Lingual Hyperkinesia as An Initial Manifestation of Wernicke’s Encephalopathy: Evidence for Localization of Involuntary Hyperkinetic Movement of the Tongue

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Abstract

Background: Movement disorders caused by Wernicke’s encephalopathy (WE) are very rarely reported, and involuntary hyperkinesia of the tongue as an initial manifestation of WE have not yet been reported. The study aimed to investigate the path mechanism and localization of involuntary lingual movement symptoms.

Methods: We present a patient with lingual hyperkinesia as an initial manifestation of WE, who had lesions of the periaqueductal area of the midbrain tectum and bilaterally medial thalami in Brain MRI. Patient’s lingual symptoms were observed and analyzed sequentially for localization of involuntary hyperkinetic movement of the tongue.

Results: Lingual hyperkinesia symptoms of the patient diagnosed in WE, occurred in advance and were more earlier improved by thiamine treatment before other brainstem symptoms.

Conclusion: The clinical and neuro-radiological results discussed here may provide support for the localization of lingual hyperkinetic movement disorders. In addition to brainstem lesion, thalamic lesion should be considered in cases of acute or subacute-onset, involuntary hyperkinetic movement of the tongue.

Keywords: Lingual hyperkinesia; Wernicke’s encephalopathy; Localization; Thalamic lesions; Thiamine

Introduction

Wernicke's encephalopathy (WE) is an uncommon neurological complication of thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency that is characterized by the acute onset of ocular motor signs, ataxia, and a confused mental state [1,2]. Typical neuro-radiological findings of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in WE include symmetric hyperintensity in the thalami, mammillary bodies, tectal plate, and periaqueductal area [3,4]. Movement disorders and complicated involuntary movement symptoms are very rarely reported as an initial manifestation of WE, and some case reports have described complications of WE presenting as dystonia, choreoathetosis, or dystonic tremor [5,6]. However, in the literature, involuntary hyperkinesia of the tongue as an initial manifestation of WE has not yet been reported.

Here, we report an atypical case in which typical initial symptoms were preceded by unusual involuntary movement of the tongue. The case developed with spontaneous upbeating nystagmus, mild ataxia, and confusion due to WE. After thiamine supplementation, not only the typical symptoms of WE but also the lingual hyperkinesia caused by symmetrical thalamic lesions were fully improved. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient to publish both video and brain imaging results for this article.

Patient and Method

Case presentation

A 41-year-old man, who had undergone a gastrectomy 6 months ago due to advanced gastric cancer, presented with subacute onset of dysarthria and involuntary movement of the tongue that commenced 3 days before the visit. Previously, he had been treated with some chemotherapy. However, he had not taken any anti-dopaminergic drugs such as gastrointestinal prokinetics, neuroleptics and antiemetic agents recently, and his latest concerning problem was the aggravation of poor oral intake. A neurological examination revealed not only involuntary hyperkinesia and motor impersistence of the tongue but also spontaneous upbeating nystagmus, mild limb ataxia, and confusion. The tongue movements were characterized by irregular slow, repetitive, involuntary protrusions and contractions involving the whole tongue. The movements were mainly back and forth but were combined with side-to-side tongue deviations similar to the involuntary tongue protruding and motor impersistence of choreic or dystonic patients. These tongue movements had a frequency of 1 Hz to 3 Hz similar to myorhythmic or slow myoclonic movements. Further, the tongue movements were mainly observed when the tongue was at rest, and the movements ceased during sleep. He also could not maintain the protruding position of the tongue due to the hyperkinetic involuntary tongue movement. For these reasons, he complained of moderate dysarthria, unsteadiness of the tongue and feeding difficulty without complaining of eye symptoms, which included spontaneous upbeating nystagmus. The soft palate was not involved (Video segment 1).

