

REVIEW

Nocturnal leg cramps in older people

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Nocturnal leg cramps are common in older people. Such cramps are associated with many common diseases and medications. Physiological methods may be useful for preventing cramps in some people, but there have been no controlled trials of these approaches. Quinine is moderately effective in preventing nocturnal leg cramps. However, there are concerns about the risk/benefit ratio with this drug. In patients with severe symptoms, a trial of 4–6 weeks' treatment with quinine is probably still justified, but the efficacy of treatment should be monitored, for example using a sleep and cramp diary.

Cramps are episodes of pain, usually lasting up to a few minutes, caused by sudden, intense involuntary contractions of muscles or muscle groups. Residual discomfort and tenderness may persist for hours afterwards. Nocturnal leg cramps, usually involving the calf muscles or the small muscles of the foot, are common and troublesome in older people. In a general practice based study of 233 people aged 60 years or more, almost one third had had rest cramps during the previous two months, including one half of those aged 80 years or more.¹ Furthermore, 40% of subjects had cramps more than three times a week, and 6% reported daily rest cramps. Another study of 350 elderly outpatients found that 50% had rest cramps, with 20% reporting symptoms for 10 years or more.²

Although cramps are generally a benign and transient problem, they can cause considerable distress for patients. Management can be difficult, and there has been considerable controversy about the safety and efficacy of quinine, which is widely used for this condition.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

The pathophysiology of muscle cramps is still uncertain. The "squatting" hypothesis suggests that the modern habit of sitting at rest or at toilet, rather than squatting like our ancestors, leads to muscle and tendon shortening and inadequate stretching and puts the individual at risk for developing leg cramps.³ Neurophysiological and electromyographic studies suggest that cramps result from spontaneous firing of groups of anterior horn cells followed by contraction of several motor units at rates of up to 300 per second.⁴ This is considerably more than occurs in voluntary muscle contraction. A distal origin in the intramuscular motor nerve terminals has been suggested.⁵ Mechanisms that may contribute to

motor unit hyperactivity include spinal disinhibition, abnormal terminal motor nerve excitability, and enhanced muscle contraction propagation through cross activation of adjacent neurons. Pain may occur as a result of accumulation of metabolites or possibly as a result of focal ischaemia. Muscle cramps are a common consequence of unaccustomed vigorous exercise. Also, peripheral vascular disease is more common in patients with cramps than in matched patients without cramps.^{3,6} Nevertheless, most nocturnal leg cramps occur independently of arterial circulation.⁵

AETIOLOGY

Although nocturnal cramps are idiopathic in most people, a large number of potential aetiological factors have been reported. Medications that have been reported to cause leg cramps include diuretics, nifedepine, β -agonists, steroids, morphine, cimetidine, penicillamine, statins, and lithium.^{7–9} In one general practice based study, 53% of patients taking quinine for cramps were also taking one or more medications that potentially cause cramps.¹⁰ Medical conditions associated with muscle cramps include uraemia, diabetes, thyroid disease, hypomagnesaemia, hypocalcaemia, and hypokalaemia. Hence, it is sensible to check urea, creatinine, potassium, magnesium and calcium concentrations, random blood glucose, and thyroid function tests in patients with cramps.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of nocturnal leg cramps is based on a careful history and on the absence of physical signs or disease. Conditions that may mimic cramps includes simple muscle strain, dystonias, ischaemic or neuropathic claudication, nerve root disease, restless leg syndrome, and nocturnal myoclonus.

Muscle cramps are a feature of many myopathic and neuropathic conditions. Cramps due to myopathy or neuropathy diseases are not usually restricted to the nighttime or necessarily to the legs. Nevertheless, a careful examination of the neuromuscular system is essential in patients with troublesome cramps, and investigations such as creatine phosphokinase, aldolase, electromyography, and nerve conduction studies may be indicated in selected patients.

