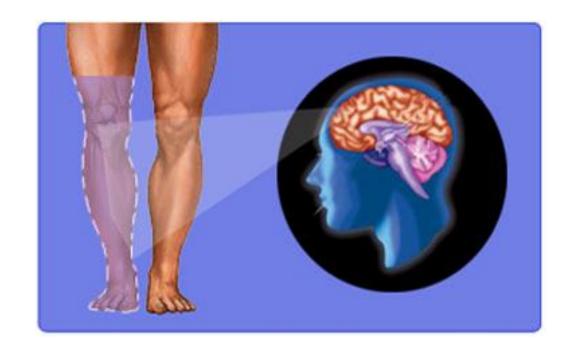
Phantom Limb Syndrome

Mojtaba Kanani

Phantom Limb

• A **phantom limb** is the sensation that an amputated or missing limb is still attached.



History

Ambroise Paré



Posthumous, fantasy portrait by William Holl

Born 1510

Bourg-Hersent near Laval, France

20 December 1590 (aged 80) Died

Paris, France

Nationality French

Citizenship France

Known for His contributions to surgery

Scientific career

Fields Barber Surgery



February 15, 1829

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 4, 1914 (aged 84) Died

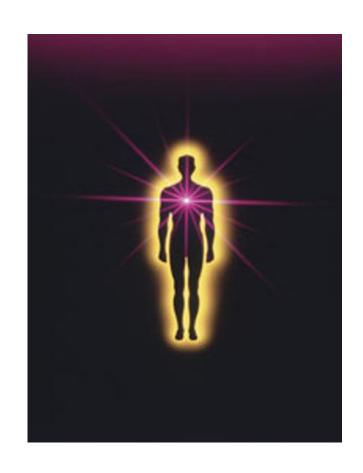
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

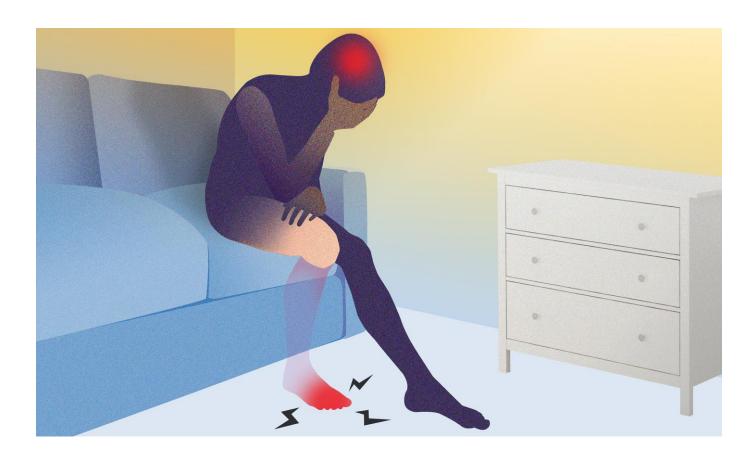
Alma mater Jefferson Medical College

Known for neurology research

1872

Reason

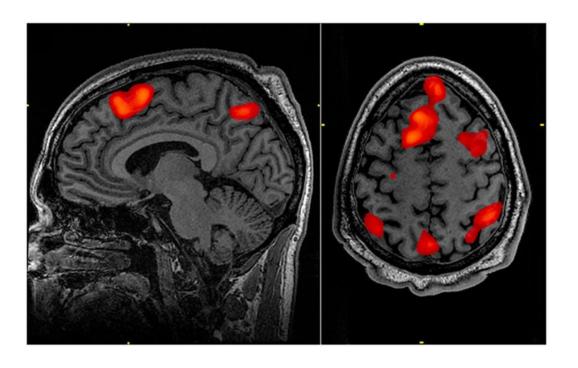




FMRI

- Functional magnetic resonance imaging
- 1990





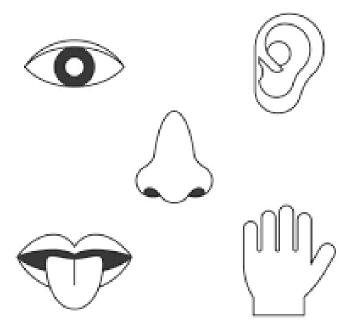
Phantom Limb Syndrome

- **Phantom limb syndrome** is a condition in which patients experience sensations in a limb that does not exist.
- 80% 100%



