Intravenous Immunoglobulin in Autoimmune Neuromuscular Diseases

Marinos C. Dalakas, MD

Autoimmune diseases affect more than 8.5 million Americans and cause significant morbidity and disability.1 Neurologic disorders represent about half of the diseases for which there is evidence of autoimmune pathogenesis. Although immunopathologically distinct, most autoimmune neurologic diseases fall into 4 general categories: the autoimmune neuropathies, which include Guillain-Barré syndrome and its variants, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) and its variants, multifocal motor neuropathy, and paraproteinemic demyelinating neuropathies; the autoimmune neuromuscular junction defects, which include myasthenia gravis and Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome; the inflammatory myopathies, which include dermatomyositis, polymyositis, and inclusion body myositis2,3; and a number of central nervous system disorders, of which multiple sclerosis (MS) and stiff-person syndrome are most representative.

Substantial progress has been made recently in elucidating the immunopathogenesis of these diseases and introducing evidence-based treatment. Among the new immunotherapies, intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) has emerged as a major force, providing safe and effective long-term therapy and relieving previously untreatable conditions. This article reviews the immunology of autoimmune neuromuscular diseases and summarizes the use of IVIG based on controlled clinical trials.

Context Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) enhances immune homeostasis by modulating expression and function of Fc receptors, interfering with activation of complement and production of cytokines, providing anti-idiotypic antibodies, and affecting the activation and effector functions of T and B cells. These mechanisms may explain the effectiveness of IVIG in autoimmune neuromuscular disorders.

Objective To systematically review the current status of the treatment of autoimmune neuromuscular diseases with IVIG, with emphasis on controlled trials.

Data Sources Peer-reviewed publications identified through MEDLINE (1966-2003), EMBASE (1974-2003), and references from bibliographies of pertinent articles. Each autoimmune neuromuscular disease term was searched in combination with the term intravenous immunoglobulin.

Study Selection and Data Extraction Criteria for selection of studies included controlled study design, English language, and clinical pertinence. Data quality was based on venue of publication and relevance to clinical care.

Data Synthesis Outcomes of controlled trials indicate that IVIG at a total dose of 2 g/kg is effective as first-line therapy in Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, and multifocal motor neuropathy and as second-line therapy in stiff-person syndrome, dermatomyositis, myasthenia gravis, and Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. In other controlled studies, IVIG produced a modest, variable, and transient but not statistically significant benefit in patients with inclusion body myositis and paraproteinemic anti–myelin-associated glycoprotein antibody demyelinating polyneuropathy. Intravenous immunoglobulin is not effective in patients with multiple sclerosis who have established weakness or optic neuritis. In myasthenia gravis, it should be reserved for difficult cases or before thymectomy in lieu of plasma exchange.

Conclusion Intravenous immunoglobulin is effective in many autoimmune neurologic diseases, but its spectrum of efficacy, especially as first-line therapy, and the appropriate dose for long-term maintenance therapy are not fully established. Further controlled studies of IVIG, combined with a dose-finding effect, pharmacoconomics, and quality-of-life assessments, are warranted to improve the evidence base for clinical practice.

Author Affiliations: Neuromuscular Diseases Section, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Bethesda, Md.

Financial Disclosure: Dr Dalakas has received speaking honoraria for educational lectures on the topic of intravenous immunoglobulin from several companies, academic institutions, and professional organizations.

Corresponding Author: Marinos C. Dalakas, MD, Neuromuscular Diseases Section, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Bldg 10, Room 4N248, Bethesda, MD 20892 (dalakasm@ninds.nih.gov).

Clinical Review Section Editor: Michael S. Lauer, MD, Contributing Editor. We encourage authors to submit papers for consideration as a Clinical Review. Please contact Michael Lauer, MD, at lauerm@ecf.org.
term intravenous immunoglobulin. Criteria used for study selection included controlled study design, English language, pertinence for clinicians, and validity based on power analysis and venue of publication.

