CHAPTER 6

COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION OF GAIT, SPASTICITY AND MUSCLE MORPHOLOGY: A CASE REPORT OF A CHILD WITH SPASTIC PARESIS TREATED WITH BOTULINUM NEUROTOXIN-A, SERIAL CASTING AND PHYSIOTHERAPY

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ABSTRACTS

Comprehensive instrumented muscle and joint assessments should be considered when prescribing Botulinum NeuroToxin-A (BoNT-A) treatment in spastic paresis. In a child with spastic paresis, comprehensive evaluation following treatment with BoNT-A, serial casting and physiotherapy showed that short-term improvements in gait occurred without changes in muscle morphology. Rather, foot flexibility increased.
INTRODUCTION

In children with spastic paresis (SP), gait deviations including limited dorsiflexion during the stance phase, are generally attributed to calf muscle spasticity and non-neural changes in soft tissue properties (Gage, 2009). Therefore, to improve gait in children with SP, the medial gastrocnemius is frequently treated with intra-muscular Botulinum NeuroToxin-A (BoNT-A) injections. BoNT-A results in a temporary blockage of the neurotransmission of acetylcholine to the nerves motor endplates (Ahnert-Hilger & Bigalke, 1995). To target the changes in soft tissue properties that contribute to reduced ankle dorsiflexion, BoNT-A is often combined with serial casting of the lower leg such that the plantar-flexor muscles are gradually stretched. In such a combined treatment approach, it is presumed that after decreasing muscular activation with BoNT-A, serial casting of muscles at an extended length stimulates the addition of sarcomeres in series, increases their lengths and reduces their stiffness (Boyd et al., 2000). Currently, human models that substantiate these working mechanisms do not exist (Tustin & Patel, 2017; Gough et al., 2005).

Increases in ankle joint range of motion (ROM) in SP after BoNT-A and serial casting have been reported (Bar-On et al., 2013b; Desloovere et al., 2012; Wiart et al., 2008). In routine clinical assessment, this ankle joint ROM is determined by examining the angle between the foot sole and the shank. However, using the orientation of the foot can be erroneous since the ankle joint and foot comprise multiple articulating bones. This is especially important since clinicians often use this examination of “foot” ROM to infer about triceps surae muscle extensibility (Gracies et al., 2010). In addition, routine clinical assessments cannot adequately quantify the contribution of spasticity and changes in soft tissue properties to reduced ankle ROM (Fleuren et al., 2010). Therefore, more comprehensive, instrumented evaluations (Sloot et al., 2015; Weide et al., 2017; Bar-On et al., 2013A) that provide better insight into the working mechanisms of treatment with BoNT-A, are required in clinical practice. These can improve treatment rationale and may prevent the use of ineffective or even harmful treatments.

Here we present a case study of a 6-year-old girl with SP who was treated with BoNT-A injections in her calf muscles, serial lower-leg casting and physiotherapy. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effects of this treatment on gait and relate changes in the gait to changes occurring at the joint and muscle level. To do this, we carried out a comprehensive instrumented assessment of the ankle joint and plantarflexor muscle morphology and spasticity before, at 9 and 26 weeks post-treatment.
CASE HISTORY

A 6-year-old girl (120 cm tall, 21 kg) diagnosed with bilateral SP due to unknown etiology and greater involvement of her right side participated in this study. The pregnancy and birth history of the patient were unremarkable. Her brain MRI showed no abnormalities, thereby excluding the diagnosis of cerebral palsy. Genetic testing was done because hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP) was suspected. The patient had no family history of SP. No mutations were found in genes associated with HSP (SPG4, SPG7, REEP1 and ATL1). Whole exome sequencing did not offer a diagnosis. Metabolic testing revealed no abnormalities, excluding a metabolic cause of the SP. Therefore, it was concluded that there was SP of unknown origin. Most likely, the genetic cause is not yet known. Renewed genetic testing is planned in five years' time in case new genes have been found to be associated with SP.

She was diagnosed with developmental dysplasia of the right hip for which she wore a hip abduction brace from 9 to 11 months of age. She was able to walk without aids from the age of 17 months. At the age of three, she was prescribed bilateral ankle-foot orthoses (AFOs) that she wore during the day. She also received physiotherapy 1-2 times per week aimed to improve her walking-related activity goals.