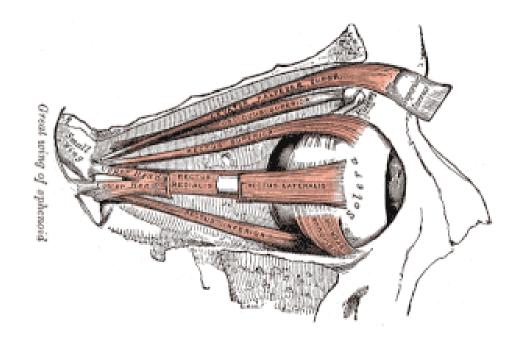
Not just in Limbs

- Nose
- Internal Organs
- Eye
- •



Phantom Eye Syndrome

- Pain 26%
- Charles Bonnet Syndrome (Visual hallucinations) 30%



Phantom Sensation Types

- Kinetic
- Kinesthetic
- Exteroceptive

Kinetic

- Sensations Related to **Movement** of Phantom Limb
- Voluntarily / Involuntary



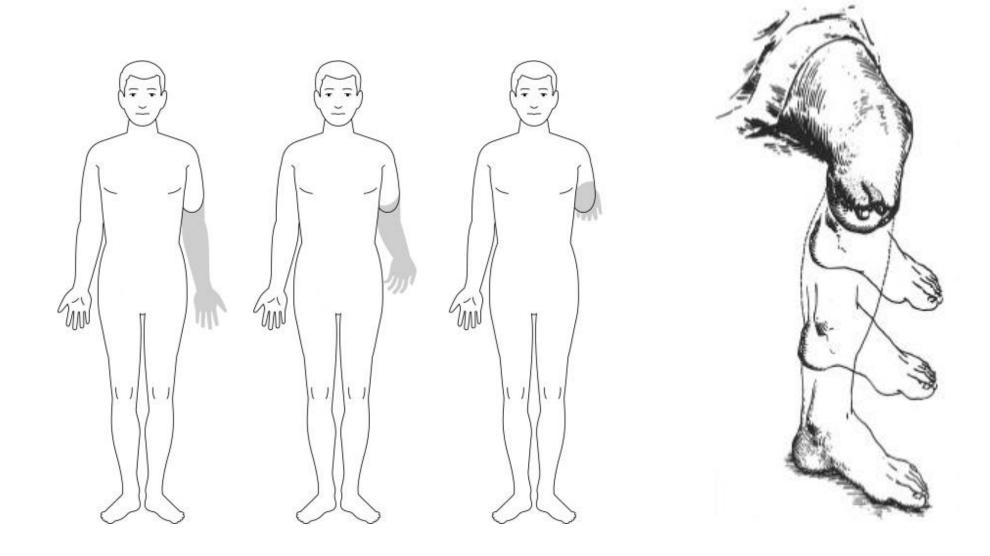


Kinesthetic

• Sensations related to Size, Shape, Position of Phantom Limb.

- Bigger / Smaller / Same as real / Changing
- Unhurt / Injured
- Relax / Painful

Telescoping



Exteroceptive

- Sensations related to Touch, Pressure, Temperature, Itch of Phantom Limb.
- Also Feelings Related to External Objects being applied to Phantom Limb
- Wedding Ring, Watchband, Tight Shoelaces

