extensive Cranial Nerve Involvement on CT and MR Imaging

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Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease: Extensive Cranial Nerve Involvement on CT and MR Imaging

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Summary: We report a case of genetically verified Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease in which the patient had cranial nerve symptoms. CT and MR imaging demonstrated enlargement of several cranial nerves, as well as their skull-base foramina, with faint contrast material enhancement identified.

Charcot-Marie-Tooth (CMT) disease is one of the hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy (HMSN) disorders, a group of genetically based disorders characterized by progressive motor weakness, decreased nerve conduction velocities, and nerve root enlargement (1). Although these disorders are most often diagnosed clinically, MR and CT imaging in these patients is being used more frequently. The bulk of the imaging literature of this disorder concerns the identification of nerve root enlargement, often massive, within the lumbosacral spine in patients with nerve compression syndromes (2–5). Involvement of cranial nerves, both clinically and radiographically, is thought to be quite rare. The following case illustrates involvement of several cranial nerves in a patient with CMT disease.

Case Report

At the time of initial presentation to our institution, the patient was a 64-year-old man with a history of lower extremity weakness that began in his second decade. Weakness had progressed over time and was associated with significant muscle wasting of both lower extremities and hands. The patient also had bilateral deafness and severe right facial pain diagnosed as trigeminal neuralgia. The trigeminal neuralgia had also had bilateral deafness and severe right facial pain diagnosed as trigeminal neuralgia. The trigeminal neuralgia had also had bilateral deafness and severe right facial pain diagnosed as trigeminal neuralgia. The trigeminal neuralgia had also had bilateral deafness and severe right facial pain diagnosed as trigeminal neuralgia. The trigeminal neuralgia had also had bilateral deafness and severe right facial pain diagnosed as trigeminal neuralgia. The trigeminal neuralgia had also had bilateral deafness and severe right facial pain diagnosed as trigeminal neuralgia. 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The imaging of hypertrophied cranial nerves in this disorder in the literature.

The differential diagnosis of nerve hypertrophy, with or without enhancement, includes such disorders as acute and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (Guillain-Barré syndrome and CIDP, respectively), other forms of HMSN, neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1), neurosarcoidosis, neoplastic disease (metastatic disease and lymphoma), amyloid neuropathy, and neurosyphilis. The degree of cranial nerve enhancement, smooth versus irregular nerve enlargement, and the presence or absence of associated leptomeningeal disease may help in narrowing the differential.

Clinical cranial nerve involvement in the inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathies is commonly seen; some estimates of cranial nerve symptomatology in CIDP are as high as 50%. Intracranial imaging in patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome is most often normal. A higher proportion of patients with CIDP show intracranial abnormalities—not within the nerves themselves, but within the cerebral white matter analogous to lesions of multiple sclerosis (10).

The frequency of cranial nerve hypertrophy on images in these disorders is substantially lower than that of intracerebral abnormalities. A case report by Duarte et al (11) in 1999 demonstrated significant enlargement of the orbital segments of the oculomotor nerves, as well as enlargement of all three divisions of the trigeminal nerves bilaterally on MR images in a patient with CIDP. Enhancement was identified in all hypertrophied segments, and the trigeminal foramina at the skull base were enlarged. An additional case report by Schady et al (12) in 1996 describes a patient with CIDP who had unilateral deafness and was undergoing surgical biopsy of an inner ear mass, which was subsequently found to represent an enlarged facial nerve. No imaging findings were provided.

Differentiating one type of HMSN from another can be performed by obtaining the history (age at presentation, severity of symptoms, affected relatives, etc), by analysis of nerve conduction velocities, and more recently with genetic analysis. As with CMT,
cranial nerve involvement in the other types of HMSN (such as Déjerine-Sottas disease [type III] or Refsum disease [type IV]) is not well described clinically or with imaging.

Additional possibilities in the differential diagnosis are nearly always associated with intense contrast enhancement and/or nodular nerve hypertrophy, decreasing their likelihood. Neurofibromatosis is associated with nerve enlargement secondary to the presence of isolated or plexiform neurofibromas, usually giving a more nodular appearance. Contrast enhancement, especially in plexiform neurofibromas, is variable. A case report by Roos et al (13) describes a patient with a clinical history and imaging features of NF-1 (in the spine), as well as with decreased nerve conduction velocities in the lower extremities. Secondary to this, they questioned concomitant NF-1 and CMT, although pathologic findings of the latter were not present. The genetic diagnosis of CMT was not made, which was likely not an option at the time. The possibility of this seems low, given the lack of other confirmatory evidence. The finding of genetic loci for CMT on chromosome 17, the chromosome of involvement in NF-1, makes this an interesting thought.

Neurosarcoïdosis can produce nerve enlargement, which is also typically nodular in appearance with significant enhancement. Leptomeningeal carcinoma, from peripheral carcinoma or lymphoma, can produce significant cranial nerve enhancement typically without significant nerve hypertrophy. Neurosyphilis can manifest with cranial nerve enlargement; however, nerve enlargement is not common. Although these disorders can cause foraminal enlargement, this is a rarity. In addition, all three of these disorders are also commonly associated with significant thickening and/or enhancement of the leptomeninges.

Amyloid polyneuropathy, particularly in the lumbar spine, can produce significant nerve root enlargement (14). Intracranially, however, amyloid most commonly manifests as a focal amyloidoma—typically in the region of the gasserian ganglion (15). Cranial nerve enlargement has not been described in this disorder.

Conclusion

The findings in this case, although not specific for the diagnosis of CMT, are consistent with imaging findings of this disorder well described in the lumbar spine. The presence of smooth cranial nerve hypertrophy, absent or faint enhancement, and the absence of associated leptomeningeal disease are important observations that may help exclude other processes in the differential. Although these findings can also be seen in rare cases of CIDP, clinical history, electromyographic findings, and family history are often sufficient to make the distinction between these two disorders.

Acknowledgment

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References