Impact Factor: 5.723

ISSN: 2181-0982
DOI: 10.26739/2181-0982
www.tadqiqot.uz

JNNR

JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY RESEARCH

Volume 7, Issue 4
2026

ISSN 2181-0982

Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-0982

ЖУРНАЛ НЕВРОЛОГИИ И НЕЙРОХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

ТОМ 7 НОМЕР 4

JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY RESEARCH

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 4

ТОШКЕНТ-2026

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ НЕВРОЛОГОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

ЖУРНАЛ НЕВРОЛОГИИ И НЕЙРОХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

Бухарский государственный медицинский институт и tadqiqot.uz

Рецензируемый научно-практический журнал "Журнал неврологии и нейрохирургических исследований" Публикуется 6 раза в год
№4 (07), 2026
ISSN 2181-0982

Адрес редакции:
ООО Tadqiqot город Ташкент, улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
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Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Макет и подготовка к печати проводились в редакции журнала.

Дизайн - оформления:
Хуршид Мирзахмедов

Журнал зарегистрирован в Управлении печати и информации г. Ташкента Рег. № от 01.07.2020 г.

"Неврологии и нейрохирургических исследований" 4/2026

Электронная версия журнала на сайтах:
https://tadqiqot.uz, www.bsmi.uz

- - -

Журнал включен в перечень научных изданий, рекомендованных к публикации основных научных результатов диссертаций по медицинским наукам с 27 сентября 2024 года Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан (письмо № 361/6 от 2024 года).

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN PUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEUROLOGISTS OF UZBEKISTAN

JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGICAL RESEARCH

Bukhara State Medical Institute and tadqiqot.uz

Peer-reviewed scientific and practical journal "Journal of Neurology and Neurosurgical Research"
Published 6 times a year
#4 (07), 2026
ISSN 2181-0982

Editorial address:
Tadqiqot LLC the city of Tashkent, Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: http://www.tadqiqot.uz/;
Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000

Layout and preparation for printing held in the editorial office of the journal.

Design – pagemaker:
Khurshid Mirzakhmedov

Journal is registered at the Office of Press and Information Tashkent city, Reg. No. July 1, 2020

"Neurology and neurosurgical research" 4/2026

Electronic version of the Journal on sites:
www.tadqiqot.uz, www.bsmi.uz

- - -

The journal is included in the list of scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of dissertations in medical sciences since September 27, 2024 by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan (letter No. 361/6 dated 2024).

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CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS IN PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHIES

http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20750689

ABSTRACT

To evaluate the specific characteristics of electromyographic parameters in patients with progressive muscular dystrophies (PMD) and determine their diagnostic and prognostic significance. Materials and Methods: Between 2022-2024, 158 patients with PMD were studied: Duchenne muscular dystrophy (45 patients), Becker muscular dystrophy (38 patients), Erb-Roth dystrophy (42 patients), and Landouzy-Dejerine dystrophy (33 patients). Control group consisted of 55 healthy individuals. Needle electromyography, nerve conduction studies, and quantitative EMG analysis were performed using standardized protocols. Motor unit potential parameters, spontaneous activity, recruitment patterns, and conduction velocities were analyzed. All PMD types showed characteristic myopathic changes with significant differences between subtypes. Duchenne type demonstrated the most severe alterations: reduced motor unit potential amplitude (284±89 μV vs 1245±156 μV in controls), decreased duration (6.8±2.1 ms vs 12.4±2.8 ms), increased polyphasia (68.4±12.3% vs 15.2±4.1%), and abundant spontaneous activity. Progressive correlation between EMG severity and clinical disability was observed (r=0.79-0.85). Electromyographic parameters provide valuable biomarkers for PMD diagnosis, subtype differentiation, disease progression monitoring, and therapeutic response assessment. Quantitative EMG analysis enhances diagnostic precision and prognostic accuracy in clinical practice.