Routine laboratory tests were normal, except for a decreased vitamin B1 (thiamine) level (49.92 nmol/L; normal range, 66.5–200 nmol/L). Brain MRI showed high signal intensity in the medial thalamus bilaterally and periaqueductal area of the midbrain tectum, thus, he was diagnosed with WE (Figures 1A-1C). Also, ophthalmoplegia, opsoclonus, areflexia, headache and fever were not present, so we could exclude Miller Fisher syndrome, Bickerstaff’s encephalitis, and other encephalitis in differential diagnosis. Promptly after clinical diagnosis, the patient received thiamine treatment, the symptoms improved significantly.

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he underwent treatment with 100 mg of intravenous thiamine per day for the following seven days. The dysarthria and lingual symptoms improved markedly after three days of thiamine supplementation and supportive care, without a change in chemotherapy, although the mildly spontaneous upbeating nystagmus remained in the absence of other ocular motor signs including ophthalmoplegia and opsoclonus (Video segment 2). After one month, the spontaneous upbeating nystagmus and other neurological deficits almost fully resolved without any other complications or Korsakoff-like cognitive sequelae (Video segment 3). Although we recommended further pre-treatment laboratory evaluations, including electromyography (EMG) of involved facial muscles and analysis of erythrocyte transketolase activity or erythrocyte thiamine diphosphate levels for more accurate diagnosis, as well as follow-up checks of thiamine levels and neuro-radiological study, he declined to participate in further studies and evaluations after his rapid improvement.

Analysis on time-sequence of neurological symptoms

From onset of patient's lingual symptoms, I closely observed not only patient's lingual symptoms, but also other neurological symptoms by videotaping. And then, I analyzed the changes and improvements of each and all neurological symptoms sequentially for localization of involuntary hyperkinetic movement of the tongue.

Results

As a result of comparison between patient's lingual symptoms and other neurological symptoms, I found that the earlier improvement of involuntary lingual movement symptoms compared to other brainstem symptoms including spontaneous upbeating nystagmus, mild ataxia, and confusion.

Discussion

To date, few WE cases associated with movement disorders symptoms have been reported; however, to the best of my knowledge, this case is the first report of involuntary hyperkinesia of the tongue as an initial manifestation of WE in the English literature.

Involuntary movements of the tongue are rare and poorly understood. Several underlying conditions associated with isolated involuntary or abnormal tongue movements have been reported, including thalamic or pontine infarction, brainstem ischemia, radiosurgery for acoustic schwannoma, electrical injury, Arnold–Chiari malformation, Miller–Fisher syndrome, Bickerstaff’s encephalitis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, drug-induced or drug-intoxication, chronic epilepsy and multiple sclerosis [7–20]. Among the above these reports, only some reports revealed the neuro-radiological localization of the involuntary hyperkinetic movements of the tongue (Table 1) [7,8,10,11,13,20]. The slower frequency and some of the phenomenological characteristics of the involuntary tongue movements observed in our case might be similar to the features of oculofacial or oculomasticatory myorhythmia, which is characterized by relatively rhythmic muscle contractions in ocular, facial, masticatory, limb, and other muscles and is typically seen in brainstem or cerebellar disease and Whipple disease. However, this patient's involuntary hyperkinetic lingual movements and other neurological symptoms were somewhat different from typical oculofacial myorhythmia and previously reported episodic tongue hyperkinesia [9,10,21].

The brainstem, with involvement of the central tegmental tract at the pontine level or with of hypoglossal nuclei at the medullar level, was suspected to be the origin of the involuntary tongue movement [8,9,20]. WE possibly affect the brainstem, particularly the central
Conclusion

Here, I provide the first report of an unusual initial manifestation of WE, presenting as myorhythmic hyperkinesia and motor impersistence of the tongue. A diagnosis of WE should be considered if there are symptoms of abnormal involuntary hyperkinetic movement of the tongue that is accompanied with a confused mental status or ocular motor signs, such as upbeat nystagmus. Furthermore, in addition to brainstem lesion, thalamic lesion should be considered in cases of acute or subacute-onset, involuntary hyperkinetic movement of the tongue.

References