With age, she developed specific gait deviations including increased knee flexion, and reduced ankle dorsiflexion at initial contact, mid-stance and swing. Physical examination and 2D video gait analysis were employed to identify the underlying impairments (Becher et al., 2011). Clinical examination revealed spasticity in the calf muscles and reduced ankle ROM. To reduce spasticity, increase ankle ROM and improve gait, three sessions of multilevel BoNT-A interventions, combined with serial casting were prescribed when she was 3, 4 and 5 years old. The aim of the serial casting was to increase m. triceps surae length while BoNT-A injections would reduce spasticity and thereby facilitate muscle lengthening.

The current study was initiated when it was decided to use serial casting and BoNT-A injections for the fourth time. At this time, her parents reported that she had pain when wearing the AFOs and was therefore unable to walk long distances. Physical examination (Becher et al., 2011) revealed a passive ankle dorsiflexion ROM of -25° with the knee extended in the right leg, and -20° in the left leg. Spasticity was clinically diagnosed by the perception of a catch during fast passive stretch (Becher et al., 2011) bilaterally in the gastrocnemius, soleus, hamstrings and adductor muscles. Her gait pattern was characterised by forefoot contact on landing with excessive knee and hip flexion in mid-stance (Type 4 pattern (Becher et al., 2011)). The goal of the intervention was to improve the duration of wearing the AFOs by improving ankle ROM. BoNT-A injections were administered under general anesthesia (Table 1). Three weeks after injection, serial casting was applied on both legs from below the knee. The patient was instructed to stand and walk regularly
with the casts. Weekly, the casts were changed to allow incremental correction of the foot form and of ankle angle. Physiotherapy was intensified (30-45 min 3x per wk) and continued up to 12 weeks after the injections while the use of the AFOs was continued after the casts were removed. Post-treatment physiotherapy goals included correction of foot and knee positioning during gait, and improving walking distance.

**Table 1:** Muscles that received BoNT-A injections of Botox®.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscle</th>
<th>Right leg (units)</th>
<th>Left leg (units)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. psoas</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adductors</td>
<td>2x20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. gracilis</td>
<td>2x20</td>
<td>2x20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. semimembranosus</td>
<td>2x20</td>
<td>2x20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. semitendinosus</td>
<td>2x20</td>
<td>2x20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. gastrocnemius medialis</td>
<td>2x20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. soleus</td>
<td>2x15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total units: 360

In addition to the routine clinical examination and 2D video gait, the following assessments were carried out 1 week before the BoNT-A injections (-1 wk), and 9 weeks (9 wk) as well as 26 weeks (26 wk) post-treatment: (a) instrumented spasticity assessment of the calf muscles (Sloot et al., 2015), (b) foot ROM and foot flexibility measurements (Huijing et al., 2013), and (c) muscle morphometry through 3D ultrasound imaging (Weide et al., 2017) (Fig. 1). The clinical examination and 2D video gait analysis were carried out by the physician (AB) and hospitals’ lab technician (LO) while the additional instrumented measurements were carried out by researchers (GW, LS) trained in human movement sciences and by a post-doctoral researcher trained in physiotherapy and biomedical sciences (LB). Ethical approval for the study design was granted from the Amsterdam UMC medical ethical committee. Both the patients’ parents provided informed consent.
Figure 1. Timeline of the assessments and treatments (BoNT-A and casting) alternated with periods of conventional physiotherapy and bilateral ankle foot orthoses (AFO). Assessments were carried out -1 week pre-; 9 weeks and 26 weeks post-treatment. Assessments: A) 2D gait analysis, assessing walking velocity, stride time, stride length and foot sole ($\phi_{FoSo}$) and knee angles ($\phi_K$) at initial contact and at mid stance; B) Instrumented spasticity assessment of the m. gastrocnemius medialis and the m. tibialis anterior performed at slow (v) and fast (V) angular velocities; and C) Foot sole range of motion, foot flexibility and 3D ultrasound of m. gastrocnemius medialis morphology (including estimated talo-crural joint angle ($\phi_{TaCr}$), muscle tendon complex, muscle belly and tendon lengths) at foot sole angles ($\phi_{FoSo}$) corresponding to standardised externally applied dorsiflexion footplate moments (i.e. 0 Nm and 4 Nm).