Keywords: progressive muscular dystrophy, electromyography, motor unit potentials, myopathic changes, diagnostic biomarkers, disease progression

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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ЭЛЕКТРОМИОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ПРИ ПРОГРЕССИРУЮЩИХ МЫШЕЧНЫХ ДИСТРОФИЯХ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель исследования — оценить специфические особенности электромиографических показателей у пациентов с прогрессирующими мышечными дистрофиями (ПМД) и определить их диагностическое и прогностическое значение. Материалы и методы: В период 2022–2024 гг. было обследовано 158 пациентов с ПМД: мышечная дистрофия Дюшенна (45 пациентов), мышечная дистрофия Беккера (38 пациентов), дистрофия Эрба–Рота (42 пациента) и дистрофия Ландузи–Дежерина (33 пациента). Контрольную группу составили 55 здоровых лиц. Проводились игольчатая электромиография, исследования нервной проводимости и количественный анализ ЭМГ с использованием стандартизированных протоколов. Анализировались параметры потенциалов двигательных единиц, спонтанная активность, паттерны рекрутирования и скорость проведения импульса.

Все типы ПМД характеризовались типичными миопатическими изменениями со значительными различиями между подтипами. Наиболее выраженные изменения наблюдались при дистрофии Дюшенна: снижение амплитуды потенциалов двигательных единиц (284±89 мкВ против 1245±156 мкВ в контрольной группе), уменьшение длительности (6,8±2,1 мс против 12,4±2,8 мс), увеличение полифазности (68,4±12,3% против 15,2±4,1%) и выраженная спонтанная активность. Выявлена прогрессирующая корреляция между тяжестью ЭМГ-изменений и клинической инвалидизацией (r=0,79–0,85).

Электромиографические показатели являются ценными биомаркерами для диагностики ПМД, дифференциации подтипов, мониторинга прогрессирования заболевания и оценки эффективности терапии. Количественный анализ ЭМГ повышает точность диагностики и прогностическую значимость в клинической практике.

Ключевые слова: прогрессирующая мышечная дистрофия, электромиография, потенциалы двигательных единиц, миопатические изменения, диагностические биомаркеры, прогрессирование заболевания.

Nazarova Gulnora Tadjidinovna
Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti

PROGRESSIYALANUVCHI MUSHAK DISTROFIYALARIDA ELEKTROMIOGRAFIK KO‘RSATKICHLARNING XUSUSIYATLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Tadqiqotning maqsadi — progressiyalanuvchi mushak distrofiyalari (PMD) bilan kasallangan bemorlarda elektromiografik ko‘rsatkichlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini baholash hamda ularning diagnostik va prognostik ahamiyatini aniqlashdan iborat. Materiallar va usullar: 2022–2024-yillar davomida PMD bilan kasallangan 158 nafar bemor tekshirildi: Dyushenn mushak distrofiyasi (45 nafar bemor), Bekker mushak distrofiyasi (38 nafar), Erb–Rot distrofiyasi (42 nafar) va Landuzi–Dejerin distrofiyasi (33 nafar). Nazorat guruhini 55 nafar sog‘lom shaxs tashkil etdi.

Standartlashtirilgan protokollar asosida ignali elektromiografiya, nerv o‘tkazuvchanligini tekshirish hamda miqdoriy EMG tahlili o‘tkazildi. Harakat birliklari potensiallari parametrlari, spontan faollik, rekrutatsiya patternlari va impuls o‘tkazuvchanligi tezligi tahlil qilindi.
PMDning barcha turlarida miopatik o‘zgarishlarga xos belgilar kuzatildi va ular orasida sezilarli farqlar aniqlandi. Eng og‘ir o‘zgarishlar Dyushen distrofiyasida qayd etildi: harakat birliklari potensiallari amplitudasining pasayishi (284±89 mκV ga nisbatan nazorat guruhida 1245±156 mκV), davomiyligining qisqarishi (6,8±2,1 ms ga nisbatan 12,4±2,8 ms), polifaziyaning ortishi (68,4±12,3% ga nisbatan 15,2±4,1%) va yaqqol spontan faollik. EMG o‘zgarishlari og‘irligi bilan klinik nogironlik darajasi o‘rtasida progressiv korrelyatsiya aniqlangan (r=0,79–0,85).
Elektromiografik ko‘rsatkichlar PMDni diagnostika qilish, subtiplarini differensial ajratish, kasallik progressiyasini monitoring qilish va davolash samaradorligini baholash uchun muhim biomarker hisoblanadi. Miqdoriy EMG tahlili klinik amaliyotda diagnostik aniqlik va prognostik baholashni oshiradi.
Kalit so‘zlar: progressiyalanuvchi mushak distrofiyasi, elektromiografiya, harakat birliklari potensiallari, miopatik o‘zgarishlar, diagnostik biomarkerlar, kasallik progressiyasi.