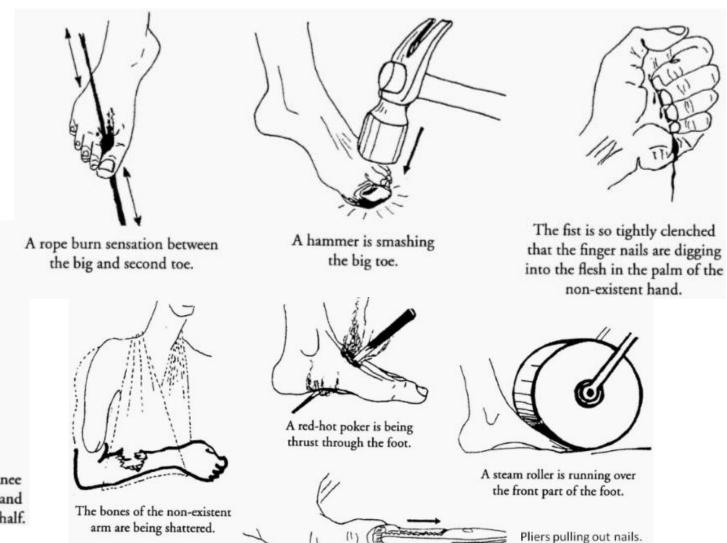


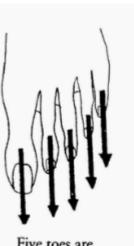
Phantom Limb Pain

- 60% 80% feel Phantom Limb Pain
- 75% Early 25% Late
- Sometimes Start even Years after amputation
- Duration

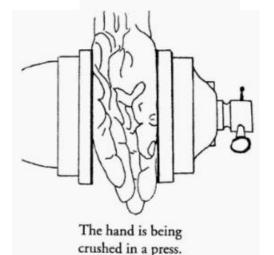


Common Types of Phantom Limb Pain





Five toes are being stretched.



A feeling, for an above-knee amputee, that the fibula and tibia are being broken in half.

Difference

- Phantom Limb Syndrome
- Phantom Pain
- Stump Pain 50%

Why Pain?

Pain and Injury

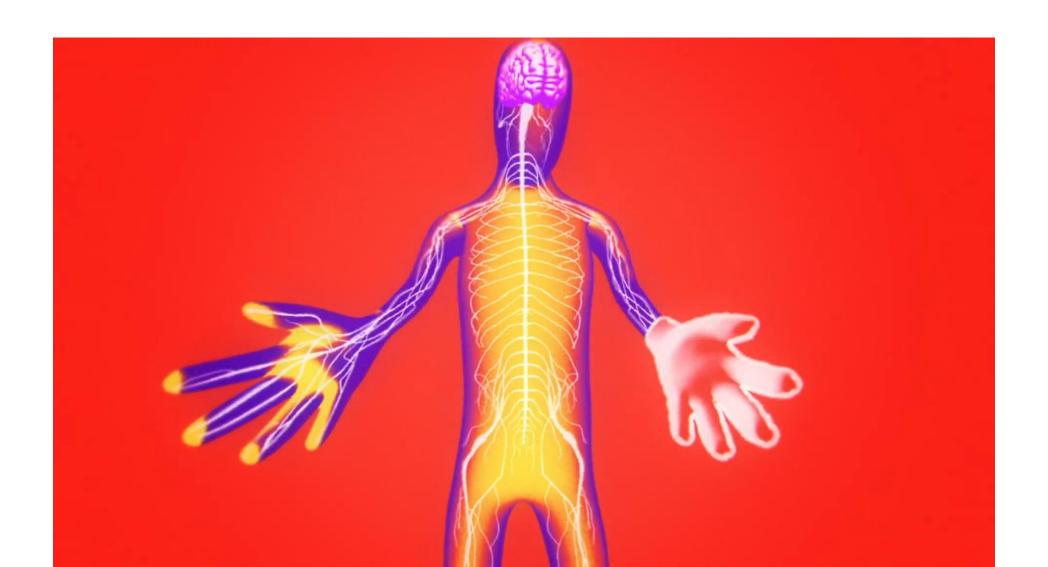


What causes Phantom Limb Sensations?

Theories

- Peripheral mechanisms
- Central mechanisms
- The Neuromatrix
- Psychological Theory
- ...