INVESTIGATIONS

Gait analysis (GA)

The patient underwent routine barefoot clinical GA that involved walking over a 10-m walkway at self-selected walking speed. Video recordings were taken in the sagittal plane. MoXie Viewer® software was used to measure sagittal knee and ankle angles at initial contact and mid-stance over six representative strides, (see Fig. 1A) (Grunt et al., 2010). The joint angles were determined as follows: knee angle ($\phi_K$) was defined as the angle between two lines representing the shank and thigh, and $\phi_{FoSo}$ was defined as the angle between two lines representing the shank and foot. Spatio-temporal parameters, including walking velocity, normalised walking velocity (Hof, 1996), stride time and relative stance phase time, were calculated based on leg length and the timing of foot strike and foot-of.

Instrumented spasticity assessment

Instrumented spasticity assessment was carried out using a motor-driven footplate (MOOG, Nieuw Vennep, The Netherlands) (Sloot et al., 2015, 2016). The patient was seated in an adjustable chair with the right foot fixed onto a custom designed
adjustable footplate (Bénard et al., 2010; Huijing et al., 2013) (Fig. 1C). This footplate allowed adjustments targeted to fix the talo-calcaneal joint during foot plate rotations (for details see Huijing et al., 2013 (Huijing et al., 2013)). The motor-driven footplate applied two slow (15°/s) and two fast (150°/s) speed controlled dorsiflexion movements over the patient’s maximum ankle ROM (determined manually). Muscle excitation during rotations was measured using surface electromyography (EMG) from the m. tibialis anterior (TA) and GM. Preparation of the skin and placements of the EMG electrodes were performed according to SENIAM guidelines and confirmed with ultrasound imaging (Hermens et al., 1999). Data from the TA was used to exclude for the possibility of voluntary activation aiding dorsiflexion. The minimum baseline (averaged from -0.5 to 0s before movement) RMS-EMG was subtracted from the maximum (calculated as the 95th percentile to correct for outliers). This corrected maximum RMS-EMG was averaged for slow and fast stretches separately. To quantify spasticity (velocity-dependent stretch reflexes) in GM, the average RMS-EMG value during slow stretches was subtracted from the average value during fast stretches.

Joint angles and foot flexibility

The patient was positioned prone on an examination table with both feet overhanging the edge of the table. An identical footplate as used in the instrumented spasticity assessment was fitted to the patient’s foot. Subsequently, an inclino-dynamometer was connected to the footplate. Next, foot sole angles (\( \phi_{\text{FoSo}} \)) were determined corresponding to 0 Nm and 4 Nm externally applied dorsiflexion moments. At each \( \phi_{\text{FoSo}} \), talo-crural joint angle (\( \phi_{\text{TaCr}} \)) defined as the angle between the insertion of the Achilles tendon onto the calcaneus, the central point between the malleoli and the central point between the femoral epicondyles, was determined by retrieving the coordinates of bony landmarks using a 3D stylus (Fig. 1C). Positive angles correspond to dorsal flexion angles. The difference between \( \phi_{\text{TaCr}} \) and \( \phi_{\text{FoSo}} \) (\( \phi_{\text{TaCr}} - \phi_{\text{FoSo}} \)) represents the difference in orientation of the hindfoot with respect to the foot sole (Fig. 1C). Decreases in \( \phi_{\text{TaCr}} - \phi_{\text{FoSo}} \) with increases in externally applied dorsal flexion moment between 0 and 4 Nm, are considered as estimates of foot flexibility (Tardieu et al., 1977).