Introduction. Progressive muscular dystrophies (PMD) represent a heterogeneous group of inherited neuromuscular disorders characterized by progressive muscle weakness, degeneration, and functional impairment. The global prevalence of various PMD forms ranges from 1:3,500 for Duchenne muscular dystrophy to 1:20,000 for Landouzy-Dejerine dystrophy, making these conditions significant causes of disability worldwide (Mercuri et al., 2023). Electromyography (EMG) remains a cornerstone diagnostic tool in neuromuscular medicine, providing crucial insights into the pathophysiological mechanisms underlying muscle dysfunction in PMD patients.

Recent advances in electromyographic techniques have revolutionized our understanding of PMD pathophysiology. Quantitative EMG analysis, introduced in the early 2000s and refined over the past decade, offers objective measurements of motor unit characteristics that correlate strongly with disease severity and progression (Rodriguez-Cruz et al., 2024). Unlike traditional qualitative EMG interpretation, quantitative approaches provide standardized parameters that enable precise monitoring of disease evolution and therapeutic responses.

The molecular basis of PMD involves defects in various structural proteins essential for muscle fiber integrity. Dystrophin deficiency in Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophies leads to sarcolemmal instability and progressive muscle fiber degeneration (Hoffman et al., 2023). This pathological process manifests electromyographically as characteristic myopathic changes, including reduced motor unit potential (MUP) amplitude and duration, increased polyphasia, and abnormal spontaneous activity. However, the specific EMG patterns vary significantly between different PMD subtypes, reflecting distinct underlying pathophysiological mechanisms.

Contemporary research has identified novel EMG parameters that enhance diagnostic accuracy in PMD. Stalberg and colleagues (2024) introduced the concept of "myopathic index," a composite score incorporating multiple quantitative EMG variables that demonstrates superior diagnostic performance compared to individual parameters. Their multicenter study involving 312 PMD patients across 15 countries showed that the myopathic index achieved 94.7% sensitivity and 91.2% specificity in differentiating PMD from other neuromuscular conditions.

High-density surface EMG (HD-sEMG) represents another significant technological advancement in PMD assessment. Farina et al. (2023) published groundbreaking research in Nature Biomedical Engineering demonstrating that HD-sEMG can detect subclinical muscle involvement in PMD patients before clinical weakness becomes apparent. Their longitudinal study of 89 Duchenne patients over 36 months revealed progressive changes in muscle fiber conduction velocity and motor unit synchronization that preceded functional decline by 12-18 months.

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms to EMG analysis has opened new frontiers in PMD diagnosis and monitoring. Chen and colleagues (2024) developed a deep learning model trained on over 5,000 EMG recordings from PMD patients that achieved 96.3% accuracy in subtype classification. Their algorithm, published in The Lancet Digital Health, identified subtle pattern differences invisible to human interpretation, particularly in early-stage disease when conventional EMG findings may be minimal.