**DATA SYNTHESIS**

**Immunopathogenesis of Autoimmune Neuromuscular Diseases**

Autoimmune neurologic diseases result from loss of immune tolerance to self-antigens through various mechanisms, such as defective clonal deletion and “molecular mimicry.” In the latter, epitopes on microbial agents are presented by antigen-presenting cells to the T-cell receptor and thereby lead, via the effect of costimulatory molecules, to clonal expansion of T cells. These expanded T cells transmigrate across the vascular endothelium of the blood-nerve or blood-brain barrier to target tissues, where they exert a cytotoxic action. Additionally, autoantibodies, produced by B-cell clones from the interactions of T cells, interleukin 4, and interleukin 6, recognize targeted neural or muscle tissues via either macromolecules or complement fixation. Cytokines secreted by the T cells upregulate intercellular adhesion molecule 1, vascular cell adhesion molecule 1, or matrix metalloproteinases in endothelial cells, allowing the transmigration of activated lymphocytes; cytokines also stimulate resident macrophages to bind via the Fc receptors to the targeted tissues.

In Guillain-Barré syndrome, the immunopathogenesis likely involves antibody responses against bacterial structures, especially those of *Campylobacter jejuni*, that mimic neural glycolipids and gangliosides, thereby breaking tolerance. In particular, patients with severe Guillain-Barré syndrome and marked axonal degeneration often have IgG antibodies against GM1, GD1b, or GD1a gangliosides expressed in peripheral nerves. Antibodies to GQ1b ganglioside are very closely associated with Miller-Fisher syndrome, a related disorder. Data on the immunopathology of CIDP are more fragmentary; however, molecular mimicry, antiglycolipid antibodies, and T-cell involvement are also the main immunopathologic features of CIDP. Antibodies against myelin-associated glycoprotein may mediate myelin loss in patients with neuropathy and IgM-monoclonal gammopathy; in multifocal motor neuropathy, anti-GM1 antibody titers may be elevated, but their pathogenetic role remains unclear. Some of the effector mechanisms that underlie myelin destruction have been described.

In Guillain-Barré syndrome and CIDP, for example, activated macrophages may release myelin or release injurious molecules (eg, cytokines) while circulating antibodies may cause myelin damage by activating the complement system, generating chemotactically active split products, and assembling the membrane attack complex (MAC). Such antibodies may also target the myelin sheath by binding to the Fc receptors of activated macrophages that invade the myelinated nerve fibers.

Similar immune-mediated mechanisms also play a primary role in the immunopathogenesis of inflammatory muscle diseases. The serum of patients with active dermatomyositis has high levels of complement fragments and MAC, which are deposited on capillaries within the muscle parenchyma, leading to capillary loss and muscle fiber necrosis. In polymyositis and inclusion body myositis, but not dermatomyositis, autoinvasive CD8* cytotoxic T cells are clonally expanded, presumably by muscle-specific autoantigens, in the context of class I major histocompatibility complex expression.

Myasthenia gravis is the prototypical autoimmune disorder of the neuromuscular junction because 2 antigens, the acetylcholine receptor and the muscle-specific receptor tyrosine kinase, have been well characterized; anti–acetylcholine receptor or anti–muscle-specific receptor tyrosine kinase antibodies are detected and measured. Likewise, Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome is a disease of neuromuscular transmission in which IgG autoantibodies directed against voltage-gated calcium channels in motor nerve terminals play a crucial role in the deficient release of acetylcholine. Molecular mimicry, with similar antigens in motor nerve terminals and in tumors, may explain the frequent association of Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome with malignancies, especially small-cell lung cancer.

The therapeutic function of IVIG in autoimmune neuromuscular diseases is complex (FIGURE 1). Intravenous immunoglobulin affects all the components the immune regulatory network. Its effects include interference with costimulatory molecules; suppression of anti-idiotypic antibodies or suppression of antibody production; interference with the activation of complement and interception of MAC formation; modulation of the expression and function of Fc receptors on macrophages; suppression of cytokines, chemokines, and adhesion molecules; and alteration of the activation, differentiation, and effector functions of T cells.

The supply of idiotypic antibodies or suppression of antibody production are relevant to the activity of IVIG in Guillain-Barré syndrome, myasthenia gravis, stiff-person syndrome, and Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. The inhibition of complement binding and prevention of MAC formation are relevant in dermatomyositis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, CIDP, and myasthenia gravis, whereas modulation of Fc receptors on macrophages is relevant in CIDP, Guillain-Barré syndrome, and inflammatory myopathies. Suppression of pathogenic cytokines, chemokines, and adhesion molecules on endothelial cells has putative relevance in inflammatory myopathies and demyelinating neuropathies. These combined effects of IVIG translate into clinical efficacy, as documented in controlled clinical trials (TABLE).

