Supplementary motor area syndrome

The supplementary motor area (SMA) syndrome is a characteristic neurosurgical syndrome that can occur after surgery in the superior frontal gyrus.

It is characterized by transient weakness and akinesia contralateral to the side of the affected hemisphere. The underlying pathology of the syndrome is not fully understood but is thought to be related to lesions in the SMA, residing principally in the mesial superior frontal gyrus (Brodmann area 6c).

Epidemiology

The incidence of transient deficits in the literature after resections of the SMA was up to 89%. Although most authors have described a complete recovery after up to 3 months for motor deficits and up to 8 months for speech disturbance, in all studies concerning motor deficits a low rate of mild but permanent morbidity in terms of disturbed coordination is reported ^{1) 2) 3)}.

Clinical features

Clinical symptoms may vary from none to a global akinesia, predominantly on the contralateral side, with preserved muscle strength and mutism. A remarkable feature is that these symptoms completely resolve within weeks to months, leaving only a disturbance in alternating bimanual movements.

In a review Potgieser et al. gave an overview of the old and new insights from the SMA syndrome and extrapolate these findings to seemingly unrelated diseases and symptoms such as Parkinson's disease (PD) and tics. Furthermore, they integrated findings from lesion, stimulation and functional imaging studies to provide insight in the motor function of the SMA ⁴⁾.

Differential diagnosis

FCMS has many parallels with the much more commonly encountered supplementary motor area syndrome (SMAS). SMAS is characterised by a loss of volitional movement contralateral to the site of injury (usually surgical) in the posterior medial frontal lobe immediately anterior to the primary motor cortex. It is easily recognised clinically by the profound contralateral plegia with maintenance of reflex movements ⁵⁾.

Case series

Supplementary motor area syndrome case series.

Case reports

Samuel et al. reported, the first case of isolated lower extremity SMA syndrome in the literature. This case highlights the importance of considering this rare clinical entity in the context of new or worsening postoperative neurologic deficits. Moreover, early studies did not support somatotopic organization of the SMA as in the primary motor cortex; emerging evidence suggests that delicate somatotopic representation may underlie distinct presentations like that reported in the present case ⁶⁾

References

1)

Krainik A, Lehericy S, Duffau H, Capelle L, Chainay H, Cornu P, et al: Postoperative speech disorder after medial frontal surgery: role of the supplementary motor area. Neurology 60:587–594, 2003

Peraud A, Meschede M, Eisner W, Ilmberger J, Reulen HJ: Surgical resection of grade II astrocytomas in the superior frontal gyrus. Neurosurgery 50:966–967, 2002

Zaatreh MM, Spencer DD, Thompson JL, Blumenfeld H, Novotny EJ, Mattson RH, et al: Frontal lobe tumoral epilepsy: clinical, neurophysiologic features and predictors of surgical outcome. Epilepsia 43:727–733, 2002

4) 5)

Potgieser AR, de Jong BM, Wagemakers M, Hoving EW, Groen RJ. Insights from the supplementary motor area syndrome in balancing movement initiation and inhibition. Front Hum Neurosci. 2014 Nov 28;8:960. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2014.00960. eCollection 2014. Erratum in: Front Hum Neurosci. 2015;9:19. PubMed PMID: 25506324; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4246659.

Samuel N, Hanak B, Ku J, Moghaddamjou A, Mathieu F, Moharir M, Taylor MD. Postoperative isolated lower extremity supplementary motor area syndrome: case report and review of the literature. Childs Nerv Syst. 2020 Jan;36(1):189-195. doi: 10.1007/s00381-019-04362-2. Epub 2019 Nov 9. Erratum in: Childs Nerv Syst. 2020 Jan 18;:. PubMed PMID: 31705188.

From:

https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/ - Neurosurgery Wiki

Permanent link:

https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=supplementary_motor_area_syndrome

Last update: 2024/06/07 02:53

