



Vasculitic peripheral neuropathy

Mona Amini (MD)^{1*}, Reza Boostani (MD)¹, Maryam Sahebari (MD)²

¹Department of Neurology, School of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

²Department of Rheumatology, School of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Article type Review article Article history Received: 5 Jan 2014 Revised: 21 Jan 2014 Accepted: 28 Jan 2014 Keywords Mononeuropathy Neuropathy Vasculitis	Primary systemic vasculitis in pre-capillary arteries is associated with peripheral neuropathy. In some types of systematic vasculitis about 60 % of patients have peripheral nervous system (PNS) involvement. In vasculitic peripheral neuropathies (VPN) a necrotizing and inflammatory process leads to narrowing of vasa nervorum lumen and eventually the appearance of ischemic lesions in peripheral nerves. Some features might be suggestive of VPN, like: axonal nerve degeneration, wallerian-like degeneration, and diameter irregularity of nerve. Peripheral nervous system (PNS) destruction during systemic vasculitides should be considered, due to its frequency and early occurrence in vasculitis progression. The first line treatment of non systematic VPNs is corticosteroid agents, but these drugs might worsen the VPNs or systemic vasculitis.

Please cite this paper as:

Amini M, Boostani R, Sahebari M. Vasculitic peripheral neuropathy. Rev Clin Med. 2014;1(1):25-28.

Introduction

Vasculitis is an autoimmune based disorder in which vessel walls have been destroyed by inflammatory events. These destructions lead to organic ischemic damage of different tissues and induce a wide spectrum of signs and symptoms (1). Systemic vasculitis is classified as primary (unknown etiology) and secondary (related to other pathological conditions such as connective tissue disease). Primary capillary arteries is associated with systemic vasculitis

categorization depends on the diameter of involved vessel. Primary systemic vasculitis in pre-peripheral neuropathy; these are included PAN (Polyarteritis Nodosa), Wegener Granulomatosis, etc (2). Some of secondary systemic vasculitis which lead to peripheral neuropathy are Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE), Sjögren Syndrome and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, etc (3). In Figure1 the classification of peripheral vasculitic neuropathy has been shown.

***Corresponding author:** Mona Amini.
Department of Neurology, School of Medicine,
Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad,
Iran
E-mail: mona_amin61@yahoo.com
Tel:09153139230

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.