Motor unit number estimation (MUNE) techniques have gained prominence in PMD research as biomarkers of disease progression. Gooch et al. (2023) conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis of MUNE studies in PMD, encompassing 1,847 patients from 23 countries. They demonstrated that motor unit loss rates correlate strongly with functional decline across all PMD subtypes, with Duchenne patients showing the most rapid progression (15.2% annual motor unit loss vs 3.8% in ERDtypes).

Single fiber EMG (SFEMG) provides unique insights into neuromuscular transmission and muscle fiber density in PMD. Recent studies by Padberg and colleagues (2024) revealed that jitter measurements in PMD patients reflect not only primary myopathic changes but also secondary alterations in neuromuscular junction function. Their research, published in Muscle & Nerve, showed that increased jitter correlates with disease severity and may serve as an early biomarker of therapeutic response.

The role of EMG in monitoring therapeutic interventions has become increasingly important as novel treatments for PMD enter clinical trials. Mendell et al. (2023) demonstrated that quantitative EMG parameters serve as sensitive outcome measures in gene therapy trials for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Their phase II study showed that EMG improvements preceded functional gains by 3-6 months, suggesting that electrophysiological measures may detect therapeutic benefits earlier than clinical assessments.

Comparative studies between different PMD subtypes have revealed distinct electromyographic signatures that aid in differential diagnosis. Tawil and colleagues (2024) published a landmark study in Brain comparing EMG characteristics across 15 different PMD subtypes. They identified specific patterns of motor unit recruitment, spontaneous activity distribution, and conduction abnormalities that enable accurate subtype classification in 87.4% of cases without genetic testing.

The integration of EMG findings with other biomarkers has enhanced our understanding of PMD pathophysiology. Bushby et al. (2023) demonstrated strong correlations between EMG parameters and serum biomarkers such as creatine kinase, inflammatory cytokines, and microRNAs. Their systems biology approach, published in Nature Medicine, revealed that EMG changes reflect not only muscle fiber loss but also inflammatory processes and regenerative responses.

Pediatric EMG in PMD presents unique challenges and opportunities. Finkel and colleagues (2024) developed age-specific normative values for quantitative EMG parameters in children, addressing the critical need for pediatric reference standards. Their multicenter study of 456 healthy children aged 2-18 years established developmental curves for motor unit characteristics that enable accurate interpretation of EMG findings in pediatric PMD patients.

The standardization of EMG protocols for PMD assessment has been a major focus of recent research efforts. The International Federation of Clinical Neurophysiology published updated guidelines in 2023, incorporating recommendations from leading experts worldwide (Kimura et al., 2023). These guidelines emphasize the importance of standardized electrode placement, stimulation parameters, and analysis techniques to ensure reproducible results across different centers.

Longitudinal EMG studies have provided valuable insights into disease progression patterns in PMD. Griggs and colleagues (2024) conducted a 10-year prospective study of 234 PMD patients, performing annual EMG assessments alongside clinical evaluations. Their findings, published in Annals of Neurology, revealed that EMG deterioration follows predictable patterns that vary by PMD subtype, enabling more accurate prognostic counseling and treatment planning.

The economic impact of EMG testing in PMD management has been evaluated in recent health economics studies. McDonald et al. (2023) demonstrated that early EMG-based diagnosis reduces healthcare costs by enabling timely intervention and avoiding unnecessary diagnostic procedures. Their analysis showed that comprehensive EMG evaluation in suspected PMD patients yields a cost-effectiveness ratio of $12,400 per quality-adjusted life year gained.

Research objective. The primary objective of this study was to comprehensively evaluate the specific characteristics of electromyographic parameters in patients with different types of progressive muscular dystrophies, determine their diagnostic and prognostic significance, establish correlations between EMG findings and clinical severity, and assess the utility of quantitative EMG analysis in disease monitoring and therapeutic response evaluation.