Peripheral mechanisms

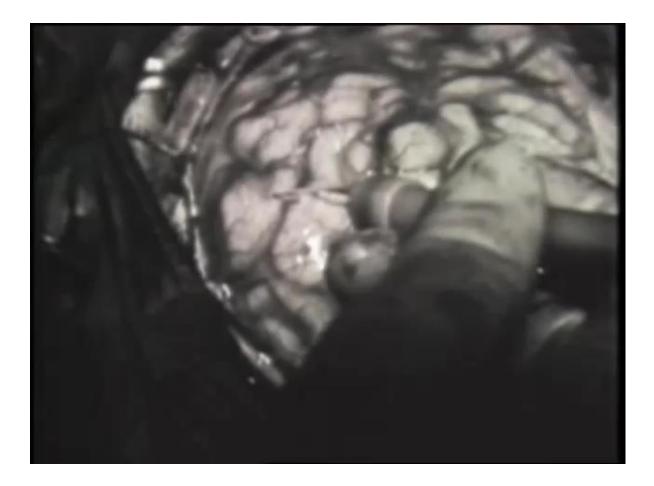


Problems

- Even removing neuromas doesn't cure phantom pain.
- Cant explain phantom pain in people with congenital limb deficiency.

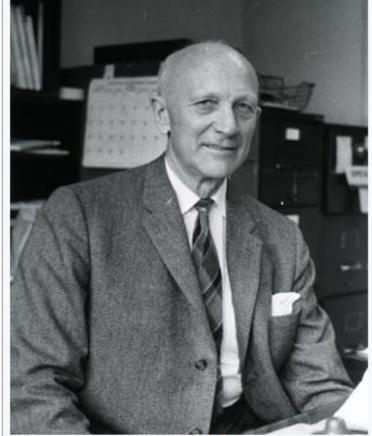
Central mechanisms

Brain Mapping



Wilder Penfield

OM CC CMG FRS



Penfield in 1958

Born Wilder Graves Penfield

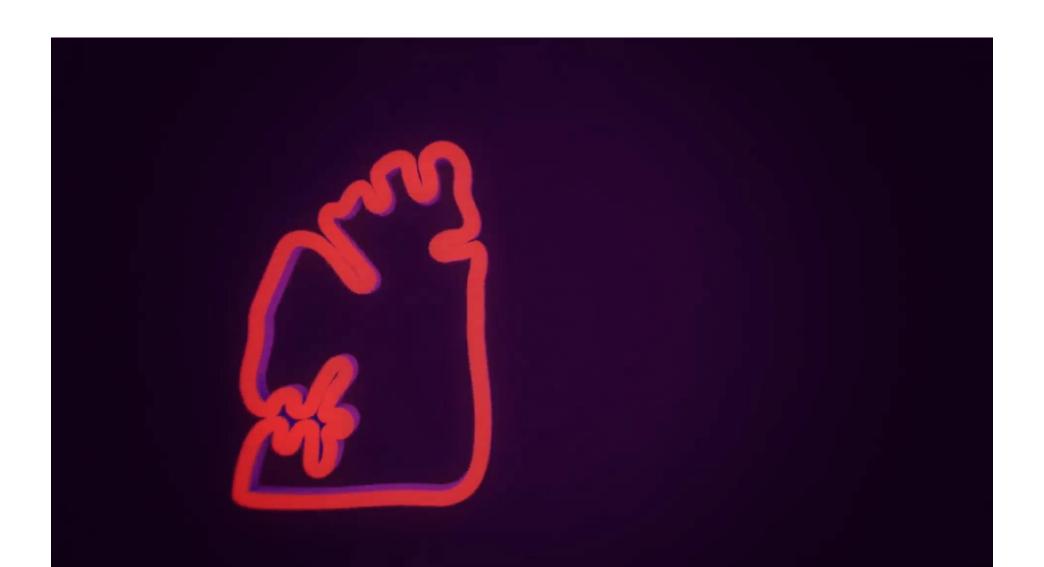