TREATMENT

A thorough explanation with emphasis on the benign nature of the condition is beneficial. Any disease that may precipitate cramps should be identified and treated. Cautious withdrawal or substitution of drugs known to cause cramps should be considered. Patients should be advised

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about general measures to improve sleep, such as not going to bed until sleepy, ensuring a comfortable environment for sleep, and avoidance of alcohol and caffeine-containing beverages before bed.

PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES

Physiological methods of terminating and preventing cramp deserve a therapeutic trial given that a completely safe and effective pharmacological remedy remains elusive.

Cramps can be aborted by making use of reciprocal inhibition reflexes, in which contracting a group of muscles forces relaxation of the antagonistic group.¹¹ Hence, forcible dorsiflexion of the foot with the knee extended can relieve calf cramps. Passive stretch or massage of the affected muscle may also help.

Similar approaches have been recommended to prevent cramps, but controlled trials to establish their efficacy are lacking. In an uncontrolled study of 44 patients, passively stretching the calf muscles three times a day for several days successfully prevented cramp.¹² Subjects stood three feet from a wall, leaning against it with arms outstretched and gently tilted forward with the heels kept firmly in contact with the floor until a non-painful stretch was felt in the calves. This position is held for 10 seconds and repeated after five second intervals three or four times. Raising the head of the bed and raising the feet on pillows have both been advocated; neither approach has been formally evaluated.^{3, 13}

PHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPY

Pharmacological treatment of leg cramps may be necessary when symptoms are frequent and severe and where the above measures have failed.

Quinine

Quinine, an alkaloid originally produced from the bark of the cinchona tree, reduces the excitability of the motor end plate to nerve stimulation and increases the refractory period of skeletal muscle contraction.¹⁴ It has been used to treat leg cramps since 1940, usually as quinine sulphate but sometimes as hydroquinine.^{15, 16}

Trials examining the efficacy of quinine in nocturnal leg cramps have produced conflicting findings. A meta-analysis of six randomised, double blind controlled trials concluded that 200–300 mg of quinine sulphate at night resulted in a significant reduction in the number of cramps for a four week period compared with placebo (8.8 fewer cramps; 95% confidence interval (CI) 4.2 to 13.5).¹⁷ However, the results of a later meta-analysis by the same authors which included data from unpublished trials gave less impressive results; this study found that patients had 3.6 (95% CI 2.2 to 5.1) fewer cramps in a four week period when taking quinine compared with placebo.¹⁸ Quinine did not produce a significant change in the severity or duration of individual nocturnal leg cramps, and beneficial effects were only apparent after four weeks of treatment. In a double blind, placebo controlled trial, a combination of quinine and theophylline led to greater decrease in cramp frequency than placebo or quinine alone.¹⁹

Because it has been widely used for so long, doctors may underestimate the side effects of quinine. In 1995, the USA Food and Drug Administration concluded that the risks of quinine outweighed any possible benefit and ordered a stop to the marketing of quinine for prevention or treatment of nocturnal leg cramps.²⁰ The most serious complication of quinine use is development of potentially fatal hypersensitivity reaction, particularly quinine-induced thrombocytopenia. The Food and Drug Administration analysis of published and unpublished data suggested that thrombocytopenia affects between 1:1000 and 1:3500 users.²¹ There are no known factors that predispose people to the development of hypersensitivity to quinine, and it may occur after a single

Key points

- Troublesome nocturnal leg cramps are common in older people.
- Cramps are associated with many common diseases and medications.
- Physiological methods of preventing cramp have not been examined in controlled studies. Nevertheless, such methods deserve a therapeutic trial given that a completely safe and effective pharmacological remedy remains elusive.
- Quinine is moderately effective in preventing nocturnal leg cramps. However, there are significant concerns about the risk/benefit ratio with this drug.
- In patients with severe symptoms, a trial of 4–6 weeks' treatment with quinine is probably still justified, but patients should be warned of the risks, and the efficacy of treatment should be monitored.

