Abnormal pupillary responses in myasthenia gravis
A pupillographic study

ATSUMI YAMAZAKI* AND SATOSHI ISHIKAWA
From the Department of Ophthalmology, School of Medicine, Kitasato University, Kanagawa, Japan

Disorders of eye movements are frequent in patients with myasthenia gravis (MG), but abnormalities of pupillary responses are less well known. Previous investigators have examined pupillary responses in relatively few patients and quantitative results have not been reported (Manson and Stern, 1965; Osseman, 1958; Baptista and Souza, 1961; Herishanu and Levy, 1971).

Electronic pupillography enables one to detect subtle degrees of pupillary abnormalities as well as to quantify pupillary responses. Pupillographic investigations have recently been improved both by using a well-controlled stimulus (open-loop stimulus) and by examining the derivative curves (velocity and acceleration) of pupillary responses (Meyer, Ogle, Hollenhorst, and Moyer, 1969; Morgan, Hollenhorst, and Ogle, 1968). By focusing the stimulus light, the diameter of the light ray can be made smaller than the smallest size of the pupil (Maxwellian view). Hence, pupillary responses (changes in the size of the iris aperture) will not affect the stimulus. This is called an open-loop stimulus and enables one to control the stimulus precisely.

We have investigated pupillary responses in patients with myasthenia gravis and in normal controls both before and after edrophonium chloride injections. By using an open-loop stimulus and measuring the derivative curves of pupillary reaction with infrared video pupillography (Ishikawa, Naito, and Inaba, 1970), involvement of pupillary responses in most of our patients was demonstrated.

Methods and materials

PATIENTS AND CONTROL SUBJECTS

Seven patients ranging from 12 to 45 years of age with myasthenia gravis were examined. Six had ocular myasthenia gravis, and one had generalized myasthenia gravis. In each patient, the diagnosis was established by a typical history and physical findings of muscular weakness and fatigue. The diagnosis was confirmed electromyographically by a decline in the amplitude of the action potential and by showing improvement in muscle strength after injection of 10 mg intravenous edrophonium chloride either from skeletal muscle or from extracocular muscle.

In Table I the clinical data are summarized. Only two patients (nos. 5 and 6) had been treated with oral anticholinesterase in the past, but none was taking anticholinesterase medication at the time of the examination. The same two patients had been treated with oral prednisolone on alternate days. One patient (no. 5) had had a poor response to prednisolone and therefore it had been withdrawn about one week before measurement of his pupillary response. The other patient responded well to prednisolone and was taking medication at the time of examination (prednisolone 100 mg/day). Five healthy adults were selected for controls with a mean age of 25 years; three of them were given edrophonium injections.

RECORDING OF THE PUPILARY LIGHT RESPONSE

The pupillary light response curve was recorded using electronic infrared video pupillography (Ishikawa and others, 1970). This system consisted of an infrared-sensitive silicon-vidicon camera (HTV-N-248), a video analysing system with specially designed integrated circuits for calculating the pupillary area, and a monitor scope. Responses were linearly related to pupillary area within ±1 per cent in the range of 0.01 mm² and 150 mm². System sampling rate was 60 Hz.

Both sinusoidal (0.25 to 3.0 Hz) and pulse (one second) stimuli were used. The stimuli were presented under open-loop condition. The light source was a helium neon gas laser with 6328 Å wave length and 0.8 mm beam diameter, which was less than the smallest diameter of the pupil. The one-second pulse stimulus of 0.05 mW (about five log units above visual threshold) was delivered through a shutter of five-second intervals. The sinusoidal stimulus of zero to 0.0075 mW with varied frequencies of 0.25 to 3.0 Hz was produced by using a neutral density filter, a stationary polaroid filter, and a rotating polaroid filter in the beam path.

Each subject was seated in front of the pupillograph video camera and the head was steadied with a chin and forehead rest. After 15 minutes' dark adaptation, the subject was asked to fixate a small red light (2 mm in diameter) through a half mirror inserted between the
Table I  Clinical manifestations of myasthenia gravis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients no.</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Type of MG</th>
<th>Ptosis</th>
<th>Extraocular muscle involvement</th>
<th>Past treatment</th>
<th>Symbols expressed in figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ocular</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ocular</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ocular</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>△</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>☆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ocular</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Steroid*</td>
<td>■</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ocular</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Steroid†</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ocular</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The results of treatment were poor; corticosteroids were discontinued one week before examination.
†The results of the treatment were excellent; corticosteroids were being taken at time of examination.