January 26, 1891

Spokane, Washington, United States

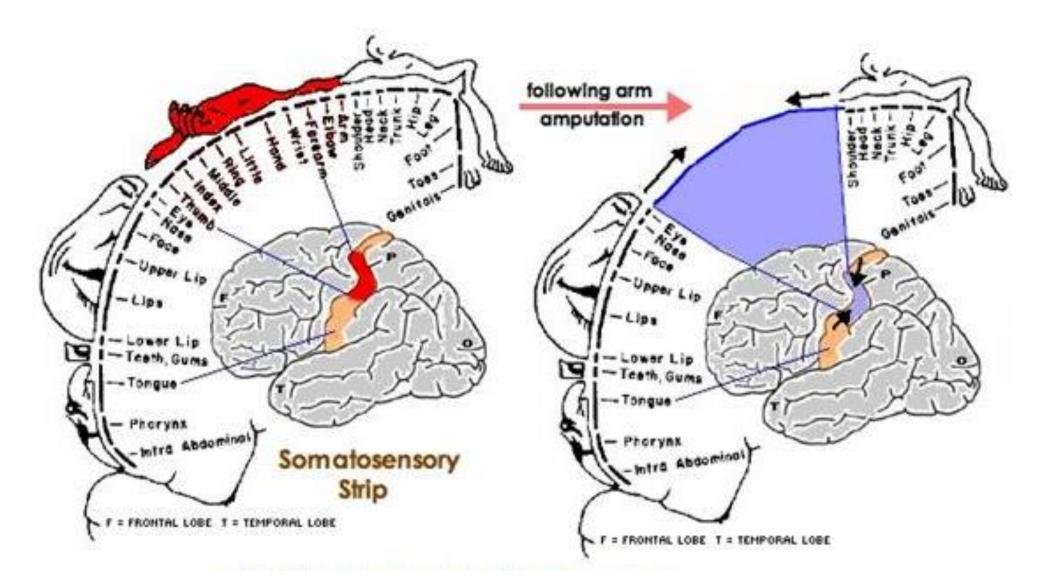
Died April 5, 1976 (aged 85)

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Cortical Homunculus



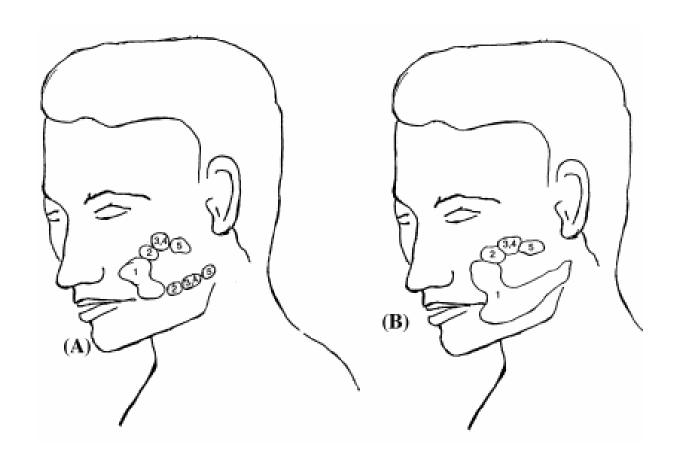
Brain Remapping

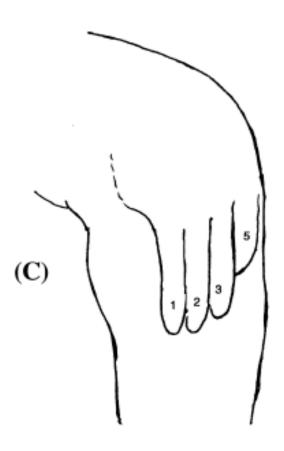


Brain Remapping



Brain Remapping





Problem

• Not everyone feel phantom limb and phantom pain.