dose or after months or years of use. Other rare complications of quinine include pancytopenia, haemolytic uraemic syndrome, and hepatitis.^{22, 23}

Warburton and colleagues noted a significant relationship between serum quinine concentrations and relief of leg cramps.¹³ However, toxic levels of quinine give rise to cinchonism, a condition manifested by tinnitus, visual disturbances, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and deafness. Severe toxicity can lead to permanent blindness, cardiac arrhythmias, or death. Chronic impairment of auditory, vestibular, and visual function have been reported even in subjects taking doses of 200 to 300 mg daily.²⁴ The frequency and severity of adverse effects may be greater in older people since altered pharmacokinetics with age results in a longer half life of quinine.¹⁴ Furthermore, the effects of quinine will add to those of pre-existing sensory defects in older people, while the latter may mask early signs of quinine toxicity. Also, quinine interacts with several widely used drugs in older people, such as digoxin.

Naftidrofuryl oxalate and orphenadrine citrate

Naftidrofuryl oxalate, a vasodilator, and orphenadrine citrate, an anticholinergic with muscle relaxant properties, have both been evaluated in small controlled trials. In a double blind, placebo controlled trial in 14 patients, naftidrofuryl oxalate, given as a slow release preparation 30 mg twice a day, significantly reduced the frequency of cramp and increased the number of cramp-free days by a third.²⁵ Orphenadrine citrate reduced the frequency of cramps by at least 30% in 90% of 59 patients with leg cramps in a double blind crossover trial.²⁶

Other treatments

In an uncontrolled study of eight cramp sufferers refractory to quinine treatment, seven patients reported an improvement in their cramp symptoms on verapamil 120 mg at night for eight weeks.²⁷ Despite promising results in uncontrolled studies, a randomised controlled crossover trial showed that vitamin E does not reduce the frequency of cramps.²⁸

CONCLUSIONS

Troublesome nocturnal leg cramps are common in older people. The pathophysiology of such cramps remains uncertain, but they are associated with many common diseases and medications. Identification of potentially treatable factors is important in patients with cramps. There have been no controlled trials examining the efficacy of physiological methods of preventing cramp. Nevertheless, such methods deserve a therapeutic trial given that a completely safe and effective pharmacological remedy remains elusive.

Quinine is moderately effective in preventing nocturnal leg cramps. However, there are significant concerns about the

risk/benefit ratio with this drug. In patients with severe symptoms, a trial of 4–6 weeks' treatment with quinine is probably still justified, but patients should be warned of the risks, and the efficacy of treatment should be monitored, for example using a sleep and cramp diary. A trial of treatment with natrihydrofuryl or orphenadrine is a reasonable alternative, although further larger studies are needed to confirm the benefit with these agents. If patients do not respond to quinine, verapamil 120 mg daily may be tried, although controlled data are still lacking.

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ECHO

New method relieves patients of urinary catheters



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Patients will undoubtedly be grateful that the problem of a non-deflating suprapubic urinary catheter can be overcome simply and safely with a newly described method. Two doctors in an accident and emergency department hit on the solution while trying to remove such a catheter from a bedbound woman after all other attempts at deflating the catheter had failed.

The method entailed gently pulling the catheter to bring the balloon close to the internal opening of the fistula tract. Next, an intravenous cannula (18 gauge) was taken, its cap and hub removed, and a 20 ml syringe attached to the needle. The sheath was adjusted to cover the point of the needle, and this end was introduced down the fistula, close by the catheter wall until it met with a slight resistance. Then the tip of the needle was pushed through the end of the sheath, allowing the syringe to fill automatically with balloon fluid and the catheter to be removed easily. The method also worked when tested experimentally with catheters of 12–16 gauge.

Replacing this type of catheter is common practice in accident and emergency departments, but quite often the balloon does not deflate. Some other methods resort to tearing the balloon, but these may leave debris behind, whereas this method is safe and—best of all—quick.

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