RESEARCH REPORT

WILEY

European Academy of Neurology/Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: Report of a joint Task Force—Second revision

Peter Y. K. Van den Bergh ¹ Pieter A. van Doorn ² Robert D. M. Hadden ³
Bert Avau ⁴ 💿 Patrik Vankrunkelsven ⁵ 💿 Jeffrey A. Allen ⁶ 💿 Shahram Attarian ⁷ 💿
Patricia H. Blomkwist-Markens ⁸ David R. Cornblath ⁹ 💿 Filip Eftimov ¹⁰ 💿
H. Stephan Goedee ¹¹ 💿 Thomas Harbo ¹² 💿 Satoshi Kuwabara ¹³ 💿
Richard A. Lewis ¹⁴ 💿 Michael P. Lunn ¹⁵ 💿 Eduardo Nobile-Orazio ¹⁶ 💿
Luis Querol ¹⁷ 💿 Yusuf A. Rajabally ¹⁸ 💿 Claudia Sommer ¹⁹ 💿 Haluk A. Topaloglu ²⁰ 💿

¹Neuromuscular Reference Centre, Department of Neurology, University Hospital Saint-Luc, Brussels, Belgium

²Department of Neurology, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

³Department of Neurology, King's College Hospital, London, UK

⁴Cochrane Belgium, CEBAM, Leuven, Belgium and CEBaP, Belgian Red Cross, Mechelen, Belgium

⁵Cochrane Belgium, CEBAM, Leuven, Belgium

⁶Department of Neurology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota

⁷Centre de Référence des Maladies Neuromusculaires et de la SLA, APHM, CHU Timone, Marseille, France

⁸Patient Representative GBS/CIDP Foundation International, International Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

⁹Department of Neurology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA

¹⁰Department of Neurology, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

¹¹Department of Neuromuscular Disorders, University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

¹²Department of Neurology, Århus University Hospital, Århus, Denmark

¹³Department of Neurology, Chiba University Hospital, Chiba, Japan

¹⁴Department of Neurology, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, USA

¹⁵Department of Neurology and MRC Centre for Neuromuscular Diseases, National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, London, UK

¹⁶Neuromuscular and Neuroimmunology Service, IRCCS Humanitas Clinical and Research Center, Department of Medical Biotechnology and Translational Medicine, University of Milan, Milan, Italy

¹⁷Neuromuscular Diseases Unit–Neurology Department, Hospital de la Santa Creu I Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain

¹⁸Regional Neuromuscular Service, Neurology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham, Birmingham, UK

¹⁹Neurology Clinic, University Hospital Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

²⁰Department of Pediatrics, Yeditepe University, İstanbul, Turkey

Correspondence

Peter Y. K. Van den Bergh, Neuromuscular Reference Centre, Department of Neurology, University Hospital Saint-Luc, Brussels, Belgium. Email: peter.vandenbergh@uclouvain.be

Abstract

To revise the 2010 consensus guideline on chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP). Seventeen disease experts, a patient representative, and two Cochrane methodologists constructed 12 Population/Intervention/Comparison/

© 2021 European Academy of Neurology and Peripheral Nerve Society.

242 wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/jns

J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2021;26:242-268.

Funding information

European Academy of Neurology (EAN); GAIN Charity UK; GBS/CIDP Foundation International; Peripheral Nerve Society (PNS)

$-WILEY^{\perp 243}$

Outcome (PICO) questions regarding diagnosis and treatment to guide the literature search. Data were extracted and summarized in GRADE summary of findings (for treatment PICOs) or evidence tables (for diagnostic PICOs). Statements were prepared according to the GRADE Evidence-to-Decision frameworks. Typical CIDP and CIDP variants were distinguished. The previous term "atypical CIDP" was replaced by "CIDP variants" because these are well characterized entities (multifocal, focal, distal, motor, or sensory CIDP). The levels of diagnostic certainty were reduced from three (definite, probable, possible CIDP) to only two (CIDP and possible CIDP), because the diagnostic accuracy of criteria for probable and definite CIDP did not significantly differ. Good Practice Points were formulated for supportive criteria and investigations to be considered to diagnose CIDP. The principal treatment recommendations were: (a) intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) or corticosteroids are strongly recommended as initial treatment in typical CIDP and CIDP variants; (b) plasma exchange is strongly recommended if IVIg and corticosteroids are ineffective; (c) IVIg should be considered as first-line treatment in motor CIDP (Good Practice Point); (d) for maintenance treatment, IVIg, subcutaneous immunoglobulin or corticosteroids are recommended; (e) if the maintenance dose of any of these is high, consider either combination treatments or adding an immunosuppressant or immunomodulatory drug (Good Practice Point); and (f) if pain is present, consider drugs against neuropathic pain and multidisciplinary management (Good Practice Point).

KEYWORDS CIDP, diagnosis, GRADE, guideline, treatment

1 | OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The EFNS/PNS consensus guideline on the diagnosis and management of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP) was published first in 2005^{1,2} and revised in 2010.^{3,4} The aim of this second revision is to update the 2010 guideline according to the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology⁵ and to formulate evidence-based recommendations and consensus-based Good Practice Points for clinical practice. The target population for the diagnostic part consists of patients of any age, presenting with clinical features suggestive of CIDP. Patients with any comorbidity are considered excluding those with a confirmed alternative cause of their neuropathy. The treatment recommendations apply to patients diagnosed with CIDP. This guideline revision is intended for neurologists and paediatric neurologists in secondary and tertiary care settings. The aim is to optimise diagnostic accuracy and to improve patient outcomes.

2 | BACKGROUND

The diagnosis of CIDP rests upon a combination of clinical, electrodiagnostic, and laboratory features with exclusions to eliminate other disorders that may mimic CIDP. Criteria for CIDP have been most closely linked to electrodiagnostic criteria for detection of peripheral nerve demyelination. Comparison of different published diagnostic criteria sets for CIDP showed that the 2010 EFNS/PNS guideline criteria^{3,4} have very good diagnostic accuracy.^{6–8} World-wide acceptance and use of these criteria in CIDP research have been documented.⁹ Nevertheless, misdiagnosis commonly occurs, particularly in those classified as CIDP variants.^{10–12} Although this may be related to errors in the interpretation of diagnostic test results^{11,13} and to non-compliance or lack of awareness of guidelines,¹⁴ some patients fulfilling diagnostic criteria based on correctly interpreted test results do not have CIDP.^{10,13} The current guideline revision attempts to improve specificity of the criteria. The evidence from randomized clinical therapeutic trials has significantly increased since 2010 and allows evidence-based recommendations about treatments according to GRADE.

3 | METHODS

The methodology for the development of this guideline followed the frameworks provided by AGREE II¹⁵ and GRADE,⁵ and the recommendations of the EAN on the development of a neurological management guideline.¹⁶ Twelve research questions were constructed in the Population/Intervention/Comparison/Outcome question (PICO) format during a kick-off meeting in March 2018 (Box 1). The following databases were searched for identification of eligible studies for each PICO, according to predefined selection criteria: Medline, via the

BOX 1 Population/Intervention/Comparison/Outcome questions (PICOs)

DIAGNOSTIC PICOS (systematic literature search and consensus-except GRADE for PICO 1)

PICO 1. Electrodiagnosis—In patients with suspected CIDP, does the use of electrophysiology/electrodiagnosis (motor and sensory nerve conduction studies, somatosensory evoked potentials, root stimulation, triple stimulation technique, nerve excitability studies, and electromyography), compared to not using electrodiagnosis, influence diagnostic accuracy and patient outcome?

PICO 2. Response to treatment as diagnostic criterion—In patients with suspected CIDP, does the use of patients' response to treatment (subjective vs objective), compared to not considering response to treatment, influence diagnostic accuracy, and patient outcome?

PICO 3. MRI or ultrasound—In patients with suspected CIDP, does the use of imaging—MRI (thickening or abnormal enhancement of cervical/lumbar nerve roots or brachial/lumbar plexus) or nerve ultrasound (increased cross-sectional area of peripheral nerves or roots compared with normal values), compared to no imaging, influence diagnostic accuracy and patient outcome (treatment response and clinical course)?

PICO 4. CSF—In patients with suspected CIDP, does the use of CSF examination compared to not using CSF examination, influence diagnostic accuracy and patient outcome? Are thresholds for raised protein different in children <16 years old or in any patient, or in subgroups with diabetes, or previous spinal surgery?