Research methods. This prospective observational study was conducted at the Department of Neurology, Andijan State Medical Institute, and the Andijan Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center between January 2022 and December 2024. A total of 158 patients with genetically confirmed PMD were enrolled: Duchenne muscular dystrophy (45 patients, mean age 12.4±4.2 years), Becker muscular dystrophy (38 patients, mean age 24.6±8.7 years), Erb-Roth dystrophy (42 patients, mean age 31.2±12.4 years), and Landouzy-Dejerine dystrophy (33 patients, mean age 28.9±11.6 years). The control group consisted of 55 age-matched healthy individuals (mean age 25.7±14.2 years). Inclusion criteria comprised genetically confirmed PMD diagnosis, age 5-65 years, and ability to cooperate with EMG procedures. Exclusion criteria included concurrent neurological conditions, recent trauma, inflammatory myopathies, and use of medications affecting neuromuscular transmission. Comprehensive electromyographic evaluation was performed using a Nihon Kohden Neuropack MEB-2306 system with standardized protocols. Needle EMG was conducted using concentric needle electrodes in at least 6 muscles per patient: deltoid, biceps brachii, triceps brachii, vastus lateralis, tibialis anterior, and gastrocnemius. Motor unit potential analysis included amplitude, duration, area, phases, and turns measurements. Spontaneous activity assessment encompassed fibrillation potentials, positive sharp waves, complex repetitive discharges, and myotonic discharges. Recruitment pattern analysis evaluated motor unit recruitment frequency, amplitude, and interference pattern characteristics. Nerve conduction studies were performed on median, ulnar, peroneal, and tibial nerves using surface electrodes with standardized distances and temperatures maintained at 32-34°C. Motor and sensory conduction velocities, distal latencies, and compound muscle action potential amplitudes were measured. Quantitative EMG analysis was performed using automated decomposition techniques with manual verification of motor unit classifications. Statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS version 28.0 software. Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation for normally distributed variables and median (interquartile range) for non-parametric data. Group comparisons were performed using one-way ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey testing for parametric data and Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's correction for non-parametric variables. Correlation analyses were conducted using Pearson or Spearman correlation coefficients as appropriate. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was performed to determine diagnostic accuracy of EMG parameters. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Research results. The comprehensive electromyographic evaluation revealed distinct patterns of abnormalities across different PMD subtypes, with Duchenne muscular dystrophy demonstrating the most severe alterations. Motor unit potential analysis showed significant reductions in amplitude across all PMD groups compared to controls. In Duchenne patients, mean MUP amplitude was 284±89 μV compared to 1245±156 μV in healthy controls (p<0.001). Becker muscular dystrophy patients showed intermediate values at 456±134 μV, while ERDand facioscapulohumeral types demonstrated 523±167 μV and 678±198 μV respectively.

Table 1.

Electromyographic Parameters in Progressive Muscular Dystrophy Patients

Parameter	Duchenne (n=45)	Becker (n=38)	ERD(n=42)	LDD(n=33)	Controls (n=55)	p-value
MUP Amplitude (μV)	284±89*	456±134*	523±167*	678±198*	1245±156	<0.001
MUP Duration (ms)	6.8±2.1*	8.9±2.7*	9.4±3.2*	10.6±3.8*	12.4±2.8	<0.001
Polyphasia (%)	68.4±12.3*	52.7±14.6*	47.3±16.2*	38.9±13.7*	15.2±4.1	<0.001
Fibrillations (% muscles)	89.3±8.7*	52.6±12.4*	67.8±15.3*	34.5±11.2*	0±0	<0.001
Recruitment Frequency (Hz)	18.7±4.3*	15.2±3.8*	14.6±4.1*	12.8±3.5*	8.9±2.1	<0.001
MUNE (units)	47±18*	89±26*	76±31*	112±38*	186±24	<0.001
MNCV (m/s)	52.4±4.7	53.1±5.2	54.2±4.9	55.8±5.4	56.2±4.3	0.089
CMAP Amplitude (mV)	3.8±1.4*	6.2±2.1*	5.9±2.3*	7.4±2.8*	12.6±2.9	<0.001
Jitter (μs)	89.4±23.7*	67.2±18.4*	71.8±21.6*	52.3±16.8*	28.7±8.2	<0.001
Myopathic Index	8.7±1.9*	6.4±2.1*	5.8±2.3*	4.2±1.8*	1.3±0.4	<0.001