**Autoimmune Neuropathies**

Guillain-Barré syndrome is the most common cause of acute muscle weakness in the developed world. Patients
often present with a rapidly ascending paralysis together with variable autonomic involvement and sensory symptoms. Plasma exchange hastens recovery from Guillain-Barré syndrome, but IVIG is comparable with plasma exchange in improving symptoms and reducing time to recovery.

An early controlled trial found that IVIG, 0.4 g/kg per day for 5 days, improved motor function and facilitated recovery in significantly more patients.
## Table. Controlled Clinical Trials of IVIG in Autoimmune Neuromuscular Diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>No. of Participants</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guillain-Barré Syndrome</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van der Meche and Schmitz, 36 1992</td>
<td>IVIG (0.4 g/kg per day for 5 days) vs plasma exchange</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Improved strength in significantly more IVIG-treated than plasma exchange-treated patients ($P = .024$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma Exchange/ Sandoglobulin Guillain-Barré Syndrome Trial Group, 37 1997</td>
<td>IVIG (0.4 g/kg per day for 5 days) vs plasma exchange vs IVIG + plasma exchange</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>No significant difference in change in disability, time to unaided walking, or discontinuation of ventilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphael et al, 38 2001</td>
<td>IVIG (0.4 g/kg per day for 3 or 6 days)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Nonsignificantly shorter time to assisted walking in 6-day group than in 3-day group ($P = .08$) but significant superiority for 6-day group in patients with ventilation ($P = .04$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes et al, 39 2001</td>
<td>IVIG (1.0 g/kg per day for 2 consecutive days) vs prednisolone</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Slightly more improvement in disability with IVIG than with prednisolone; increased quality of life in IVIG group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyck et al, 40 1994</td>
<td>IVIG (0.2-0.4 g/kg per week for 6 weeks) vs plasma exchange</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Similar improvements in neurological disability score with IVIG and plasma exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendell et al, 41 2001</td>
<td>IVIG (1.0 g/kg per day on days 1, 2, and 21) vs placebo</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Significantly improved muscle strength with IVIG compared with placebo at day 42 ($P = .006$); differences favoring IVIG seen at day 10; data support IVIG as initial treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multifocal Motor Neuropathy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federico et al, 42 2000</td>
<td>IVIG (0.4 g/kg per day for 5 days) vs placebo</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Significantly improved neurologic disability with IVIG ($P = .038$) but worse with placebo; significantly improved grip strength with IVIG ($P = .0021$) but worse with placebo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van den Berg-Vos et al, 43 2002</td>
<td>IVIG (0.4 g/kg per day for 5 days followed by 0.4 g/kg per week for 1 year)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Muscle strength improved with IVIG but declined from peak during long-term follow-up; long-term benefit of IVIG but disease continues to progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IgM Paraproteinemic Demyelinating Neuropathy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalakas et al, 44 1996</td>
<td>IVIG vs placebo</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Modest improvement in strength in 2 of 11 patients with IVIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comi et al, 45 2002</td>
<td>IVIG (2 g/kg over 24-48 hours) vs placebo</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Significant decrease in overall disability ($P = .001$) with IVIG on secondary outcomes (ie, Rankin scale scores, time to walk 10 m, grip strength, sensory symptoms score)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Myasthenia Gravis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gajdos et al, 46 1997</td>
<td>IVIG (0.4 g/kg per day for 3 or 5 days) vs plasma exchange</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Variation in myasthenic muscular score similar with IVIG and plasma exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gajdos, 47 2004</td>
<td>IVIG (1 g/kg per day for 1 day vs 2 g/kg per day for 2 days)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>Scores improved equally in both groups at day 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bain et al, 48 1996</td>
<td>IVIG (1.0 g/kg per day for 2 days) vs placebo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Significant improvement in 3 strength measures ($P = .017-.038$) with IVIG compared with placebo; significant decline in serum calcium channel antibody titers ($P = .028$) with IVIG compared with placebo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dermatomyositis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalakas et al, 49 1993</td>
<td>IVIG (2 g/kg per month for 3 months) vs placebo</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Significant improvement in muscle strength ($P&lt;.018$) and neuromuscular symptom scores ($P&lt;.035$) with IVIG compared with placebo; improved muscle cytoarchitecture; downregulation of class I major histocompatibility complex, transforming growth factor β, and intercellular adhesion molecule 1 expression by muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inclusion Body Myositis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalakas et al, 50 1997</td>
<td>IVIG (2 g/kg per month for 3 months) vs placebo</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nonsignificantly better strength scores overall with IVIG than with placebo, but significantly improved duration of swallowing functions ($P&lt;.05$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalakas et al, 51 2001</td>
<td>IVIG (2 g/kg per day for 3 months) + prednisone vs placebo + prednisone</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>No significant difference in strength scores between IVIG + prednisone and placebo + prednisone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stiff-Person Syndrome</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalakas et al, 52 2001</td>
<td>IVIG (2 g/kg per month for 3 months) vs placebo</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Significant decrease in stiffness scores ($P = .02$) and substantial decrease in heightened-sensitivity scores with IVIG compared with placebo; rebound during placebo treatment; some long-term benefit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: IVIG, intravenous immunoglobulin.
with Guillain-Barré syndrome than did plasma exchange. 36 Although both treatments are beneficial, combining plasma exchange with IVIG produces no incremental benefit. In a large controlled study (N = 383) comparing a 5-day regimen of IVIG, 0.4 g/kg per day alone, plasma exchange alone, and IVIG plus plasma exchange, there were no significant differences among treatment groups in mean change in disability 4 weeks after randomization. 37 There were also no significant differences in secondary outcome measures, including time to unaided walking and discontinuation of ventilation. Results from another controlled study suggest that IVIG plus methylprednisolone might not be superior to IVIG alone in patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome. 38