The results was measured through the monitor obtained stimulus. The slope of the derivative curve reflects the acceleration or deceleration of the change during that phase of the reaction. We measured the following ten parameters by the method described previously (Morgan and others, 1968):

1. P: pupillary area at the moment of the light stimulus (mm²)
2. ΔP: change in pupillary area caused by the light stimulus (mm²)
3. ΔP/P × 100: rate of constriction (percentage)
4. Tc: latency time (ms)
5. MRC: maximal rate of pupillary constriction (mm²/s)
6. MRD: maximal rate of pupillary dilatation (mm²/s)
7. Ac: acceleration of pupillary constriction (mm²/s²)
8. Dc: deceleration of pupillary constriction (mm²/s²)
9. Ad: acceleration of pupillary dilatation (mm²/s²)
10. Dd: deceleration of pupillary dilatation (mm²/s²)

In order to obtain a preliminary baseline of the pupillary response, at least a five-second interval was given between pulse stimulus and three recordings were obtained. After this procedure, 5 mg edrophonium (half dose of ordinary use) was injected into the cubital vein within 10 seconds. The pupillary responses in each subject were recorded each minute for five minutes. After injection of the drug the response to a series of at least three pulse stimuli was recorded at five-second intervals. Then the above parameters were measured and averaged. The results are presented in graphs in which the averages of the measurements for seven myasthenics and three controls are plotted against the time elapsed since injection of the drug.

Results
PUPILLARY RESPONSES TO SINUSOIDAL INPUTS
StIMULI
As the frequency increased from 0.25 to 2.75 Hz, the pupil response decreased in amplitude and its phase increasingly lagged behind the stimulus input. Typical examples of the frequency response of the pupillary reaction in a patient with MG (no. 1) are shown in Fig. 2a. Bode plots of averaged amplitudes and averaged phases obtained from five controls (dotted line) and five patients (solid line), excluding cases 5 and 6, are shown in Fig. 2b. Vertical bars denote standard deviations. For both results, Bode plots were similar to those previously reported (Stark, 1959, 1968) in a group of normal subjects. In addition, no amplitude exhaustion was detected in myasthenia patients.

PUPILLARY RESPONSES TO PULSE STIMULI
Typical superimposed recordings of the pupillary reaction and its derivative curve in response to a
one-second pulse stimulus in a myasthenic patient both before (solid line) and one minute after 5 mg edrophonium injection (dotted line) are shown in Fig. 3. The waveforms of both the pupillary reaction and its derivative curve are clearly modified by the edrophonium injection. To quantify the response to edrophonium injection in myasthenics and normal subjects, detailed comparisons of the time course of the effects of edrophonium on pupillary responses to a pulse stimuli were made. A comparison of MG (no. 1) with a normal control (one minute after edrophonium) is shown in Table II. Difference in the parameters of $\Delta P/P$, $MRC$, $Ac$, $Ad$, and $Tc$ are apparent. All data obtained from the seven cases and three controls before and after edrophonium are given in Figs 4 and 5. Pupillary area ($P$) showed a very slight increase between one and two minutes after edrophonium injection in myasthenics. Latency ($Tc$), $\Delta P/P$, and $MRC$, all of which were moderately abnormal before edro-

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**Table II** Comparison of pupillary light responses before and one minute after the administration of 5 mg intravenous edrophonium in MG (no. 1) and in normal control. Difference in the parameters of $\Delta P/P$, $MRC$, $Ac$, $Ad$, and $Tc$ are apparent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Before edrophonium</th>
<th>One minute after edrophonium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P$ mm$^2$</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta P$ mm$^2$</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta P/P \times 100$ Percentage</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Tc$ msec</td>
<td>300.0</td>
<td>278.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$MRC$ mm$^2$/s</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRD mm$^2$</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Ac$ mm$^2$/s</td>
<td>188.7</td>
<td>300.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Dc$ mm$^2$/s</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Ad$ mm$^2$/s</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Dd$ mm$^2$/s</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ophonium injection, approached nearly normal values by one to two minutes after edrophonium injection (Fig. 4a, b, c, d). The most striking effect of edrophonium was upon the rate of acceleration of pupillary constriction (Ac) as shown in Fig. 5a. Even one of the treated individuals showed a positive response. Changes in the rate of deceleration of pupillary constriction (Dc) were less than changes in Ac (Fig. 5b). In contrast, changes in the parameters (MRD, Ad, and Dd) of pupillary dilatation were minimal and only Ad showed a very slight increase with edrophonium administration.

In summary, in myasthenic patients edrophonium injections caused marked improvement in the parameters of pupillary constriction (especially Ac) but only minimal changes in the parameters of pupillary dilatation. No response to edrophonium injection was noted in normal subjects.