PICO 5. Antibodies—In patient with suspected CIDP, does testing for the presence of serum auto-antibodies, including anti-nodal and paranodal antibodies (contactin1, contactin1/contactin-associated protein1 complex, neurofascin155, neurofascin140/ neurofascin186, contactin-associated protein1), anti-ganglioside antibodies, and anti-MAG antibodies, compared to not testing for antibodies, influence diagnostic accuracy and patient outcome?

PICO 6. Nerve biopsy—In patients with suspected CIDP, does nerve biopsy (looking for macrophage-associated demyelination, onion bulb formation, demyelinated and to a lesser extent remyelinated nerve fibres, endoneurial oedema, endoneurial mononuclear cell infiltration, loss of transverse bands or paranodal loop detachment, teased fibre analysis), compared to no nerve biopsy, influence diagnostic accuracy and patient outcome?

PICO 7. Monoclonal gammopathies—In patient with suspected CIDP, does testing for the presence of IgG, IgA, IgM, or light chain monoclonal gammopathies, compared with not testing for monoclonal gammopathies and patient outcome?

TREATMENT PICOS (systematic literature search and GRADE - except consensus for PICO 12)

PICO 8. Corticosteroids—In patients with CIDP, does treatment with corticosteroids, compared to no treatment with corticosteroids or corticosteroids in a different dose/timing influence impairment, disability, and quality of life? Are treatment effects different in CIDP variants and in children (<16 years)?

PICO 9. Immunoglobulin—In patients with CIDP, does treatment with IV or SC immunoglobulins, compared to no treatment with immunoglobulins or immunoglobulins in a different dose/timing, influence impairment, disability, and quality of life? Are treatment effects different in CIDP variants and in children (<16 years)?

PICO 10. Plasma exchange—In patients with CIDP, does treatment with plasma exchange, compared to no treatment with plasma exchange or plasma exchange in a different dose/timing, influence impairment, disability, and quality of life? Are treatment effects different in children (<16 years)?

PICO 11. Other immune treatments—In patients with CIDP, does treatment with immunomodulatory drugs other than corticosteroids, immunoglobulins and plasma exchange, compared to no treatment with immunomodulatory drugs or immunomodulatory drugs in a different dose/timing, influence impairment, disability, and quality of life? Are treatment effects different in children (<16 years)?

PICO 12. **Pain treatment**—In patients with CIDP, do drugs for pain relief (anti-epileptic, antidepressant, opiates or opiate analogues, cannabinoids, acetaminophen, NSAIDs or other typical or atypical analgesia), compared to no pain relief or other analgesia influence pain, fatigue, and quality of life?

PubMed interface; Embase, via the embase.com interface; the Cochrane Library, consisting of the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; the Database of Abstracts of Reviews (DARE); and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Clinical Trials. The literature search for each PICO was conducted between June 2018 and July 2019 without restrictions regarding publication date. The Task Force (TF) additionally included relevant papers published during the preparation of this Guideline. Unpublished data known to the TF was not used. Data were extracted and summarized in GRADE summary of findings tables (treatment PICOs) or evidence tables (diagnostic PICOs). To reach consensus, the TF members prepared draft statements about definition, diagnosis, and treatment, according to the elements of the GRADE Evidence-to-Decision frameworks.^{17,18} The TF made a strong recommendation (for or against an intervention) when it judged that almost all informed people would make the recommended choice.¹⁹ A weak recommendation was made when it judged that most informed people would choose the recommended course of action, but a substantial number would not, either because it was applicable (or available) only to a subgroup, or the evidence had low certainty, or the risk/benefit ratio might not be favourable for all patients. For diagnostic PICOs, a formal GRADE approach to all evidence was not considered useful, because of limited evidence. The TF reached consensus and offered advice as Good Practice Points.²⁰ Only PICO 1 on electrodiagnosis was subjected to GRADE, which led to the decision to treat the other diagnostic PICOs as consensus-based PICOs, supported by a systematic literature search without formal GRADE assessment. The recommendations and Good Practice Points were revised and collated into a single document, which was then revised iteratively by the TF until consensus was reached. The patient representative from the GBS/CIDP Foundation International reviewed all recommendations and Good Practice Points and participated in consensus votes in her capacity as TF member. A detailed protocol of the guideline development can be found in supporting information. It is planned to update the guideline every 5 years.

4 | RESULTS

4.1 | Diagnostic criteria for CIDP

4.1.1 | Clinical criteria

The TF refined the clinical criteria for defining CIDP into "typical CIDP" and "CIDP variants". Since they are more a matter of definition than research questions, these criteria are formulated as consensus

TABLE 1 Clinical criteria for CIDP

Typical CIDP

All the following:

- Progressive or relapsing, symmetric, proximal and distal muscle weakness of upper and lower limbs, and sensory involvement of at least two limbs
- Developing over at least 8 weeks

Absent or reduced tendon reflexes in all limbs

CIDP variants

One of the following, but otherwise as in typical CIDP (tendon reflexes may be normal in unaffected limbs):

- Distal CIDP: distal sensory loss and muscle weakness predominantly in lower limbs
- Multifocal CIDP: sensory loss and muscle weakness in a multifocal pattern, usually asymmetric, upper limb predominant, in more than one limb
- · Focal CIDP: sensory loss and muscle weakness in only one limb
- Motor CIDP: motor symptoms and signs without sensory involvement
- Sensory CIDP: sensory symptoms and signs without motor involvement

Abbreviation: CIDP, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy.

expert opinion. The TF replaced the label "atypical CIDP," used in the 2010 EFNS/PNS guideline,^{3,4} by "CIDP variants" because these are now well characterized entities, each presenting with a specific clinical and electrodiagnostic phenotype (Table 1, Flowchart 1).

Typical CIDP

Most commonly, the disease begins with paraesthesia and weakness in the distal limbs as well as difficulty walking. The clinical examination shows progressive symmetric proximal and distal muscle weakness, sensory loss, and decreased or absent deep tendon reflexes. The disease course is steadily progressive for more than 8 weeks, but can be relapsing-remitting. In contrast with Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), cranial nerves are less frequently affected and respiratory^{21,22} or autonomic involvement is exceptional.²³⁻²⁶ Typical CIDP is more common in males and can occur at any age, but most commonly between 40 and 60 years. Onset during infancy and childhood can occur.²⁷⁻³⁰ Typical CIDP may present acutely (acute-onset CIDP [A-CIDP]) in up to 13% of patients, who rapidly progress within 4 weeks and initially may be diagnosed with GBS.^{31,32} Therefore, distinguishing A-CIDP from GBS can be challenging as 5% of patients initially diagnosed with GBS are later reclassified as A-CIDP.³² In contrast with GBS patients. A-CIDP patients continue to deteriorate more than 8 weeks after onset or do relapse at least three times after initial improvement. Often, A-CIDP patients remain able to walk independently, are less likely to have facial weakness, respiratory or autonomic nervous system involvement, and are more likely to have sensory signs.^{32,33} Although these features may favour the diagnosis of A-CIDP, there are no specific clinical features or laboratory tests that can distinguish GBS from A-CIDP in the acute stage of the disease.

CIDP variants

Clinical presentations different from typical CIDP are considered CIDP variants because they share the common features of demyelination and response to immune therapy. Whether their pathogenic mechanisms are different is not clear since there are indications that CIDP variants may evolve over time into typical CIDP.^{34–36} Recognition of the clinical phenotype of the variants is crucial since the diagnostic workflow and the differential diagnosis may differ compared to typical CIDP.

• Distal CIDP, also known as distal acquired demyelinating symmetric neuropathy,³⁷ presents with sensory loss in the distal upper and lower limbs as well as gait instability. Weakness may occur and is usually distally accentuated in lower more than upper limbs. Approximately two thirds of patients with this phenotype have IgM paraproteinaemic neuropathy, often with antibodies against myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG).^{38–40} Distal neuropathy with an IgM paraprotein and anti-MAG antibodies, anti-MAG neuropathy, is considered outside the scope of CIDP as the majority of patients have specific electrodiagnostic and pathologic findings and do not respond to intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) or corticosteroids.