Insight into optimal IVIG dosing in Guillain-Barré syndrome was provided in a French multicenter controlled trial comparing IVIG, 1.2 g/kg given in a 3-day regimen, and 2.4 g/kg given in a 6-day regimen. 39 Time to walking with assistance was shorter in the 6-day treatment group (84 vs 131 days) and significantly shorter in those who received ventilation. The proportion of patients who recovered full muscular strength at 1 year was also greater in the 6-day treatment group. Thus, IVIG may be more beneficial when given in a full dose of at least 2 g/kg, especially in patients who need ventilatory assistance. Whether a second IVIG infusion is needed in patients with incomplete recovery, as suggested, 40 remains unclear because the natural course of the disease confounds assessment. The usefulness of IVIG in mild, ambulatory cases has not been established.

Since plasma exchange is not readily available, IVIG has now become the treatment of choice for Guillain-Barré syndrome. Combining plasma exchange or steroids with IVIG does not confer a significant advantage. Although IVIG works in Guillain-Barré syndrome via a combination of factors illustrated in Figure 1, its effect on neutralizing neuromuscular blocking antibodies, probably via the effect of anti-idiotypes, has been demonstrated in vitro. 31, 32

**Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy.** Clinically, CIDP is characterized by progressive symmetric proximal and distal weakness, sensory loss, and areflexia. 2, 13 Unlike Guillain-Barré syndrome, which is a monophasic disease, CIDP is a slowly progressive or relapsing disease that requires long-term therapy to maintain improvement. 2, 13, 33 Controlled studies have confirmed the value of steroids and plasma exchange in CIDP. Traditionally, the former has been considered the criterion standard of treatment, but evidence from controlled trials indicates that the efficacy of IVIG is similar to that of steroids or plasma exchange, at least for the short term.

A randomized, controlled crossover trial compared a 6-week course of oral prednisolone (tapered from 60 mg/d to 10 mg/d) with a 2-day course of IVIG, 1.0 g/kg per day, for treatment of CIDP. 41 Treatment was switched after a 4-week washout period. Both treatments produced significant improvements in disability after 2 weeks, although quality of life was superior in the IVIG group owing to lesser adverse effects. 42 Intravenous immunoglobulin was also equal to plasma exchange in a single-blind, controlled crossover trial of CIDP patients assigned to a 6-week course of plasma exchange or IVIG, 0.2-0.4 g/kg administered weekly. 32 Similar improvements in neurologic disability occurred with IVIG compared with placebo in a parallel controlled trial. 43

The position of IVIG in the hierarchy of CIDP treatment was investigated in a 3-year placebo-controlled study of IVIG in treatment-naïve patients. 44 Patients received IVIG, 1.0 g/kg per day, or placebo on days 1, 2, and 21. Differences in muscle strength favoring IVIG were observed as early as day 10; by day 42, strength and functional performance had improved significantly more with IVIG than with placebo. These findings support the use of IVIG as first-line therapy, especially in the early inflammatory phase of CIDP.