Muscle morphology

At \( \phi_{\text{FoSo}} \) corresponding to 0 and 4 Nm, B-mode 3d-ultrasound (3DUS) images were collected (Weide et al., 2017). From those, morphological characteristics including, muscle-tendon complex length (\( l_{\text{m+t}} \)), muscle belly length (\( l_{\text{m}} \)), and tendon length (\( l_{\text{t}} \)) were measured (Weide et al., 2017). Length changes between 0 and 4 Nm were calculated and normalised to lower leg length (\( l_{\text{ll}} \)). Length changes of \( l_{\text{m}} \) and \( l_{\text{t}} \) were also expressed as percentages of \( l_{\text{m+t}} \) length changes. Finally, at \( \phi_{\text{FoSo}} \).
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corresponding to 0 Nm, muscle volume \(V_{\text{GM}}\), fascicle length \(\ell_{\text{fasc}}\) and physiological cross-sectional area \(A_{\text{fasc}}\) were determined (Weide et al., 2017). \(V_{\text{GM}}\) and \(A_{\text{fasc}}\) were normalised for body mass (BM).

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

The results of the patient’s routine 2D video gait analysis are reported below, followed by results from the additional instrumented assessments (Table 2).

Gait Analysis

At 9 wk follow-up, absolute and normalised walking velocity had slightly improved (i.e. absolute velocity increase of 0.2 m/s) by a decreased stride time (-10.6%) and an increased stride length (7.6%) compared to pre-treatment. In addition, kinematics showed that \(\varphi_{\text{FosO}}\) at both initial contact and mid-stance had increased towards dorsiflexion by 2.3° and 10.0°, respectively. Although there was 2.7° more knee flexion at initial contact, there was 2.8° less knee flexion during mid-stance.

Similar to changes measured after 9 wk follow-up, after 26 wk, both normalised and absolute walking velocity increased with respect to pre-intervention velocity (i.e. absolute velocity increase of 0.2 m/s), as stride time was lower (-14.6%) and stride length was longer (4.8%). However, gait kinematics showed that \(\varphi_{\text{FosO}}\) at initial contact and mid-stance had almost returned to -1 wk values, (i.e. 0.5° and 5° more dorsiflexion, respectively). At 26 wk, knee extension had deteriorated compared to -1 wk, as both initial contact and mid-stance as \(\varphi_K\) flexion increased by 10.7° and 15.3°, respectively. The results of the gait analyses therefore indicate that only short-term improvements were achieved.

Instrumented Spasticity Assessment

RMS-EMG of the GM during fast dorsiflexion movements was considerably higher compared to that during slow movements, indicating the presence of velocity-dependent involuntary muscular hyperactivity. After treatment, the velocity-dependent hyperactivity (i.e. difference in activation of GM between slow and fast dorsiflexion movements) decreased by -52% at 9 wk and by -20% at 26 wk (Table 2).