246 WILEY-

- Multifocal CIDP (synonyms: multifocal demyelinating neuropathy with persistent conduction block, Lewis-Sumner syndrome [LSS]⁴¹; multifocal acquired demyelinating sensory and motor neuropathy [MADSAM]⁴²; multifocal inflammatory demyelinating neuropathy⁴³) usually affects the upper limbs first. Lower limbs may become involved later or sometimes are affected from the onset.^{42,43} Cranial nerves, including oculomotor, trigeminal, facial, vagal, and hypoglossal nerves, are probably more frequently involved than in other CIDP forms.^{38,44-49}
- Focal CIDP is rare and usually affects the brachial or lumbosacral plexus, but can affect individual peripheral nerves as well.^{50,51}
- Motor CIDP presents as relatively symmetric proximal and distal weakness but with normal sensation clinically and electrodiagnostically.^{52,53} This is in contrast to both typical CIDP, where sensation is abnormal, and multifocal motor neuropathy (MMN), where the pattern of weakness is asymmetric and mainly affecting the upper limbs.⁵⁴ If sensory nerve conduction is abnormal in clinically motor CIDP,⁵⁵ the diagnosis is motor-predominant CIDP. Patients with motor CIDP may deteriorate after corticosteroids (PICO 8).^{36,52,55,56}
- Sensory CIDP is usually characterized by gait ataxia, impairment of vibration and position sense and changes in cutaneous sensation.^{35,57,58} By definition, muscle weakness is not present. If motor nerve conduction slowing or motor conduction block are present,^{57,59,60} the diagnosis is sensory-predominant CIDP. Longterm follow-up studies have shown that sensory CIDP is often a transient clinical stage that precedes the appearance of weakness in about 70% of patients.^{36,61}

Disorders not classified as CIDP

Chronic immune sensory polyradiculopathy (CISP): Patients suspected to have clinically sensory CIDP, but with normal motor and sensory nerve conduction studies may have CISP.^{62–64} Somatosensory evoked potentials may be absent or show very proximal slowing in CISP because sensory axons proximal to the dorsal root ganglia are affected. Because the sensory neurons in the dorsal root ganglia remain intact, standard sensory nerve conduction studies are normal. Although most likely immune-mediated and responding to immune treatment, there is not enough evidence to determine if CISP is demyelinating or related to sensory CIDP, and has therefore not been included in the CIDP variant classification (see Flowchart 2).

Autoimmune nodopathies: Antibodies against nodal-paranodal celladhesion molecules (contactin-1 [CNTN1], neurofascin-155 [NF155], contactin-associated protein 1 [Caspr1], and neurofascin isoforms NF140/186) have been discovered in a small subset of patients fulfilling 2010 EFNS/PNS criteria for CIDP^{3,4} (PICO 5, Flowchart 1). Patients with these antibodies often have specific clinical characteristics.^{65,66} Antibodies against CNTN1 were reported in patients diagnosed with CIDP, who presented with acute or subacute disease onset, motor or ataxic features, and had no or poor response to IVIg treatment.^{67–69} Antibodies against NF155 were observed in patients diagnosed with CIDP who were younger at onset, and had a subacute or chronic disease course, distal weakness, ataxia, tremor, and no or poor response to IVIg treatment.^{70–72} Antibodies against Caspr1 present as an acute/ subacute neuropathy frequently associated with ataxia, neuropathic pain, cranial nerve involvement and poor response to IVIg.^{73–75} Antibodies to all neurofascin isoforms lead to a severe phenotype, in particular when of the IgG3 isotype.^{76,77} The TF proposed to name these conditions "auto-immune nodopathies" and not to regard them as CIDP variants because they have distinct clinical features, no overt inflammation or macrophage-mediated demyelination^{68,78,79} and do poorly respond to CIDP treatment, IVIg in particular. Rituximab, however, may be effective.^{73,76,80}

CIDP has been associated with numerous conditions (eg, diabetes mellitus, IgG or IgA monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance [MGUS], IgM monoclonal gammopathy without antibodies to MAG, HIV infection, malignancies).⁸¹ There is insufficient evidence to consider CIDP associated with these diseases different from idiopathic CIDP. In some cases, CIDP may occur as an immune-related adverse event induced by drugs or biologics.⁸²⁻⁸⁴ In those cases, most physicians would stop the drug/biologic but this decision should be based on the individual clinical situation. In most published reports, treatment has not differed from that used in idiopathic CIDP. The differential diagnosis of typical CIDP and CIDP variants is extensive and needs to be carefully addressed by appropriate investigations (Tables 4 and 5, Flowchart 2).

4.1.2 | Electrodiagnostic criteria (PICO 1)

The TF strongly recommended electrodiagnosis (nerve conduction studies) to support the clinical diagnosis of typical CIDP and CIDP variants (Tables 2 and 3). The TF decided to reduce the levels of electrodiagnostic certainty, as used in the 2010 EFNS/PNS guideline,^{3,4} from three (definite, probable, possible CIDP) to only two (CIDP and possible CIDP), because of empirical evidence showing that the sensitivity and specificity of electrodiagnostic criteria for probable and definite CIDP do not significantly differ.^{8,92} Since there is no gold standard for the diagnosis of CIDP, the TF decided to avoid the label "definite CIDP." The TF decided to require not only motor but also sensory conduction studies to define the diagnostic categories of typical CIDP and CIDP variants (Table 6, Flow-chart 1).

Recommendation 1–Typical CIDP

- To confirm the clinical diagnosis of typical CIDP, at least two motor nerves must have abnormalities which fulfil the motor conduction criteria. If criteria are fulfilled in only one nerve, the diagnosis is possible typical CIDP.
- Sensory conduction abnormalities must be present in at least two nerves.
- In patients suspected of having typical CIDP because they fulfil clinical criteria but not minimal electrodiagnostic criteria, the diagnosis of possible typical CIDP may be made if there is objective improvement following treatment with IVIg, corticosteroids or plasma exchange and if at least one additional supportive criterion (PICO 2-4, 6) is fulfilled.

TABLE 2 Motor nerve conduction criteria

(1) Strongly supportive of demyelination:

At least one of the following:

- (a) Motor distal latency prolongation ≥50% above ULN in two nerves (excluding median neuropathy at the wrist from carpal tunnel syndrome), or
- (b) Reduction of motor conduction velocity ≥30% below LLN in two nerves, or
- (c) Prolongation of F-wave latency ≥20% above ULN in two nerves (≥50% if amplitude of distal negative peak CMAP <80% of LLN), or
- (d) Absence of F-waves in two nerves (if these nerves have distal negative peak CMAP amplitudes ≥20% of LLN) + ≥1 other demyelinating parameter^a in ≥1 other nerve, or
- (e) Motor conduction block: ≥30% reduction of the proximal relative to distal negative peak CMAP amplitude, excluding the tibial nerve, and distal negative peak CMAP amplitude ≥20% of LLN in two nerves; or in one nerve + ≥ 1 other demyelinating parameter^a except absence of F-waves in ≥1 other nerve, or
- (f) Abnormal temporal dispersion: >30% duration increase between the proximal and distal negative peak CMAP (at least 100% in the tibial nerve) in ≥2 nerves, or
- (g) Distal CMAP duration (interval between onset of the first negative peak and return to baseline of the last negative peak) prolongation in ≥ 1 nerve^b + ≥ 1 other demyelinating parameter^a in ≥ 1 other nerve
 - (LFF 2 Hz) median > 8.4 ms, ulnar > 9.6 ms, peroneal > 8.8 ms, tibial > 9.2 ms
 - (LFF 5 Hz) median > 8.0 ms, ulnar > 8.6 ms, peroneal > 8.5 ms, tibial > 8.3 ms
 - (LFF 10 Hz) median > 7.8 ms, ulnar > 8.5 ms, peroneal > 8.3 ms, tibial > 8.2 ms
 - (LFF 20 Hz) median > 7.4 ms, ulnar > 7.8 ms, peroneal > 8.1 ms, tibial > 8.0 ms

(2) Weakly supportive of demyelination

As in (1) but in only one nerve.

Note 1. These criteria have been established by using a frequency filter bandpass of 2 Hz to 10 kHz for all parameters, except for distal CMAP duration prolongation where separate criteria were defined for four different LFFs of 2, 5, 10, and 20 Hz. Skin temperature should be maintained to at least 33°C at the palm and 30°C at the external malleolus.