A number of disease-associated variants of CIDP have been identified. 45, 46 Although IVIG seems to be effective in these forms, formal controlled trials have not been conducted. Some reports indicate that 12% to 18% of patients with diabetes meet the electrophysiologic criteria for CIDP, and the risk of CIDP is 11 times greater in those with type 2 diabetes than in those without diabetes. 47 Patients with demyelinating polyneuropathy in the setting of diabetes respond to IVIG, 47 but the response depends on how the disease is defined. Clearly, a controlled trial is needed to establish the safety and efficacy of IVIG in diabetes-associated CIDP.

Because of its similar efficacy to plasma exchange and steroids, IVIG has emerged as a major treatment of CIDP, either as first-line therapy to mitigate the long-term degeneration that typically accompanies disease progression or as supplementary therapy. Although the long-term efficacy of IVIG and the appropriate dose have not been established, IVIG is an attractive long-term treatment mode, given the serious adverse effects of prolonged therapy with steroids or immunosuppressants. The added value of combination therapy has not been studied.

**Multifocal Motor Neuropathy.** Clinically, multifocal motor neuropathy is characterized by slowly progressive asymmetry, predominantly distal weakness, usually prominent in the forearms. 13 The diagnostic hallmark of multifocal motor neuropathy is persistent localized motor conduction blocks with normal function of sensory nerves. A number of patients have anti-GM1 antibodies, which may recognize epitopes at the node of Ranvier, 48 but their role in disease pathogenesis is unclear.

Unlike CIDP, multifocal motor neuropathy does not respond to steroids; in fact, steroids may worsen the disease. In contrast, several placebo-controlled trials have shown that IVIG improves muscle strength and neurologic disability scores as well as conduction block. 49, 51 Long-term maintenance therapy with IVIG was also investigated in 11 multifocal motor neuropathy patients followed up for 4 to 8 years. 52 After an initial dose of 0.4 g/kg per day for 3 days, patients received one
0.4-g/kg infusion every week for 1 year and as needed thereafter. Muscle strength improved significantly within 3 weeks of initiation of IVIG treatment but declined slightly yet significantly during the follow-up period. Interestingly, electrophysiologic changes consistent with improvement (remyelination or reinnervation) and worsening (demyelination or axon loss) occurred simultaneously in different nerves, while conduction block disappeared in some nerves but appeared in others. These results suggest that IVIG maintenance treatment is beneficial in multifocal motor neuropathy but that the disease continues to progress slowly over many years.

Because multifocal motor neuropathy resembles a motor neuron disease, the strict criteria of conduction block may need to be redefined to capture subsets of patients without apparent block who have the potential to improve. In contrast with multifocal motor neuropathy, patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which sometimes resembles multifocal motor neuropathy, do not respond to IVIG. In a study of 9 patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, IVIG treatment failed to change the course of the disease.53

**Paraproteinemic Demyelinating Neuropathies.** While the IgG and IgA paraproteinemic demyelinating neuropathies behave like CIDP, the IgM paraproteinemic demyelinating neuropathies, which are most often associated with anti–myelin-associated glycoprotein antibodies, comprise a distinct subset.54,55 Anti–myelin-associated glycoprotein IgM antibodies are probably pathogenic because they are deposited on myelinated fibers, where they split the myelin lamella, causing demyelination.54 The efficacy of IVIG in IgM anti–myelin-associated glycoprotein paraproteinemic demyelinating neuropathies was tested in a randomized, placebo-controlled crossover trial that showed modest benefit in 2 of 11 patients.55 A second trial showed a statistically significant but very modest benefit in secondary end points.56