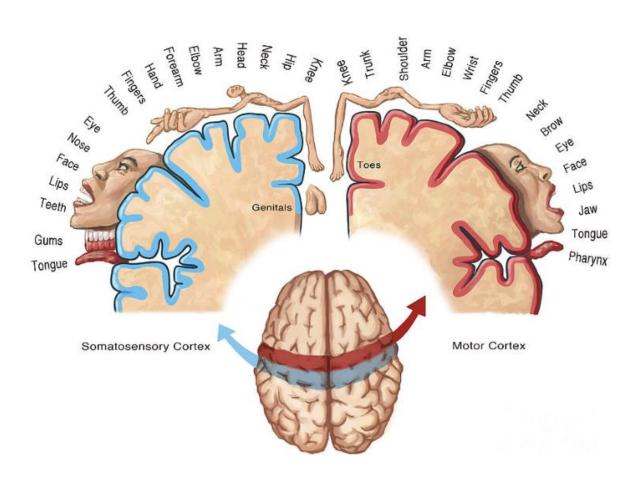
Phantom Limb and Age

• 2 < Age < 4 25%

• 4 < Age < 6 61%

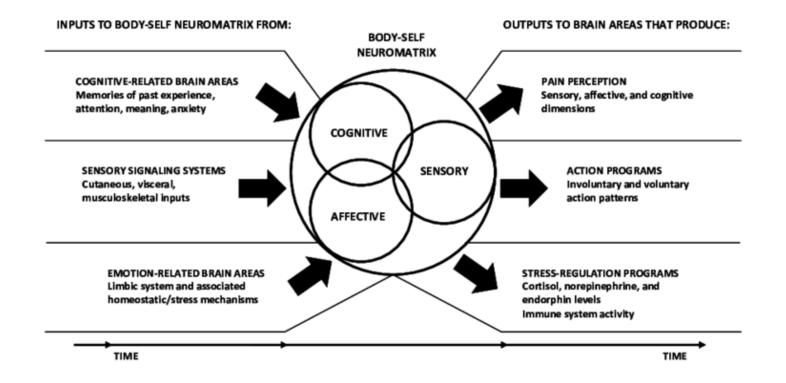
• 6 < Age < 8 75%

• Age > 8 100%



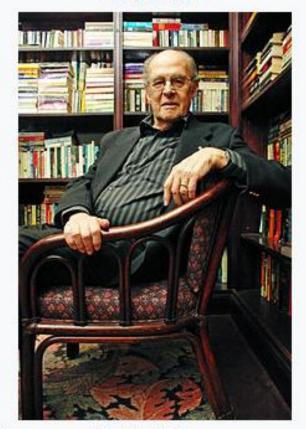
The Neuromatrix

- Self
- NeuroSignature



Ronald Melzack

OC OQ FRSC



Born July 19, 1929

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Died December 22, 2019 (aged 90)

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Nationality Canadian

Alma mater McGill University

Occupation Psychologist, Professor

Problems

- does not address how sensations can spontaneously end.
- Not everyone feel phantom limb and phantom pain.
- can not be tested empirically.

Psychological Theory

- wish fulfillment
- denial of the loss of a part

 "Just as the widow finds it hard to believe that her husband is dead and often has a strong sense of his presence, so the amputee has difficulty in accepting the loss of his limb and he continues to feel it is present"

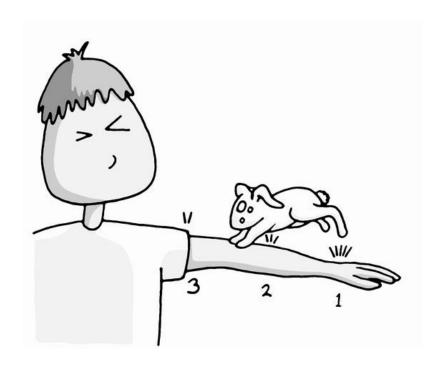
Problems

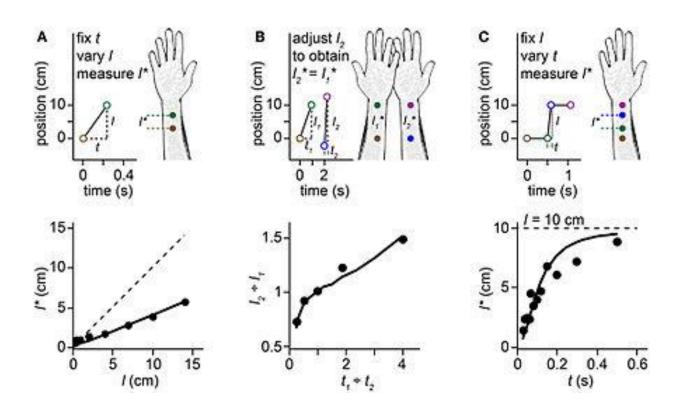
• FMRI shows that the pain is really there.