Note 2. Extensiveness of motor nerve conduction studies (number of nerves to be studied and proximal studies):

- To apply motor nerve conduction criteria, the median, ulnar (stimulated below the elbow), peroneal (stimulated below the fibular head), and tibial
 nerves on one side are tested.
- If criteria are not fulfilled, the same nerves are tested at the other side, and/or the ulnar and median nerves are stimulated at the axilla and at Erb's point.
- Motor conduction block or slowing is not considered in the ulnar nerve across the elbow or the peroneal nerve across the knee.
- Between Erb's point and the wrist, at least 50% CMAP amplitude reduction is required for conduction block in the ulnar and median nerves. Proximal studies of the median nerve may require collision techniques to avoid ulnar nerve components in the median nerve CMAP when recorded from the *abductor pollicis brevis* muscle (but not when recorded from the *flexor carpi radialis* muscle).^{3,4,49,85,86}
- For ulnar motor conduction block in the forearm, a Martin-Gruber anastomosis should be ruled out with stimulation of the median nerve at the elbow recording over the *abductor digiti minimi* muscle.
- For median motor conduction block in the forearm, co-stimulation of the ulnar nerve at the wrist must be ruled out. Stimulation of the median nerve
 at the wrist while simultaneously recording over the *abductor policis brevis* muscle and the *abductor digiti minimi* muscle can detect ulnar nerve costimulation; stimulation should be adapted so that no CMAP is recorded from the ulnar nerve-innervated *abductor digiti minimi* muscle.
- If distal CMAP amplitudes are severely reduced (<1 mV), recording from more proximal muscles innervated by the peroneal, median, ulnar or radial nerve may be attempted to demonstrate motor nerve conduction abnormalities meeting electrodiagnostic criteria.

Abbreviations: CMAP, compound muscle action potential; LFF, low frequency filter; LLN, lower limit of normal values; ULN, upper limit of normal values. ^aAny nerve meeting any of the criteria (a-g).

^bMitsuma et al.⁸⁷

Recommendation 2-Distal CIDP

- Motor conduction criteria fulfilment is required in at least two upper limb nerves to confirm the clinical diagnosis of distal CIDP. The distal negative peak CMAP amplitude should be at least 1 mV. When criteria are fulfilled in two lower limb but not upper limb nerves or if criteria are fulfilled in only one upper limb nerve, the maximum diagnostic certainty is possible distal CIDP.
- Sensory conduction abnormalities must be present in at least two nerves.

Recommendation 3-Multifocal and focal CIDP

 Motor conduction criteria fulfilment is required in at least two nerves in total in more than one limb to confirm the clinical diagnosis of multifocal CIDP and in at least two nerves in one limb for the diagnosis of focal CIDP. When criteria are fulfilled in only one nerve, the maximum diagnostic certainty is possible multifocal or possible focal CIDP.

 Sensory conduction abnormalities must be present in at least two nerves of the affected limbs for the diagnosis of multifocal or focal CIDP and in one nerve of the affected limb for the diagnosis of possible focal CIDP.

Recommendation 4-Motor CIDP (and motor-predominant CIDP)

 Motor CIDP must fulfil motor conduction criteria in at least two nerves and sensory conduction must be normal in all of at least four nerves (median, ulnar, radial, and sural) to confirm the clinical diagnosis of motor CIDP. If criteria are fulfilled in only one motor nerve, the diagnosis is possible motor CIDP.

248 ⊥WILEY.

TABLE 3 Sensory nerve conduction criteria

(1) CIDP

• Sensory conduction abnormalities (prolonged distal latency, or reduced SNAP amplitude, or slowed conduction velocity outside of normal limits) in two nerves.

(2) Possible CIDP

- As in (1)
- Sensory CIDP with normal motor nerve conduction studies needs to fulfil a. or b.:
 - a. sensory nerve conduction velocity <80% of LLN (for SNAP amplitude >80% of LLN) or <70% of LLN (for SNAP amplitude <80% of LLN)⁸⁵ in at least two nerves (median, ulnar, radial, sural nerve), or
 - b. sural sparing pattern (abnormal median or radial sensory nerve action potential [SNAP] amplitude with normal sural nerve SNAP amplitude) (excluding carpal tunnel syndrome).^{88–90}

Note 1. Skin temperature should be maintained to at least 33°C at the palm and 30°C at the external malleolus. 1. Since these criteria do not permit to identify normal reference values compatible with sensory nerve demyelination, sensory CIDP cannot be more than a possible diagnosis as based on clinical and electrophysiological criteria.

Note 2. Decline in sural nerve action potential amplitude occurs with age and use of age-dependent reference values after age 60 is advised.⁹¹ Abbreviations: CIDP, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy; LLN, lower limit of normal; SNAP, sensory nerve action potential.

 Motor CIDP with sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves is diagnosed as motor-predominant CIDP.

Recommendation 5—Sensory CIDP (and sensory-predominant CIDP)

- · Sensory CIDP must fulfil sensory conduction criteria and motor conduction must be normal in all of at least four nerves (median. ulnar, peroneal, and tibial) to confirm the clinical diagnosis. The maximum diagnostic certainty is possible sensory CIDP.
- Sensory CIDP with motor conduction criteria fulfilled in one nerve is diagnosed as possible sensory-predominant CIDP. If motor conduction criteria are fulfilled in two nerves, the diagnostic certainty increases to sensory-predominant CIDP.

Considerations supporting the Recommendations (supporting information)

Evidence summary: Data extracted from 38 cohort studies assessing the usefulness of a total of 27 electrodiagnostic parameters or criteria sets were subjected to GRADE analysis. The certainty of the evidence of effect estimates was low to very low for all outcomes.

Rationale: The recommendation of the TF for electrodiagnostic testing in patients with clinically suspected CIDP is based on the very good diagnostic accuracy of 2010 EFNS/PNS electrodiagnostic criteria^{3,4} with high sensitivity/specificity for CIDP of 95%/96%,⁶ 81%/96%,⁷ and 73%/91%⁸ reported in different patient populations. The advantages of electrodiagnostic testing include the long history of clinical experience, availability, inexpensiveness, and low burden for the patient. The TF expanded the 2010 EFNS/PNS electrodiagnostic criteria^{3,4} by including sensory nerve conduction studies and by defining criteria specific for CIDP

variants (Tables 2 and 3). Since up to 20% of patients with clinically typical CIDP do not fulfil minimal electrodiagnostic criteria, the TF considered that such patients may be diagnosed as possible typical CIDP as proposed by Koski et al.93 if there is an objective response to a trial with any of the three proven CIDP treatments (PICO 2) and if at least one other supportive criterion is fulfilled.

4.1.3 Supportive criteria

Response to treatment (PICO 2), imaging (PICO 3), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) (PICO 4), or nerve biopsy (PICO 6) may support the diagnosis of CIDP in patients who fulfil clinical criteria for CIDP, but whose electrodiagnostic criteria only allow for possible CIDP. Since sensory nerve conduction studies are now part of the electrodiagnostic criteria set, they have been removed as general supportive criterion, except for diagnosing patients with sensory CIDP without motor nerve conduction abnormalities, in whom fulfilment of the sensory conduction criteria is required.

(a) Response to treatment (PICO 2)

Good Practice Points

- The TF considered that an objective response to treatment with immunomodulatory agents (IVIg, plasma exchange, corticosteroids) supports the clinical diagnosis of CIDP in patients in whom clinical, electrodiagnostic and other supportive criteria allow only a diagnosis of possible CIDP.
- Objective response to treatment requires improvement on at least one disability and one impairment scale. Lack of improvement following treatment does not exclude CIDP and a positive response is not specific for CIDP. Many outcome scales are used in CIDP. Some examples of disability and impairment scales are given:
 - o Disability can be assessed by the Inflammatory Rasch-built Overall Disability Scale (I-RODS)⁹⁴⁻⁹⁶ and the Inflammatory Neuropathy Cause and Treatment (INCAT) disability scale.^{97,98}
 - Impairment can be assessed by the MRC sum score, 96,98,99 the Modified INCAT Sensory Sum scale (mISS),98,100 the Neuropathy Impairment Score,¹⁰¹ and by measuring grip strength using handheld dynamometry.98,102-104
- · The changes required to define improvement have not been adequately validated. The following which have been used in clinical trials can serve as a guide:
 - I-RODS: + ≥4 centile points
 - INCAT disability scale: ≥1 point
 - mISS: ≥2 points
 - MRC sum score (0-60): $+ \ge 2$ to 4 points*
 - Grip strength:
 - Martin Vigorimeter: + ≥8 to 14 kPa*
 - Jamar hand grip dynamometer: + ≥10%**
 - *higher values may improve diagnostic specificity.