Discussion

Using electronic pupillography, abnormal pupillary reactions to an open-loop stimulus were observed in a group of patients with myasthenia gravis. Five patients without earlier treatment and one patient with previous corticosteroid therapy showed reduction in the amplitude of pupillary constriction as well as reduced velocity and acceleration in the pupillary light response. The parameters of \( \Delta P/P \), MRC, Tc, Ac, and Ad were abnormal before edrophonium injection and approached nearly normal values after the administration of edrophonium. In contrast, the same dose of edrophonium had no effect upon responses of normal controls. The more severely affected parameters were \( \Delta P/P \), MRC, Tc, and Ac which reflected iris sphincter function. In contrast, the parameters of pupillary dilatation, with the exception of Ad, which may reflect iris sphincter relaxation, were unaffected by edrophonium injection. Therefore, it appears that myasthenia gravis primarily affects the sphincter rather than the dilator muscle. This may be related to the differences in innervation to the two muscles; the sphincter is predominantly innervated by cholinergic nerves while the dilator is predominantly innervated by adrenergic nerves (Lowenstein and Loewenfeld, 1969).

Defective accommodation has also been reported in patients with myasthenia gravis, because the ciliary muscle, too, is innervated by cholinergic nerve fibres (Manson and Stern, 1965).

Clinically evident pupillary abnormalities including anisocoria, and sluggish or fatiguable pupillary responses to light have occasionally been reported.
in previous reports (Baptista and Souza, 1961; Herishanu and Lavy, 1971). However, in our patients, only one (no. 5) showed an abnormality—that is, sluggish pupillary light responses that could be observed without pupillography. Similarly, in none of our patients were the pupillary responses fatigued by repetitive stimulation. Whether this is related to a difference between neuromuscular transmission in somatic muscle and the iris or simply to another degree of myasthenic involvement in our patients is not known.

Recent experiments suggest that the number of available acetylcholine receptors at neuromuscular junctions is reduced in patients with myasthenia gravis (Fambrough, Drachman, and Satyamurti, 1973; Satyamurti, Drachman, and Slone, 1975). It is of interest that topical administration of tropicamide, which acts by binding the cholinergic smooth muscle receptor sites blocking the action of acetylcholine, reduces AP, MRC, Ac, and Ad without clear mydriasis in normal subjects (Morgan and others, 1968). Since the pupillographic responses in our patients were nearly identical to those in normal subjects treated with tropicamide, it seems likely that the number of available acetylcholine receptors at the pupillary sphincter muscle in patients with myasthenia gravis is reduced. The positive response to edrophonium supports this idea.

One of two patients treated with oral prednisolone showed increased acceleration of the pupillary response. Further work is needed to explain this phenomenon, although it has been reported that there is a supernormal electroretinogram with increased 'a' as well as 'b' waves in human eyes after the oral administration of prednisolone (Zimmerman, Dawson, and Fitzgerald, 1973).

Finally, our results indicate that recording of pupillary responses in patients with myasthenia gravis provides another means to diagnose myasthenia gravis objectively as well to quantify effects of treatment.

**Summary**

Using an open-loop stimulus (Maxwellian view), the direct pupillary response to light and its derivative curves (velocity and acceleration of pupillary reactions) were recorded by infrared video pupillography in seven patients with myasthenia gravis and in three normal subjects. Responses before and after intravenous injection of 5 mg edrophonium hydrochloride were determined. Five of the patients had never taken anticholinesterase drugs except for diagnostic injections of edrophonium

**FIG. 5** (a) Rate of acceleration. Most striking effect of edrophonium, except one case (no. 5), is seen upon rate of acceleration of pupillary constriction. (b) Rate of deceleration. Changes in rate of deceleration of pupillary constriction are less than changes in Ac in Fig. 5a. No response to edrophonium injection is noted in normal subjects.
while the other two patients had been treated with oral preparations of corticosteroids.

Analyses of the pupillary responses showed reduced amplitude, maximal velocity, and maximal acceleration of pupillary constriction in the myasthenic patients. On the other hand, changes in parameters of pupillary dilatation were minimal. Abnormal values returned towards normal within five minutes after edrophonium injection in all patients except in one individual who was being treated with corticosteroids at the time of examination. These results suggest that involvement of the iris sphincter may be common in patients with myasthenia gravis and this can be demonstrated by analysing the pupillary reaction and its derivative curves in response to an open-loop stimulus.

This work was supported in part by a Grant from the Japanese Department of Health, No. MG 1974-76. The authors wish to express their thanks to Dr David Zee, Department of Neurology, Johns Hopkins University, for his help.

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Abnormal pupillary responses in myasthenia gravis. A pupillographic study.
A. Yamazaki and S. Ishikawa

doi: 10.1136/bjo.60.8.575

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