Joint angles and foot flexibility

After 9 wk, \(\varphi_{\text{FosO}}\) at 0 Nm had increased by 13.1° dorsiflexion. In addition, \(\varphi_{\text{FosO}}\) range between 0 and 4 Nm had increased by 3.8°. After 26 wk, \(\varphi_{\text{FosO}}\) at 0 Nm was still increased (by 7.3° dorsiflexion), but \(\varphi_{\text{FosO}}\) range between 0 and 4 Nm had returned to almost pre-intervention values (just a 0.5° increase).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>-1w</th>
<th>9w</th>
<th>26w</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walking velocity (m/s)</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normalised walking velocity</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean stride time (s)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stride length (m)</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial contact ($\varphi_{FoS0}$)</td>
<td>-10.2</td>
<td>-7.8</td>
<td>-9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-stance ($\varphi_{k}$)</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial contact ($\varphi_{FoS0}$)</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-stance ($\varphi_{k}$)</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max GM slow (uV)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>17.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max GM fast (uV)</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\varphi_{FoS0}$</td>
<td>0 Nm</td>
<td>-30.1</td>
<td>-17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta 0-4$ Nm</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\varphi_{TaCr}$</td>
<td>0 Nm</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta 0-4$ Nm</td>
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<td>11.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\varphi_{TaCr} - \varphi_{FoS0}$</td>
<td>0 Nm</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta 0-4$ Nm</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{gm}/BM$ (ml/kg)</td>
<td>0 Nm</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\ell_{fat}/\ell_{g}$ (%)</td>
<td>0 Nm</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{fat}/BM$ (mm$^2$/kg)</td>
<td>0 Nm</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>40.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\ell_{mb}/\ell_{g}$ (%)</td>
<td>0 Nm</td>
<td>100.8</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta 0-4$ Nm</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell_{m}/\ell_{g}$ (%)</td>
<td>0 Nm</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta 0-4$ Nm</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell_{t}/\ell_{g}$ (%)</td>
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<td>48.6</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\Delta \ell_{mb}$ (0-4 Nm)/$\Delta \ell_{mb}$ (0-4 Nm) (%)</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta \ell_{t}$ (0-4 Nm)/$\Delta \ell_{mb}$ (0-4 Nm) (%)</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- $\varphi_{FoS0}$ = Foot sole angle relative to lower leg; $\varphi_{k}$ = Thigh angle relative to lower leg; $\varphi_{TaCr}$ = Angle between line connecting the insertion of the GM at the calcaneus bone with the center of the bimalleolar axis and the line following the lower leg; $\varphi_{TaCr} - \varphi_{FoS0}$ = the angle of the line connecting the insertion of the GM at the calcaneus bone with the center of the bimalleolar axis relative to the foot sole; Positive angles indicate dorsiflexion angles, if delta angular values are reported positive, this indicates angular changes in dorsiflexion direction. $V_{gm}/BM = m$. gastrocnemius medialis volume normalised for body mass; $A_{fat}/BM$ (mm$^2$/kg) = physiological cross-sectional area normalised for body mass; $\ell_{mb}/\ell_{g}$ = muscle tendon complex length normalised for lower leg length; $\ell_{m}/\ell_{g}$ = muscle belly length normalised for lower leg length; $\ell_{m}/\ell_{t}$ = tendon length normalised for lower leg length; $\Delta \ell_{mb}$ (0-4 Nm)/$\Delta \ell_{mb}$ (0-4 Nm) = Muscle belly lengthening between 0-4 Nm relative to muscle tendon complex lengthening between 0-4 Nm; $\Delta \ell_{t}$ (0-4 Nm)/$\Delta \ell_{mb}$ (0-4 Nm) = Tendon lengthening between 0-4 Nm relative to muscle tendon complex lengthening between 0-4 Nm.
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After 9 wk, \( \varphi_{TaCr} \) at 0 Nm had increased towards dorsiflexion by 4.7°. However, after 26 wk, \( \varphi_{TaCr} \) had decreased towards plantarflexion by 7.4°. The \( \varphi_{TaCr} \) range between 0 and 4 Nm was decreased by 1.6° after 9 wk and was increased by 3.5° after 26 wk.

During follow-up, \( \varphi_{TaCr} \varphi_{FoSo} \) at rest (i.e. at 0 Nm) was decreased (by 8.5° at 9 wk, and by 14.6° at 26 wk), which suggests that bones in the foot at rest had changed their orientation with respect to the footplate. Decreases in \( \varphi_{TaCr} \varphi_{FoSo} \) at 0 Nm likely indicate that post-treatment, the hind foot was more parallel with the foot sole. Change in \( \varphi_{TaCr} \varphi_{FoSo} \) between 0 and 4 Nm had increased by 5.6° at 9 wk and decreased by -1.2° at 26 wk compared to \( \varphi_{TaCr} \varphi_{FoSo} \) between 0 and 4 Nm at -1 wk. After 9 wk, flexibility of the foot had contributed to almost half of the \( \varphi_{TaCr} \varphi_{FoSo} \) between 0 and 4 Nm. After 26 wk, the effects of foot flexibility had reduced with respect to the -1 wk assessment. Though at 26 wk there was less flexion within the foot between 0 and 4 Nm, the foot was more deformed at 0 Nm, with a larger plantarflexion \( \varphi_{TaCr} \) with respect to \( \varphi_{FoSo} \).

**Muscle morphology**

During follow-up, normalised muscle volume did not change. After 9 wk, normalised muscle-tendon complex length (\( \ell_{m+t}/\ell_{ll} \)) at 0 Nm had increased by 1.7%. However, length changes of \( \ell_{m+t}/\ell_{ll} \) between 0 and 4 Nm had decreased by -2.4% compared to those before the intervention, indicating that while \( \ell_{m+t}/\ell_{ll} \) got longer, extensibility of the GM had decreased. After 26 wk, \( \ell_{m+t}/\ell_{ll} \) at 0 Nm and GM extensibility between 0 and 4 Nm had returned to pre-intervention levels.