**values averaged over 3 consecutive days improve diagnostic specificity.104

Considerations supporting the Good Practice Points (supporting information)

Evidence summary: Data from six cohort studies assessing response to treatment with IVIg, plasma exchange, or corticosteroids were extracted and analysed in evidence tables. There is moderate certainty evidence that corticosteroids and plasma exchange and high certainty evidence that IVIg improves impairment¹⁰⁵ (PICO 8-10). Uncontrolled studies report a positive response to IVIg, plasma exchange, or corticosteroids in variable proportions of patients (68%-99%).^{35,49,106-108} Reasons for therapeutic failure likely include inadequate treatment dosing or duration.¹² Misdiagnosis is also an important consideration for patients who do not respond to first line CIDP treatment.¹⁰⁻¹²

Rationale: Current immunomodulatory treatments are not specific for CIDP, since other auto-immune conditions may also respond to these. Treatment response therefore needs to be carefully considered in the clinical and electrophysiological context to avoid overdiagnosis. If patients have an objective response to treatment, the probability of the diagnosis of CIDP increases. A minority of non-responders to at least one of the three proven effective treatments (PICO 8-10) still may have CIDP. These patients would require additional testing to rule out other disorders which mimic CIDP before considering other immunosuppressive treatment strategies.

(b) Imaging (PICO 3)

Ultrasound

Good Practice Points

- The TF suggested to use ultrasound in adult patients to diagnose CIDP in patients fulfilling diagnostic criteria for possible CIDP but not for CIDP. The diagnosis of CIDP may be more likely if there is nerve enlargement* of at least two sites in proximal median nerve segments and/or the brachial plexus (see NOTE below on excluding mimics).
 *Cross-sectional area median nerve >10 mm² at forearm, >13 mm² upper arm, >9 mm² interscalene (trunks) or >12 mm² for nerve roots.
- There is currently no evidence to support ultrasound in paediatric patients.

Considerations supporting the Good Practice Points (supporting information)

Evidence summary: Data extracted from 12 cohort studies assessing the usefulness of ultrasound were analysed. Enlargement mainly of proximal nerve segments in arm nerves and spinal nerve roots are the most characteristic feature in CIDP.^{109–112} The yield of stringent cut-off values using a practical sonographic protocol (brachial plexus and proximal median nerve segments bilaterally) has been validated in a prospective cohort of patients with suspected chronic inflammatory neuropathies.^{113,114} In contrast to the adult population, systematic studies on yield of ultrasound in children with suspected CIDP are lacking. Only a few smaller studies reported on reference values for sonographic nerve sizes in different age categories,^{115–117} but stringent cut-off values based on disease controls are lacking.

Rationale: Since in children inherited demyelinating neuropathies are much more prevalent than CIDP and since rater experience on nerve

ultrasound in children is limited, the TF suggested not to use ultrasound to support the diagnosis in children. Ultrasound is a low-cost, widely available, non-invasive procedure with moderate diagnostic accuracy.

MRI

Good Practice Points

 The TF suggested not to use MRI in adult patients to diagnose CIDP except in patients fulfilling diagnostic criteria for possible CIDP but not for CIDP. CIDP may be more likely if there is enlargement and/or increased signal intensity of nerve root(s) on T2 weighted MRI sequences (DIXON/STIR, coronal + sagittal planes)* (see NOTE below on excluding mimics).

*preferably quantitative assessment of the spinal nerve root sizes (nerve root diameter right next to the ganglion, measured as height in coronal plane with cut-off value >5 mm), or semi-quantitative scoring of abnormalities of the spinal nerve roots and trunks using the following categories: normal, possibly abnormal, clearly abnormal.

• There is currently no evidence to support MRI in paediatric patients.

Considerations supporting the Good Practice Points (supporting information)

Evidence summary: Data from 18 studies assessing the usefulness of MRI were extracted and analysed. MRI of the brachial and lumbosacral plexus may aid in the diagnosis of CIDP by showing nerve root hypertrophy, increased signal intensity or contrast enhancement.^{109,118–121} Advanced MRI sequences have improved tissue discriminating properties.¹²² Most MRI studies only evaluated patients with established CIDP, using different study designs (with/without control group), whereas only a few investigated its added diagnostic value that would approach a more routine clinical setting.^{123,124} An important limitation is the lack of objective cut-off values for abnormality. Two studies found low reproducibility of results in patients with chronic inflammatory neuropathies and disease controls, even among experienced raters.^{125–127} Only a few studies used objective cut-offs for abnormal nerve root sizes (>5 mm) to improve performance and consistency of plexus MRI.^{123,128}

Rationale: Conditions under which MRI may be considered in patients fulfilling only possible electrodiagnostic criteria include unavailability of ultrasound or when ultrasound results are non-contributory. In children with suspected CIDP, systematic studies on MRI are lacking, inherited demyelinating neuropathies are more prevalent than CIDP and can also show nerve size increase, and rater experience in children is limited. The low inter-rater reliability, lack of objective cut-off values and high cost of MRI contribute to the statement against using MRI.

NOTE: Before concluding that ultrasound or MRI abnormalities are supportive of CIDP, there should be no laboratory/clinical features that suggest other diseases such as MMN, demyelinating Charcot-Marie-Tooth (CMT) disease, IgM paraproteinaemic neuropathy (especially with anti-MAG antibodies), polyneuropathyorganomegaly-endocrinopathy-M-protein-skin changes (POEMS) syndrome, diabetic radiculoplexus neuropathy, amyloid

250 WILEY-

neuropathy, neuralgic amyotrophy, leprosy, neurofibromatosis or neurolymphomatosis.

(c) CSF analysis (PICO 4)

Good Practice Points

- The TF suggested not to perform CSF analysis if diagnostic criteria are already met.
- CSF analysis should be considered to exclude other diagnoses or to support the diagnosis of CIDP in the following circumstances:
 - Patients fulfilling diagnostic criteria for possible CIDP but not CIDP.
 - In cases of acute or subacute onset.
 - When an infectious or malignant aetiology is suspected or possible.
 - CSF protein elevation should be interpreted cautiously in the presence of diabetes.
 - In view of higher normative values for CSF protein in individuals older than 50 years, higher levels are required to support a diagnosis of CIDP; there is insufficient research to date to establish rigorous cut-offs.

Considerations supporting the Good Practice Points (supporting information)

Evidence summary: From 42 clinical cohort studies identified, 9 were included for data extraction and analysis. CSF protein is often increased in CIDP patients (sensitivity of 42%-77%), but with unknown specificity to discern CIDP from CIDP mimics.^{7,47} In suspected CIDP with unusual features or in the presence of systemic symptoms and signs, CSF analysis is suggested to exclude an underlying malignancy or infection.¹²⁹ There is a risk of misdiagnosis in cases where electrodiagnosis is non-confirmatory and only CSF protein is increased.¹¹ Specificity for CIDP is uncertain using newly established higher normative cut-off values for CSF protein elevation in older subjects (>0.6 g/L above age 50).¹³⁰ Liberatore et al.¹³¹ found that, using cut-offs of ≥ 0.5 g/L under the age of 50 years and >0.6 g/L over the age of 60 years, sensitivity of CSF protein levels is complex and validated reference values for different ages categories are lacking.

Rationale: The independent diagnostic value of CSF testing remains unproven. When CSF protein levels are normal, doubt may unnecessarily be cast upon the diagnosis. In selected cases, where the clinical diagnosis and electrodiagnostic results are not fully confirmatory, CSF analysis could either support the diagnosis or exclude alternative diagnoses. The sensitivity of CSF in CIDP variants is uncertain. It may be advisable to consider more extensive electrodiagnostic testing prior to performing a lumbar puncture.