Why Pain?

• Our Brain is not just Reporting Everything

Cutaneous Rabbit Illusion





What is the Truth?

- Is it illusion?
- Is pain illusion?

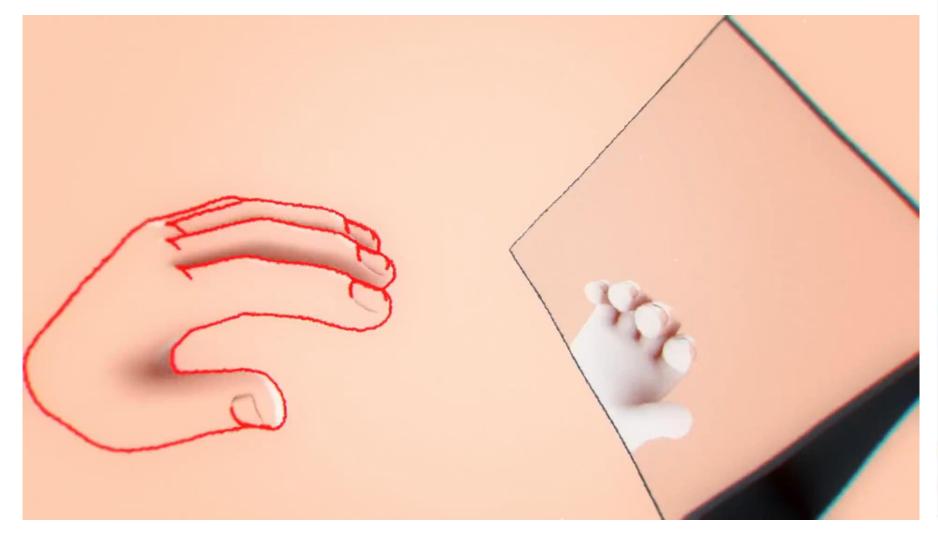
Risk Factors

- Upper Limb or Lower Limb
- Traumatic limb loss or Surgical amputation
- Preamputation History
- Stump Condition
- Mechanical or electrical Stimulation
- Stress
- ...

Treatment

| Pharmacotherapy | Surgical/invasive procedures | Adjuvant therapy |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Opioids | Stump revision | Transcutaneous nerve stimulation |
| Morphine | Nerve block | Mirror therapy |
| Tramadol | Neurectomy | Biofeedback |
| Tricyclic Antidepressants | Rhizotomy | Temperature biofeedback |
| Amitriptyline | Cordotomy | Electro myographic biofeedback |
| Nortriptyline | Lobectomy | Massage |
| Imipramine | Sympathectomy | Ultrasound |
| Desipramine | CNS stimulation | Physiotherapy |
| AntiConvulsants | Spinal cord stimulation | Sensory discrimination training |
| Carbamazepine | Deep brain/thalamus stimulation | Prosthesis training |
| | | |

Mirror Box Therapy



V. S. Ramachandran



Ramachandran at the 2011 Time 100 gala

Born Vilayanur Subramanian

Ramachandran

10 August 1951 (age 68)

Tamil Nadu, India

Alma mater Stanley Medical College (MBBS)

University of Cambridge (PhD)

Known for Research in neurology, visual

perception, phantom limbs, synesthesia, autism, body

integrity identity disorder, mirror

therapy

Scientific career

Fields Neurology · Psychology ·

Phantom Limb

Institutions University of California, San

Diego

Virtual Reality



Prosthetics



Questions



Thanks for your attention