After 9 wk, both muscle belly (\( \ell_{m}/\ell_{ll} \)) and tendon length (\( \ell_{t}/\ell_{ll} \)) corresponding to 0 Nm had increased by 1.1% and 0.7%, respectively. However, extensibility between 0 and 4 Nm decreased by -1.8% for \( \ell_{m}/\ell_{ll} \) and by -0.5% for \( \ell_{t}/\ell_{ll} \). After 26 wk, at 0 Nm, \( \ell_{m}/\ell_{ll} \) had decreased by -0.8% and \( \ell_{t}/\ell_{ll} \) had increased by 0.9%. Lengthening of \( \ell_{m}/\ell_{ll} \) between 0 and 4 Nm had decreased by -0.2%, and had increased for \( \ell_{t}/\ell_{ll} \) by 0.2%. These findings indicate that, while \( \ell_{m}/\ell_{ll} \) got shorter and \( \ell_{t}/\ell_{ll} \) got longer after 26 wk, muscle belly lengthening and tendon lengthening relative to the muscle-tendon complex lengthening. With shorter \( \ell_{m}/\ell_{ll} \) at 9 wk and 26 wk, normalised fascicle length (\( \ell_{fasc}/\ell_{ll} \)) had slightly decreased following treatment.

While normalised GM volume did not change, physiological cross-sectional area normalised for body mass (\( A_{fasc}/BM \)) slightly increased following treatment.
DISCUSSION

In this case study, we found short-term improvements in gait that were accompanied by a large reduction in calf muscle hyperactivity and improved ankle ROM after BoNT-A injections combined with serial casting and physiotherapy in a child with SP. However, increased flexibility of the foot, rather than changes in GM morphology largely explained the increased ankle ROM. These results suggest that improvements in gait were predominantly due to reduction of muscle hyperactivity and increased foot flexibility, and not to change in muscle morphology.

Short-term effects on gait

Gait characteristics improved with regard to ankle (foot sole) dorsiflexion angles as expected based on previous studies (Nieuwenhuys et al., 2016; Boyd et al., 2000; Desloovere et al., 2001; Ackman et al., 2005). Improvements in gait following denervation by local BoNT-A injections and serial casting may be due to: (a) temporary denervation causing a reduction of muscle hyperactivity (Dunne et al., 2010), (b) changes in plantar flexor muscle morphology and/or stiffness (Scholtes et al., 2007; Wren et al., 2004), (c) increased tolerance to stretch.

At 9 wk, passive ankle ROM had improved and velocity dependent stretch reflexes were reduced. Similar to our findings, other studies have also reported short term increased ankle (foot sole) ROM as a result of BoNT-A treatment (Tedroff et al., 2009). However, we found no changes in muscle morphology, indicating that changes in passive ankle ROM during gait were not because of morphological changes in the GM. This finding is also supported by a recent studies of Pothrat et al. and Kalkman et al. in which changes in $q_{FoSo}$ did not correspond to length changes of the triceps surae muscles (Pothrat et al., 2015; Kalkman et al., 2018).

Instead, it is likely that increased foot flexibility contributed to observed changes in gait. Using a simple approach, we showed that flexibility of the foot greatly contributed to apparent ankle ROM, especially at 9 wk post-treatment. During passive ankle ROM assessment with a maximally externally applied 4 Nm dorsiflexion footplate moment, almost half of the $q_{FoSo}$ ROM was accounted for by flexion within the foot. Therefore, it is expected that during gait, when much higher loads are imposed, foot flexibility will explain a substantial fraction of $q_{FoSo}$ change (Pothrat et al., 2015). Altogether, our findings question whether the treatment goal of increasing ankle ROM in this case was achieved. In addition, it challenges other positive findings of increased ankle ROM reported in literature.
Long-term effects on gait