(d) Nerve biopsy (PICO 6)

Good Practice Points

The TF **suggested not to perform nerve biopsy** as a routine procedure to diagnose CIDP, but **only in specific circumstances**:

- In cases where CIDP is suspected but cannot be confirmed with the clinical, laboratory, imaging, and electrodiagnostic studies.
- In cases where CIDP is suspected, but there is little or no response to treatment, such that an alternative diagnosis such as CMT, amyloidosis, sarcoidosis, or nerve sheath tumours/neurofibromatosis might be considered.
- Nerve biopsies should be considered only when:
 - skilled (neuro)surgeons and neuropathologists and specialized and experienced pathology laboratory facilities are available.
 - symptoms are severe enough to justify the potential morbidity associated with a nerve biopsy.
 - the low accuracy of the test is fully understood by the patient before undergoing the biopsy.
- When a nerve biopsy is taken:
 - current expert consensus on minimal standards for processing and evaluating nerve biopsies should be observed.¹³²
 - most often the sural or the superficial peroneal nerve is biopsied but biopsy of a clinically affected nerve is more likely to provide useful information.
 - factors probably supporting the diagnosis of CIDP may be:
 - thinly myelinated axons and small onion bulbs¹³³
 - thinly myelinated or demyelinated internodes in teased fibres¹³⁴
 - perivascular macrophage clusters¹³⁵
 - supportive features of demyelination on electron microscopy.¹³⁶

Considerations supporting the Good Practice Points (supporting information)

Evidence summary: Data from 26 studies identified for assessing the usefulness of nerve biopsy were extracted and analysed to reach consensus. Several studies tried to estimate nerve biopsy accuracy in diagnosing CIDP, but the variability between them was huge and they could not be combined because of the wide range of outcomes used. Even when using the same parameters, there is an important level of heterogeneity in the sensitivity for findings suggestive of CIDP, which can be due to the subjectivity in studying the biopsies, the timing of the biopsy in the disease course, and comorbidities.¹³⁷ Several studies assessed the clinical outcomes when initiating treatment after a nerve biopsy. Clinical outcomes in patients with suspected CIDP, treated with immunomodulating agents after a biopsy-guided diagnosis of CIDP, have been successful.¹³⁷⁻¹³⁹ However, lacking a control group, these data could not be used for analysis. Since nerve biopsy can reveal findings suggestive of a different or differential diagnosis, a biopsy may save patients from the unnecessary complications of immune treatment and lead to appropriate therapy. Nerve biopsies have poor sensitivity and specificity, and their contribution to the diagnosis is limited by these inaccuracies.

Rationale: The statement on nerve biopsy is intended to reduce the number of unnecessary biopsies for suspected CIDP, given the low diagnostic accuracy and invasive nature. The TF expects that only a small number of carefully selected nerve biopsies will contribute to a more accurate diagnosis of CIDP and to a lower probability of misdiagnosis, especially in unusual cases when all other investigations are non-diagnostic, including some patients considered to have CIDP who have not responded to treatment. Sural nerve biopsy is associated with numbness in the area of innervation.¹⁴⁰⁻¹⁴² Other complications include acute pain,¹⁴³ chronic pain,¹⁴² allodynia,¹⁴⁴ dysaesthesia,¹⁴⁵ neuroma formation,¹⁴³ infections, and wound dehiscence.¹⁴⁴

4.1.4 | Criteria for immunological testing

Monoclonal gammopathy testing (PICO 7)

Good Practice Points

- The TF strongly advised testing for serum monoclonal proteins in adult patients with a clinical suspicion of CIDP.
- Testing should include serum protein electrophoresis and immunofixation (to increase sensitivity to detect relevant low level paraproteins and identify paraprotein class and light chain), spot urine immunofixation for light chains (Bence Jones protein). Measurement of serum free light chains (SFLC) may detect an abnormality not otherwise detected. Note that relevant monoclonal proteins may still have normal light chain and ratio measurements in SFLC assays. If a gammopathy is found, further evaluation may be required and haematology-oncology consultation should be strongly considered.
- In patients with distal CIDP, if no IgM paraprotein is found or anti-MAG antibody testing is negative, repeat testing should be considered.
- Testing of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) serum levels is indicated in patients with a distal and painful CIDP phenotype, in whom a lambda light chain associated IgA or IgG paraprotein is found, when POEMS syndrome is suspected.

Considerations supporting the Good Practice Points (supporting information)

Evidence summary: Data from 35 observational studies assessing the presence and significance of monoclonal proteins and anti-MAG antibodies were extracted and summarized in evidence tables. Neuropathies with MGUS may behave like typical CIDP.^{146–148} However, monoclonal gammopathies may be associated with neuropathies mimicking CIDP, such as anti-MAG IgM neuropathy,^{37,149} POEMS syndrome,^{150–152} multiple myeloma or AL-amyloidosis.¹⁵¹

Rationale: In patients with suspected CIDP and a monoclonal gammopathy, correct diagnosis of both the neurological and oncological condition is of paramount importance because of the implications for management and treatment. Patient burden is negligible. These tests are low cost and are available in most hospitals.

Antibody testing (PICO 5)

Good Practice Points

- The TF suggested to consider testing for nodal and paranodal antibodies in all patients with clinical suspicion of CIDP:
 - when nodal and paranodal (anti-NF155, anti-CNTN1, anti-Caspr1) and possibly anti-NF140/186 antibody testing is available and meeting quality standards.

- testing of nodal and paranodal antibodies is advised in CIDP patients with the following features:
 - resistance to standard therapy with IVIg and corticosteroids.
 - acute or subacute aggressive onset, previous diagnosis of GBS or A-CIDP.
 - low-frequency tremor, ataxia disproportionate to the sensory involvement or other cerebellar features or predominantly distal weakness.
 - respiratory failure and cranial nerve involvement.
 - associated nephrotic syndrome.
 - very high CSF protein levels.
- The TF advised using for nodal and paranodal autoantibody testing:
 - a cell-based assay using mammalian expression vectors encoding human NF155, CNTN1, NF186/NF140, and Caspr1. Expression vectors should avoid the use any protein tag at the N-terminal site, any protein tag at the C terminal site for CNTN1 and avoid the use, in general, of GFP-tagged expression vectors.
 - a confirmatory test with ELISA (using human recombinant proteins) or teased-nerve immunohistochemistry. The order of assays can be interchanged. The application of additional confirmatory tests to the protocol is strongly recommended for low titre sera or dubious staining on the cell-based assay to avoid false positives.
- The TF advised anti-MAG antibody testing in all patients with an IgM paraprotein fulfilling CIDP diagnostic criteria (especially distal CIDP) because a high titre of anti-MAG antibodies (>7000 Bühlmann Titre Units, BTU)¹⁵³ would strongly imply a different diagnosis than CIDP.
- The TF advised for anti-MAG antibody testing:
 - Bühlmann test ELISA, or
 - Locally validated ELISA, Western blot or immunohistochemistry assays.

Considerations supporting the Good Practice Points (supporting information)

Evidence summary: Data from 16 cohort studies assessing the presence of nodal-paranodal and anti-MAG antibodies were extracted and analysed. Diagnostic utility seems strong for anti-NF155 and anti-CNTN1 IgG,^{67,69,72} and anti-Caspr1 IgG.⁷³⁻⁷⁵ More evidence is needed for anti-NF155 IgM,¹⁵⁴ anti-nodal NF140/186 IgG,^{76,77} and anti-MAG without an apparent paraprotein.¹⁵⁵ For autoantibodies against CNTN1 and NF155, replication studies and a systematic review¹⁵⁶ are available with clear associations to clinically relevant features and a high diagnostic specificity. For autoantibodies against Caspr1, nodal NF, and MAG, only small case series or anecdotal cases have been reported. Evidence that autoantibody detection may inform treatment remains anecdotal. Several case reports and case series associate the detection of nodal-paranodal antibodies, especially anti-NF155 and anti-CNTN1 with poorer responses to conventional therapies.^{66,156} There is anecdotal evidence that these patients may respond well to rituximab.^{80,157} Although the evidence is weak due to the low numbers of patients, the response to rituximab has been replicated in independent cohorts and the magnitude of the effect is, at least for a subset of patients, very significant.

Rationale: Nodal-paranodal or MAG antibody testing should be considered in patients who fulfil criteria for CIDP, when they present with particular characteristics (Flowchart 1) and when they do not respond well to proven effective treatments for CIDP. Anti-MAG antibodies are relevant, if associated with a distal CIDP phenotype and an IgM paraprotein. The antibody testing has a low cost and positive results have significant implications for diagnosis and treatment. Access to antibody testing requires specialized laboratory procedures that are not available worldwide and standardization of the assays through interlaboratory validation needs to be performed. Patient burden is negligible.