*p<0.001 compared to controls; MUP = Motor Unit Potential; MUNE = Motor Unit Number Estimation; MNCV = Motor Nerve Conduction Velocity; CMAP = Compound Muscle Action Potential

Motor unit potential duration was similarly affected, with Duchenne patients showing the shortest durations at 6.8±2.1 ms versus 12.4±2.8 ms in controls (p<0.001). The degree of polyphasia was markedly increased in all PMD groups, with Duchenne patients exhibiting the highest percentage at 68.4±12.3% compared to 15.2±4.1% in controls. Spontaneous activity was present in varying degrees across PMD subtypes. Fibrillation potentials and positive sharp waves were most abundant in Duchenne patients (present in 89.3% of muscles examined), followed by ERDtypes (67.8%), Becker type (52.6%), and facioscapulohumeral type (34.5%). Complex repetitive discharges were revealed primarily in advanced stages of disease, particularly in Duchenne (43.2% of patients) and severe ERDcases (28.6%). Myotonic discharges were occasionally noted in facioscapulohumeral patients (12.1%) but were absent in other PMD types.

Recruitment pattern analysis revealed characteristic myopathic changes with early recruitment of motor units at low force levels. Duchenne patients showed the highest recruitment frequencies at 18.7±4.3 Hz compared to 8.9±2.1 Hz in controls (p<0.001). The interference pattern was typically reduced in amplitude but increased in frequency across all PMD groups, creating the characteristic "myopathic" pattern on EMG. Motor unit number estimation demonstrated significant reductions in all PMD subtypes, with Duchenne patients showing the lowest counts at 47±18 units compared to 186±24 units in controls (p<0.001). Progressive motor unit loss correlated strongly with disease duration and clinical severity scores across all PMD types (r=0.79-0.85, p<0.001). Nerve conduction studies revealed preserved motor and sensory conduction velocities in most patients, confirming the primary myopathic nature of these conditions. However, compound muscle action potential amplitudes were significantly reduced in all PMD groups, reflecting the loss of functional muscle fibers. Single fiber EMG demonstrated increased jitter values across all PMD subtypes, with Duchenne patients showing the highest values at 89.4±23.7 μs compared to 28.7±8.2 μs in controls (p<0.001). The myopathic index, calculated as a composite score of multiple EMG parameters, effectively differentiated PMD patients from controls and showed strong correlations with clinical disability scales (r=0.82, p<0.001). Longitudinal analysis in a subset of 67 patients followed for 24 months revealed progressive deterioration in EMG parameters that preceded

clinical decline by 6-12 months in most cases. The rate of EMG progression varied significantly between PMD subtypes, with Duchenne patients showing the most rapid deterioration and facioscapulohumeral patients demonstrating the slowest progression rates.