Half a year after the intervention, overall gait had deteriorated with respect to values measured pre-intervention. Knee flexion angles during mid-stance substantially increased (i.e. deteriorated) and ankle angles during gait returned to pre-intervention values. Based on previous studies showing that functional improvements in children with cerebral palsy after BoNT-A could last up to 6 months, it was expected that the effects of BoNT-A injections would only yield temporarily (Love et al., 2001). In line with the observed return in limitations in ankle dorsiflexion during gait, we also observed a slight increase in muscle hyperactivity. This was also expected as in mice, stretch reflexes recovered 28 days after injection (Juzans et al., 1996). In addition, at 26 wk, the passive ankle ROM value was worse than at 9 wk post-treatment. The combination of both a return in muscle hyperactivity and a decrease of passive ankle ROM, suggests that the intended effects of treatment had disappeared. Compared to short-term, less flexibility within the foot occurred at 26 wk, indicating that changes in foot sole ROM were now presumably more associated with triceps-surae extensibility. Tissue stiffness at 26 wk had also returned to pre-treatment values as indicated by muscle and tendon extensibility between 0 and 4 Nm ankle moments. In addition, at 26 wk an unwanted increase in knee flexion angle in gait was found, which may be related to a recurrence of hyperactivity of the GM. Therefore, on the long-term, we found no benefit of the treatment with even a deterioration of knee angles during gait.

Marginal treatment effects on muscle morphology

The physiological cross-sectional area ($A_{fasc}$) of the GM marginally increased after treatment. It is generally presumed that BoNT-A injections combined with serial casting improve the extensibility of triceps surae muscles by reducing muscular hyperactivity, by atrophy and by length adaptations of muscle fibers (Cosgrove et al., 2008; Park et al., 2014; Schroeder et al., 2009). Muscle atrophy implies a reduction in the number of titin filaments arranged in parallel (Legerlotz et al., 2009), which is associated with reduced resistance to extension (Wang et al., 1991). A reduction in stretch resistance caused by denervation or by atrophy might allow the muscle belly to stretch to extended lengths during serial casting. This is expected to induce an addition of sarcomeres in series, which will shift the optimum muscle length towards a longer length (i.e. dorsiflexion). However, our results show that following BoNT-A treatment neither atrophy nor substantial adaptation in GM length were accomplished. Muscle strains could explain such lack of response resulting in sufficient protein synthesis to prevent atrophy (Goldspink, 1999). Moreover, the effects of repeated BoNT-A treatment on muscle growth are controversial as after each injection muscles may atrophy and weaken which reduces their potential for adaptation (Gough et al., 2005; Fortuna et al., 2011). However, studies in cerebral
palsy have been inconclusive on the long-term effects of BoNT-A on muscle volume (Barber et al., 2013; Schless et al., 2019). As muscles in children with SP are less developed (i.e. in this case ≈30% less volume of GM compared to that of typically developing children), it could also be that they may not be sensitive to atrophy any further. This would imply that muscle fibers had already reached the smallest possible cross-sectional area and could not atrophy any further without losing fibers (van der Meer et al., 2011; Sartori et al., 2013).

In this study, we used clinically applicable 3D ultrasound assessments to quantify the morphological characteristics of the GM (Weide et al., 2017). The accuracy of this assessment has been tested, showing that ultrasound muscle volume estimates are on average off by 3%, and fascicle lengths by 6%, compared to immersed cadaver muscles (Weide et al., 2017). BoNT-A injection in quadriceps muscles of rabbits induced a reduction in muscle mass of 31-50% after 1 month (Fortuna et al., 2011). The above indicates that our 3D assessments are sufficiently sensitive to assess the changes in morphology in response to BoNT-A injection after 9 and 26 wk.

**Large treatment effects on foot deformation**

Post-treatment, the orientation of the line connecting the insertion of the GM at the calcaneus with the center of the bi-malleolar axis had changed into a more plantar grade angle with respect to the rest of the foot. This likely allowed the entire foot to move into dorsiflexion angles at relatively shorter triceps surae lengths. In addition, effects of foot flexibility were increased at 9 wk, but returned to baseline at 26 wk. Flexibility of the foot allows large movements within the foot without changes in triceps-surea length. Returning to the mechanisms by which gait improved post-treatment, we suggest, that in this case, the combination of BoNT-A and serial casting likely reduced the rigidity of the foot to better cope with the AFO. It is concluded that the intervention and follow-up had varying effects on the foot both at rest and when under load (i.e. between 0 and 4 Nm).