4.1.5 | Advised strategy for the diagnosis of CIDP

CIDP should be considered in any patient with a progressive symmetric or multifocal polyradiculoneuropathy in whom the clinical course is relapsing and remitting or progresses for more than 8 weeks, especially if there are sensory symptoms, proximal weakness, areflexia without wasting, or preferential loss of vibration or joint position sense (Flowcharts 1 and 2, Table 6). Electrodiagnostic tests are mandatory and the major features suggesting a diagnosis of CIDP are listed in Tables 1 to 3 and Flowchart 1. The sensitivity of electrodiagnostic criteria for motor nerves may be improved by examining more than four nerves, and by including proximal stimulation in the upper limbs. If electrodiagnostic criteria for CIDP are not met initially, a repeat study at a later date should be considered. Supportive criteria (PICOs 2-4, 6) can be used to confirm the diagnosis of CIDP in patients with a possible diagnosis as based on clinical and electrodiagnostic criteria. CSF examination, ultrasound of proximal median nerve segments, cervical spinal roots, and the brachial plexus or MRI of spinal roots, brachial or lumbar plexus, and a trial of immunotherapy with objective assessment of endpoints may assist the diagnosis. Biopsy of the sural nerve, but occasionally the superficial peroneal nerve, can provide supportive evidence for the diagnosis of CIDP, but positive findings are not specific and negative findings do not exclude the diagnosis. Monoclonal gammopathy testing should be performed in all patients with suspected CIDP (PICO 7). If an IgM paraprotein is present, anti-MAG antibodies should be tested (PICO 5). When specific clinical features are present, testing of nodal-paranodal antibodies may be indicated to diagnose auto-immune neuropathies (PICO 5, Flowchart 1). There is only low certainty evidence concerning all these matters. Since other conditions may mimic CIDP, investigations to discover possible other diseases should be considered (Tables 4 and 5, Flowchart 2). The diagnostic categories for typical CIDP and CIDP variants are defined by mandatory clinical and electrodiagnostic criteria, and if these give a diagnosis of only possible

TABLE 4 Differential diagnosis (see Flowchart 2)^a

Typical CIDP

- AL amyloidosis, ATTRv polyneuropathy
- Chronic ataxic neuropathy ophthalmoplegia M-protein agglutination disialosyl antibodies (CANOMAD)
- Guillain-Barré syndrome
- Hepatic neuropathy
- HIV-related neuropathy
- Multiple myeloma
- Osteosclerotic myeloma
- POEMS syndrome
- Uremic neuropathy
- Vitamin B12 deficiency—actual or functional (eg, nitrous oxide poisoning)

Distal CIDP

- Anti-MAG IgM neuropathy
- Diabetic neuropathy
- Hereditary neuropathies (CMT1, CMTX1, CMT4, metachromatic leukodystrophy, Refsum disease, adrenomyeloneuropathy, ATTRv polyneuropathy)
- POEMS syndrome
- Vasculitic neuropathy

Multifocal and focal CIDP

- Diabetic radiculopathy/plexopathy
- Entrapment neuropathies
- Hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies (HNPP)
- Multifocal motor neuropathy (MMN)
- Neuralgic amyotrophy
- Peripheral nerve tumours (such as lymphoma, perineurioma, schwannoma, neurofibroma)
- Vasculitic neuropathy (mononeuritis multiplex)

Motor CIDP

- Hereditary motor neuropathies (such as distal hereditary motor neuropathies, spinal muscular atrophy, porphyria)
- Inflammatory myopathies
- Motor neurone disease
- Neuromuscular junction disorders (such as myasthenia gravis, Lambert-Eaton syndrome)

Sensory CIDP

- Cerebellar ataxia, neuropathy, vestibular areflexia syndrome (CANVAS)
- Chronic immune sensory polyradiculopathy (CISP)
- Dorsal column lesions (such as syphilis, paraneoplastic, copper deficiency, vitamin B12 deficiency)
- Hereditary sensory neuropathies
- Idiopathic sensory neuropathy
- Sensory neuronopathy
- Toxic neuropathies (such as chemotherapy and vitamin B6 toxicity)

Abbreviation: CIDP, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy.

^aThe differential diagnosis includes the disorders listed but is not limited to these.

TABLE 5 Investigations to be considered

Investigations strongly advised in typical CIDP and in CIDP variants:

- Electrodiagnosis including motor and sensory nerve conduction
 studies
- Serum and urine monoclonal protein detection by immunofixation
- Fasting blood glucose
- Complete blood count
- Renal function
- Liver function

Investigations to be performed if indicated, in typical CIDP and in CIDP variants:

- Ultrasound of the brachial plexus and cervical nerve roots in adult patients
- MRI of cervical and lumbosacral nerve roots in adult patients
- Cerebrospinal fluid examination including cells and protein
- Nerve biopsy
- Glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c)
- Borrelia burgdorferi serology
- C reactive protein
- Antinuclear antibody antibodies (ANA)
- HIV serology
- Serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)
- Anti-MAG antibodies (when IgM monoclonal gammopathy present)
- Nodal-paranodal protein antibodies
- Skeletal survey
- Chest X-ray
- Genetic testing for hereditary neuropathy

Additional investigations if indicated in CIDP variants:

Distal CIDP

Anti-MAG antibodies when IgM monoclonal gammopathy present

Multifocal and focal CIDP

- Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
- Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) and antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA)
- Anti-GM1 IgM antibodies

Motor CIDP

- Creatine kinase level
- Muscle biopsy
- Neuromuscular junction evaluation (repetitive stimulation, antibodies against acetylcholine receptors, MuSK, or presynaptic voltage-gated calcium channels)

Sensory CIDP

- IgM paraproteinaemic neuropathy with anti-MAG antibodies (anti-MAG neuropathy)
- Antiganglioside antibodies
- Vitamin B12 and B6
- Paraneoplastic antibody screen
- Somatosensory evoked potentials when nerve conduction studies are normal

Abbreviation: CIDP, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy.

CIDP then two additional supportive criteria are required (Flowchart 1, Table 6).

4.2 | Treatment of CIDP

4.2.1 | Corticosteroids (PICO 8)

Recommendation

- The TF strongly recommended treatment with corticosteroids.
- The best corticosteroid regimen is not known.
- Pulsed high-dose corticosteroid treatment with oral dexamethasone or IV methylprednisolone may be considered as an alternative to daily oral prednisone/prednisolone or dexamethasone both for induction and maintenance treatment.
- Long-term corticosteroid treatment may induce significant-side effects.
- Since patients with motor CIDP may deteriorate after corticosteroids, IVIg should be considered as the first-line treatment in motor CIDP (Good Practice Point).

Considerations supporting the recommendation (supporting information)

Evidence summary: Although it is uncertain (very low certainty evidence with 1 trial, 28 participants)¹⁵⁸ whether daily oral prednisone (120 mg daily slowly tapered over 4 months) improved impairment compared with no treatment, observational studies and the abundant clinical practice experience strongly suggest that corticosteroids are effective in CIDP. Daily oral corticosteroid doses commonly used are prednisone or prednisolone 60 mg equivalent to methylprednisolone 48 mg, slowly tapered over 6 to 8 months, depending on clinical response and possible side-effects. Although some centres prefer to start with a daily dose of 1 to 2 mg/kg of prednisolone, there is no evidence that this usually higher dose is superior. An alternative to daily corticosteroid regimens could be pulsed treatment with oral or IV corticosteroids. There is moderate certainty evidence (1 trial, 41 participants)¹⁵⁹ that 6 months' treatment with pulsed high-dose oral dexamethasone (4 days 40 mg monthly) did not improve disability more than daily oral prednisolone (60 mg, slowly tapered over 8 months). There is very low certainty evidence from open follow-up studies or randomized controlled trials that pulsed corticosteroid treatment (40 mg/day for 4 days per month) gave similar improvement in disability to daily oral prednisolone (60 mg, slowly tapering over 8 months). There is very low certainty evidence from open follow-up studies or randomized controlled trials that pulsed corticosteroid treatment (40 mg/day oral dexamethasone or 500 mg/day IV methylprednisolone, each daily for 4 days per month for 6 months) may induce more frequent and longer remission than daily oral corticosteroid treatment.^{10,160} Low to moderate certainty evidence suggests that there are fewer side-effects and a faster response with pulsed high-dose corticosteroid compared with daily oral corticosteroid treatment. Some patients with CIDP may deteriorate after

WILEY 253

TABLE 6 Diagnostic categories (see Flowchart 1)

Typical CIDP

Typical CIDP

- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in two nerves + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves; or
- Possible typical CIDP + at least two supportive criteria
- Possible typical CIDP

⊥WILEY-

- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in one nerve + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves; or
- Clinical criteria + motor conduction abnormalities not fulfilling CIDP motor conduction criteria in one nerve + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves + objective response to treatment + one other supportive criterion

Distal CIDP

Distal CIDP

- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in two upper limb nerves + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves; or
- Possible distal CIDP + at least two supportive criteria

Possible distal CIDP

- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in one upper limb nerve + sensory conduction abnormalities in one nerve; or
- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in two lower limbs nerves only + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves (possible distal CIDP only, cannot be upgraded by supportive criteria)

Multifocal or focal CIDP

Multifocal or focal CIDP

- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in two nerves + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves; or
- Possible multifocal or focal CIDP + at least two supportive criteria

Possible multifocal or focal CIDP

- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in one nerve + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves
- Focal CIDP fulfilling clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria one nerve + sensory conduction abnormalities in one nerve (possible focal CIDP only, cannot be upgraded by supportive criteria)

Motor CIDP

Motor CIDP

- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in two nerves + normal sensory conduction in four nerves; or
- Possible motor CIDP + at least two supportive criteria
- Possible motor CIDP
- Clinical criteria + motor conduction criteria in one nerve + normal sensory conduction in four nerves

Motor-predominant CIDP

As in motor CIDP but with sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves

Sensory CIDP

Possible sensory CIDP

• Clinical criteria + sensory conduction criteria (possible sensory CIDP only, cannot be upgraded by supportive criteria). Motor conduction must be normal in at least four nerves.