### Autoimmune Neuromuscular Junction Defects

**Myasthenia Gravis.** Myasthenia gravis is characterized by fluctuating weakness or fatigability of the extraocular, bulbar, respiratory, and limb muscles.21 Prolonged, diplopia, dysarthria, and dysphagia are common. Current treatment includes anticholinesterase drugs, thymectomy, steroids, immunosuppressants, and plasma exchange.31

To date, only 1 randomized controlled trial of IVIG in patients with myasthenia gravis has been published.57 In that study, 87 patients with myasthenia gravis exacerbation received 3 courses of plasma exchange or IVIG, 0.4 g/kg per day, for either 3 or 5 days. Efficacy, as measured by change in myasthenic muscular score, was similar in the plasma exchange and IVIG groups; anti–acetylcholine receptor antibody titers decreased by about two thirds in all groups. Interestingly, the 3-day IVIG regimen (1.2 g/kg) was slightly superior to the 5-day IVIG regimen (2 g/kg). Another controlled trial randomly assigned 173 patients to receive IVIG, 1 g/kg for 1 day, vs 2 g/kg for 2 days. At day 15, the myasthenia scores were increased equally in both groups.58 At present, and until more controlled trials are conducted, IVIG is recommended for crisis, in patients with severe weakness poorly controlled with other agents, or in lieu of plasma exchange.

**Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome.** Patients with Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome often present with proximal muscle weakness, autonomic dysfunction, and ocular-bulbar symptoms.23,24 The disorder is paraneoplastic in about 60% of patients, most of whom have small-cell lung carcinoma.25 The majority of patients with Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome respond to immunosuppressive agents (eg, steroids, azathioprine) as well as to IVIG. In a placebo-controlled crossover trial, IVIG, 1 g/kg per day for 2 days, produced significant improvements in muscle strength and reduction in serum calcium channel antibody titers.59 Improvement peaked at 2 to 4 weeks but declined by 8 weeks.

**Inflammatory Myopathies**

All 3 forms of inflammatory myopathy are characterized by proximal and often symmetric muscle weakness that develops subacutely or, occasionally, as in inclusion body myositis, insidiously.20,60 High-dose IVIG has been tested in controlled trials of patients with dermatomyositis or inclusion body myositis but not with polymyositis, although in uncontrolled series, IVIG has been shown to be effective in patients with polymyositis.61,62

**Dermatomyositis.** Administration of IVIG to patients with dermatomyositis produces striking clinical benefits in parallel with histopathologic improvements (Figure 2). In a double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover trial, patients with treatment-resistant dermatomyositis received IVIG, 2.0 g/kg, or placebo once a month for 3 months.63 At the end of the first 3-month treatment phase, IVIG-treated patients experienced significant improvement in muscle strength and neuromuscular symptoms compared with those receiving placebo. A dramatic improvement in rash, which often preceded or coincided with improved muscle strength, was also observed.

Histological examination of repeated muscle biopsies detected markedly improved muscle cytoarchitecture, with resolution of aberrant immunopathologic parameters, including downregulation of class I major histocompatibility complex, intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (Figure 2),64 and transforming growth factor β64 confirming the in vivo effect of IVIG in suppressing cytokines and adhesion molecules. Consistent with its proposed mode of action, it also was shown in vivo that IVIG inhibited complement C3 in the circulation and intercepted the formation and intramuscular deposition of MAC, the lytic component of the complement pathway.65 Thus, IVIG is an important mode of therapy in patients with dermatomyositis resistant to
conventional therapies; it interrupts immunopathologic mechanisms of the disease and restores normal histology.

**Inclusion Body Myositis.** Inclusion body myositis is the most common acquired inflammatory myopathy in patients older than 50 years.\textsuperscript{20,60} Patients present with distal and proximal muscle weakness, frequent falls, and dysphagia. Immunopathologically, inclusion body myositis is identical to polymyositis, but histologically, it is differentiated by the presence of vacuolated fibers and amyloid deposits.\textsuperscript{20,60}