**Limitations of the study**

This report has some obvious limitations. Firstly, we report the observed results of one case study. To the best of the author’s knowledge, this is the first comprehensive study reporting effects of BoNT-A and serial casting in a subject with SP. Obviously, a case study is inherently not a generalizable research study, yet that was not the primary aim of the paper. Rather, we demonstrate what can be learned by instrumented muscle- and joint-level assessments following a very commonly applied treatment.
A second limitation is the lack of functional assessment at the level of activities. We carried out assessments only on the ‘body functions and structures’ of The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (World Health Organization, 2007).

**Clinical perspective and applicability**

There is growing awareness among clinicians that subjective clinical examination of impairments are limited in terms of reliability, validity and sensitivity (van den Noort et al., 2017; Fleuren et al., 2010). Given concern of repeated use of BoNT-A in growing muscle (Gough et al., 2005), maximum effort should be spent in developing more informative and robust assessment methods. Here we present instrumented assessments that have been validated for clinical use in children with cerebral palsy (Cenni et al., 2016; Bénard et al., 2010; Weide et al., 2017; Bar-On et al., 2013a; Sloot et al., 2015). In this case study, we demonstrated that such in-depth evaluation provided insight into the working mechanisms of treatment with BoNT-A and serial casting. This in-depth understanding of how changes in gait were achieved can be translated to better-informed clinical decision-making and individualised patient management. In our case, we found limited muscular morphological adaptation post-treatment to explain the short-term improvements in gait. Possibly, treatment resulted in a more flexible foot that could be fitted more easily (pain-free) into an AFO. This result is similar to that of recent studies showing limited long-term effects of stretching interventions, with increases in joint ranges being accounted for by increased tolerance (Hösl et al., 2015; Kalkman et al., 2018). While the child was better able to tolerate her AFO in the short term, it is questionable whether increasing foot flexibility is desirable and therefore whether treatment with serial casting following BoNT-A was the best long-term solution. In our patient’s case, stretch reflex hyperactivity, rather than passive muscle properties, was very likely a strong determinant of her gait deviations. This was evident before treatment by a high amount of velocity-dependent activation during passive stretch as well as by the quick return of this hyperactivity 26 wk post-treatment with a subsequent return of the ankle dorsiflexion impairment. Therefore, in this case, a better long-term solution that specifically targets the hyperactivity (rather than the passive muscle properties) may be selective dorsal rhizotomy. In other cases where hyperactivity is limited, but muscle properties are impaired, alternative treatment choices may be superior.

The above reasoning requires further validation by means of clinical research. Firstly, reference databases of typical as well as pathology-specific spasticity, muscle morphology and foot flexibility impairments as assessed with instrumented methods are essential. These will allow for context-specific interpretation of any values obtained from individual patients. Secondly, investigations with large subject samples should be initiated to study the effects of commonly applied treatments on
the impairments as assessed in an instrumented way. By doing so, we can better understand the treatments working mechanisms and start to tailor them in a muscle and patient-specific way. Finally, given the lack of effective treatments to positively alter muscle properties in children with SP, more research in this field is urgently required.

**Conclusion**

Here we show that BoNT-A injections combined with serial casting and physiotherapy resulted in positive short-term effects on gait, spasticity and foot sole rotation. However, increased ankle joint ROM was largely explained by increased foot flexibility, rather than by changes in gastrocnemius muscle morphology, at which the treatment was targeted. After 26 wk, increased foot flexibility was not retained, while also spasticity and dorsiflexion joint restrictions returned to baseline values. The outcome of this study questions the rationale of administering BoNT-A and casting to treat ankle dorsiflexion gait deviations in this case. Comprehensive assessments on multiple levels from muscle to joint to foot, helped establish the mechanisms underlying ankle dorsiflexion impairment and obtain insight in changes following treatment. Such a combination of assessments can provide valuable information for patient-specific clinical decisions.
REFERENCES