Discussion. The comprehensive electromyographic analysis presented in this study provides valuable insights into the pathophysiological mechanisms underlying progressive muscular dystrophies and confirms the diagnostic utility of quantitative EMG parameters. Our findings demonstrate that each PMD subtype exhibits distinct electromyographic signatures that reflect the underlying molecular pathology and disease progression patterns. The severe myopathic changes observed in Duchenne muscular dystrophy patients align with previous research by Stalberg et al. (2024), who reported similar reductions in motor unit potential amplitude and duration in their multicenter study. The marked reduction in MUP amplitude to 284±89 μV in our Duchenne cohort compared to 1245±156 μV in controls reflects the extensive muscle fiber loss and replacement with connective tissue characteristic of this condition. These findings are consistent with the complete absence of dystrophin protein that leads to sarcolemmal instability and progressive muscle degeneration. The intermediate values observed in Becker muscular dystrophy patients (456±134 μV) correspond to the partial preservation of dystrophin function in this milder allelic variant, supporting the genotype-phenotype correlation established in previous studies. The high degree of polyphasia observed across all PMD subtypes, particularly in Duchenne patients (68.4±12.3%), reflects the temporal dispersion of motor unit potentials due to varying conduction velocities in diseased muscle fibers. This finding corroborates the research by Rodriguez-Cruz et al. (2024), who demonstrated that increased polyphasia correlates with the degree of muscle fiber size variation and endomysial fibrosis in dystrophic muscle biopsies. The presence of abundant spontaneous activity, particularly fibrillation potentials and positive sharp waves, indicates ongoing muscle fiber degeneration and denervation of individual muscle fibers within motor units. Our observation that 89.3% of muscles in Duchenne patients exhibited spontaneous activity is higher than the 76.4% reported by Chen et al. (2024), possibly reflecting differences in patient populations or disease stages. The complex repetitive discharges observed in advanced cases likely represent ephaptic transmission between adjacent muscle fibers in areas of severe architectural disruption. The motor unit number estimation results provide quantitative evidence of progressive motor unit loss in PMD patients. The dramatic reduction to 47±18 units in Duchenne patients compared to 186±24 units in controls represents a 75% loss of functional motor units, which exceeds the reductions reported in previous studies. Gooch et al. (2023) reported a 68% reduction in their meta-analysis, but their cohort included patients across all disease stages, whereas our study may have included more advanced cases. The strong correlation between MUNE values and clinical disability scores (r=0.79-0.85) supports the utility of this technique as a biomarker of disease progression and therapeutic response. The preserved nerve conduction velocities observed in our PMD patients confirm the primary myopathic nature of these conditions and help differentiate them from neurogenic disorders. However, the significant reductions in compound muscle action potential amplitudes reflect the loss of functional muscle mass and correlate with clinical weakness patterns. These findings are consistent with the research by Padberg et al. (2024), who demonstrated that CMAP amplitude reductions precede clinical weakness in early-stage PMD patients. The increased jitter values observed on single fiber EMG provide insights into neuromuscular transmission abnormalities in PMD patients. While traditionally considered a neurogenic finding, increased jitter in myopathic conditions reflects the temporal variability in action potential propagation through diseased muscle fibers. Our finding of markedly elevated jitter in Duchenne patients (89.4±23.7 μs) suggests significant alterations in muscle fiber membrane properties and excitation-contraction coupling, consistent with the dystrophin deficiency-induced membrane instability. The myopathic index developed in our study demonstrates excellent diagnostic performance in differentiating PMD patients from controls and correlates strongly with clinical severity measures. This composite score incorporates multiple EMG parameters and provides a standardized approach to quantifying myopathic changes, addressing the limitations of individual parameter interpretation. The index values ranging from 8.7±1.9 in Duchenne to 4.2±1.8 in facioscapulohumeral patients reflect the spectrum of disease severity across PMD subtypes. The longitudinal analysis revealing that EMG deterioration precedes clinical decline by 6-12 months has important implications for clinical trial design and patient monitoring. This finding suggests that EMG parameters may serve as sensitive outcome measures for therapeutic interventions, potentially detecting treatment effects before functional improvements become clinically apparent. Similar observations were reported by Mendell et al. (2023) in their gene therapy trials, where EMG improvements preceded functional gains by 3-6 months.

Conclusion. This comprehensive study demonstrates that electromyographic parameters provide valuable diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers in progressive muscular dystrophies. Each PMD subtype exhibits distinct electromyographic signatures that reflect underlying pathophysiological mechanisms and disease severity. Quantitative EMG analysis enhances diagnostic precision, enables accurate subtype differentiation, and provides sensitive measures of disease progression that precede clinical deterioration. The myopathic index represents a promising composite biomarker for standardized assessment of myopathic changes across different PMD subtypes. These findings support the integration of advanced electromyographic techniques into routine clinical practice for PMD diagnosis, monitoring, and therapeutic response evaluation.

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ISSN 2181-0982

Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-0982

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