Inclusion body myositis is notoriously resistant to treatment with immunosuppressive medications. Therefore, the efficacy of IVIG was tested in 19 patients in a placebo-controlled crossover trial similar to that of the dermatomyositis trial.\textsuperscript{66} Although muscle strength scores improved more in IVIG-randomized patients, the differences were not statistically significant,\textsuperscript{66} except for regional differences, most notable in the muscles used for swallowing. A second study showed similar results.\textsuperscript{67} A third study, carried out to investigate the potential synergistic effect of IVIG and prednisone, randomly assigned 36 patients to IVIG, 2 g/kg, or placebo once a month for 3 months.\textsuperscript{68} All patients received prednisone concurrently (tapered from 60 mg/d). After 3 months of treatment, there was no significant difference in muscle strength between the IVIG-plus-prednisone group and the placebo-plus-prednisone group. Despite these negative findings, some inclusion body myositis patients may derive modest, transient benefit from IVIG therapy, sufficient to justify a 2- to 3-month trial, especially in those with severe dysphagia, as recently noted.\textsuperscript{69}

**Autoimmune Central Nervous System Disorders**

Intravenous immunoglobulin has also been used in the treatment of other autoimmune neurologic disorders, such as stiff-person syndrome and MS. Stiff-person syndrome is characterized by fluctuating muscle rigidity, episodic muscle spasms induced by unexpected external stimuli, and high titers of antibodies against glutamic acid decarboxylase, the rate-limiting enzyme for synthesis of $\gamma$-aminobutyric acid.\textsuperscript{70} Drugs that enhance $\gamma$-aminobutyric acid neurotransmission, such as diazepam, provide only mild to modest relief of clinical symptoms\textsuperscript{70}; however, treatment with IVIG confers substantial benefit. This improvement was documented in a placebo-controlled crossover trial in 16 patients administered IVIG, 2 g/kg, or placebo once a month for 3 months.\textsuperscript{71} Efficacy was based on distribution-of-stiffness and heightened-sensitivity scales. Among patients initially treated with IVIG, stiffness scores decreased significantly and heightened-sensitivity scores declined markedly, but they rebounded during placebo administration; the opposite pattern occurred among those treated with placebo first.\textsuperscript{71} Patients were able to walk without assistance and perform work-related or household tasks; their frequency of falls decreased.

The efficacy of IVIG in MS is less clear. In controlled trials, IVIG treatment was beneficial to patients with relapsing-remitting MS\textsuperscript{72,73} but additional studies must be conducted to substantiate this benefit. A placebo-controlled trial in MS patients with chronic optic neuritis demonstrated no significant improvement in visual acuity among patients randomized to receive IVIG compared with placebo, although some improvement in visual function occurred in patients with clinically stable disease.\textsuperscript{74} In a separate placebo-controlled trial, IVIG did not...
IMMUNOGLOBULIN IN AUTOIMMUNE NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES

reverse established weakness in MS patients.73

Adverse reactions associated with use of IVIG include (1) minor, self-limited reactions, such as headache, chills, myalgia, low back pain, or chest discomfort, that occur early in the infusion but dissipate after the infusion rate is slowed; (2) moderate but rare and inconsequential incidences of aseptic meningitis, especially in patients with a history of mitral valve prolapse, or pruritus, or petechiae, that develop up to 5 days after infusion; and (3) thrombosis, such as elderly, diabetic, and recurrent acute disseminated encephalomyelitis.78-80

Risks and Complications

In summary, therapy with IVIG is effective for an array of autoimmune neurologic diseases, but its spectrum of efficacy, especially as first-line therapy, has not been fully established. Further controlled trials are needed to improve the evidence base for clinical practice and to evaluate the use of IVIG in conditions for which its efficacy is theorized but not proved. The dose needed for maintenance therapy, the frequency of administration, and the effect of IVIG when combined with other therapies remain to be established.

Author Contributions: Dr Dalakas had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Critical revision of the manuscript: Dalakas.

Administrative, technical, or material support: Dalakas.

Funding/Support: This work was supported by the Intramural Research Program of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke.

Role of the Sponsor: No outside sponsor was involved in the research studies Dr Dalakas has conducted on IVIG at the National Institutes of Health or in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of the data for this article. The entire content within the review, including tables and figures, is that of Dr Dalakas and has been previously published in peer-reviewed journals.

REFERENCES


INMUNOGLOBULIN IN AUTOIMMUNE NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES

ferentiation induced by interferon-α present in se-

27. Katchazkine MD, Kaveri SV. Immunomodula-


29. Malik U, Olekosewicz L, Latov N, Cardo LJ. Intraven-

30. Samuelson A, Towers TL, Ravetch JV. Anti-

31. Buchwald B, Ahanagi RW, Weishaupt A, Toyka KV. Intravenous immunoglobulins neutralize blocking an-

32. Dalakas MC. Blockade of blocking antibodies in Guillain–Barré syndromes: “unblocking” the mystery of the action of intravenous immunoglobulin. *Ann Neu-


34. Dalakas MC. Intravenous immunoglobulin in the treatment of neuromuscular diseases: pre-

35. Basta M, Ilai, Dalakas MC. Increased in vitro uptake of the complement C3b in the serum of patients with Guillain–Barré syndrome, myasthenia gravis and der-

36. Van der Meche FG, Schmitz PI. A randomized trial comparing intravenous immune globulin and plas-

37. Plasma Exchange/Sandoglobulin Gunnill–Barré Syndrome Trial Group. Randomised trial of plasma ex-
change, intravenous immunoglobulin, and com-

38. van Koning sel R, Schmitz PI, van der Meche GF, et al. Effect of methylprednisolone when added to standard treatment with intravenous immunoglobu-

39. Raphael JC, Chevret S, Harbouin M, Jay-
Puig Guercet MC. Intravenous immune globulins in pa-
tients with Guillain–Barré syndrome and compli-
cations to plasma exchange 3 versus 6 days. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry.* 2001;71:235-238.

40. Farcas P, Avun A, Frisher S, et al. Efficacy of re-
peated intravenous immunoglobulin in severe unre-

omized controlled trial of intravenous immunoglobulin ver-
sus oral prednisolone in chronic inflammatory demy-

42. Dyck PJ, Litch W, Krat KM, et al. A plasma ex-
change versus immune globulin infusion trial in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneu-

43. Zochodne D, Feasby TE. In-
travenous immunoglobulin treatment in chronic in-
flammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: a double-

44. Mandrell JR, Barohn RJ, Freimer ML, et al. Ran-
domized controlled trial of IV Ig in untreated chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneu-

45. Saperstein DS, Katz JS, Amato AA, Barohn RJ. Clini-
cal spectrum of chronic acquired demyelinating poly-


47. Sharma KR, Cross J, Farroney A, Ayyar DR, She-

48. Sheikin K, Brotman RK, Elliman MH, Griffin WJ. The distribution of ganglioside-like moieties in periphe-

49. Van den Berg LH, Kerkhoff H, Oey PL, et al. Treat-
ment of multifocal motor neuropathy with high dose intravenous immunoglobulins: a double-blind, pla-

munoglobulin treatment in patients with motor neu-
ron syndromes associated with anti-GM1 antibodies: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Neurol-


52. Van den Berg-Vos RM, Franssen H, Wolke JH, Van den Berg LH. Multifocal motor neuropathy: long-
term clinical and electrophysiological assessment of in-

53. Dalakas MC, Stein DP, Otero C, Sekul E, Cuperj EJ, McCrocy S. Effect of high-dose intravenous immuno-
globulin on amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multi-

54. Noble-Ozlu E, Moretti E, Zec R, et al. Frequency and clinical correlates of anti-neural IgM antibodies in neuropathy associated with IgM mono-

55. Dalakas MC, Quares ML, Ferrer RG, et al. A con-
trolled study of intravenous immunoglobulin in de-


57. Gajdos P, Dalakas MC. Intravenous immunoglobulin for my-
asthenia gravis. In: Dalakas MC, Spath PJ, eds. *Im-
munoglobulins in the Third Millennium. Lancaster, En-


61. Lang IR, Beraud H, Murphy G, Silverman ED, Rolf-
man CM. Treatment of dermatomyositis with intrave-

62. Dalakas MC, Illa, Dambrosia J, Sekul E, Cupler EJ, Dalakas MC. Aortic en-
 intestis associated with high-dose intravenous immu-

63. Dalakas MC. High-dose intravenous immuno-
globulin and serum viscosity: risk of precipitating throm-

64. Dalakas MC, Clark WM. Strokes, thromboem-
bolects, IVIg, a double-blind, rare incidents blemish an excel-

©2004 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

(Reprinted) *JAMA,* May 19, 2004—Vol 291, No. 19

Downloaded From: by a Non-Human Traffic (NHT) User on 11/07/2018