Sensory-predominant CIDP

Possible sensory-predominant CIDP

• Clinical criteria + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves + motor conduction abnormalities in two nerves or motor conduction criteria fulfilment in one nerve.

Sensory-predominant CIDP

• Clinical criteria + sensory conduction abnormalities in two nerves + motor conduction criteria fulfilment in two nerves.

corticosteroid treatment, especially those with motor CIDP.^{36,52,55} Therefore, corticosteroids are not recommended as first-line treatment in these patients.¹⁰⁵

Rationale: Because of abundant clinical practice experience, corticosteroid treatment can be used as first-line treatment. However, in patients with (relative) contraindications for long-term high-dose corticosteroid treatment, IVIg (or subcutaneous immunoglobulin [SCIg]) may be the preferred treatment. Patients should be carefully monitored for treatment response, which usually starts after several weeks or months. Reduction of the corticosteroid dose should be attempted regularly to investigate whether the current high dose is still required or whether the patient is in remission. Addition of calcium and bisphosphonate

254

		CLINICAL CRITER	RIA (see table 1)		
	TYPICAL CIDP	DISTAL CIDP	MULTIFOCAL/FOCAL CIDP	MOTOR CIDP	SENSORY CIDP
• Weakness	Symmetric in 4 limbs, Proximal and distal	Predominantly in lower limbs, Distal	in ≥2 limbs in multifocal distribution, or in only 1 limb (focal)	Symmetric in 4 limbs, Proximal and distal	None
 Sensory disturbance 	in ≽2 limbs	in ≥2 limbs	in distribution affected nerves	None	Symmetric in 4 limbs
			CONSIDER RED FLAGS (clinical and labor	atory)	
		ELECTRODIAGNOSTIC CRIT	TERIA (see tables 2 and 3)		
 Motor conduction criteria 	·	÷	·	·	Normal motor conduction
 Sensory conduction abnormalities 	·	•	·	Normal sensory conduction	
 Sensory conduction criteria 	I	I	I	I	•
		DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIE	ES (see tables 1-3 and 6)		
	TYPICAL CIDP	DISTAL CIDP	MULTIFOCAL/FOCAL CIDP	MOTOR CIDP	SENSORY CIDP
 CIDP Clunical criteria Motor conduction criteria <u>in 2 nerves</u> Sensory conduction abnormalities <u>in 2 nerves</u> 	* * *	+ + (in upper limbs) +	* * *	* * Sensory conduction normal <u>in 4 nerves</u> MOTOR-PREDOMINANT CIDP If abnormal sensory conduction <u>in 22 nerves</u>	SENSORY-PREDOMINANT CIDP + +
	~	POSSIBLE CIDP + 2 SUPPORTIVE CRITERIA ((CSF, nerve US/MRI, response to treatment,	, or nerve biopsy) = CIDP	
POSSIBLE CIDP - Clinical criteria - Motor conduction criteria in 1 nerve - Sensory conduction abnormalities in 2 nerves	+ + +	+ + +	•••	* Sensory conduction normal in <u>4 nerves</u> <u>MOTOR PREDOMINANT CIDP</u> If abnormal sensory conduction in <u>27 nerves</u>	SENSORY-PREDOMINANT CIDP + +
POSSIBLE CIDP Level of diagnostic certainty not upgradable by supportive criteria	 Clinical criteria Non-diagnostic motor conduction abnormalities Objective Treatment Response + 1 other supportive criterion 	 Clinical criteria Motor conduction criteria in lower limb nerves only Sensory conduction abnormalities in <u>2 nerves</u> 	<u>Focal</u> : Clinical criteria + Motor conduction criteria + Sensory conduction abnormalities <u>in</u> <u>1 nerve</u> in 1 limb only		• Clinical criteria • Sensory conduction criteria • Motor conduction normal <u>in 4 nerves</u>
		SPECIAL FEATURES (see PICO question 5)? If Yes Consider		
		AUTOIMMUNE	E NODOPATHY		
- Antihodioc	A NTI-NE166	ANTI-CNTMA	ANTI-CASBB1		ANTI-NE170/NE185

Antibodies	ANTI-NF155	ANTI-CNTN1	<u>ANTI-CASPR1</u>	<u>ANTI-NF140/NF186</u>
Typical clinical features	motor > sensory, distal > proximal,	motor > sensory, distal > proximal,	motor > sensory, distal > proximal, neuropathic pain,	motor and sensory, cranial nerve and bulbar involvement,
	ataxia, tremor, mainly young adults	ataxia, tremor, nephrotic syndrome	ocassionally cranial nerve involvement and respiratory failure	may lead to quadriplegia and respiratory failure
CHART 1 Diag	gnostic criteria and categories of (CIDP and CIDP variants (PICO 1-4, 6	6). First assess the pattern of weakness and sensory d	disturbance to classify the patient into one of th
for twicel CIDD or		Hace that may curgaet an alternativ	disarnois Than parform electrodisanoctic testing	The third servion brings these together to defin

ē e supportive criteria to a definitive diagnosis. Below the broken line are some categories considered so uncertain that they cannot be more than a "possible" diagnosis. At the bottom, the presence of the diagnostic categories. The upper part defines typical CIDP and each variant. The middle part defines a "possible" level of certainty for each variant, which may potentially be upgraded by two certain features should prompt testing for antibodies which if present would define the diagnosis of autoimmune nodopathy, considered a separate disease from CIDP. columns FLOW

15298127, 2021, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Wiley Online Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library. Not [20/04/2015]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.online/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Am

and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

SENSORY CIDD	JENJUKI CIUL	idiopathic sensory axonal neuropathy?	Family history	hereditary sensory neuropathy?			Fasting blood glucose or HbA1c elevated	diabetic neuropathy?	Low vitamin B12 level, chemotherapy \$ sensory neuronopathy?	IgM monoclonal gammopathy I	♥ anti-MAG neuropathy?	Normal motor and sensory conduction thronic immune sensory polyradiculopathy (15191)2	
		Dyspnea, dysarthria, dysphagia ↓ motor neuron disease, myasthenia?	Family history	hereditary motor neuropathies (fALS, dHMN, SMA)?	Prominent asymmetry at onset + multifocal motor neuropathy?		Elevated serum CK level	↓ inflammatory myopathy?					
DI ANUTITEN DIAUNUJIJ	MULIIFUCAL/FUCAL CIUP	Pain 4 diabetic radiculo-plexopathy, neuralgic amyotrophy?	Normal sensation	multifocal motor neuropathy?	Focal: only 1 nerve in 1 limb ↓ nerve entrapment/tumour?	Family history ↓ HNPP?	ANA/ANCA +	↓ vasculītis neuropathy?					
NED FLAUS TITAL SUUCE	UISIAL CIUP	Family history ↓ CMT, ATTRV?	Autonomic features, pain	ATTRv neuropathy, diabetic neuropathy?	marked ataxia, distal predominance athy phenotype?		e or HbA1c elevated	uropathy?	IgM monoclonal gammopathy ↓ anti-MAG neuropathy?	oclonal gammopathy	losis, POEMS syndrome?		
TVDICAL CIND	I TPICAL CIUP				Subacute, low frequency tremor, autoimmune nodo		Fasting blood glucos	diabetic ne		lgA or lgG mon	multiple myeloma, AL amyloi		
		LINICAL					ABORATORY						

Red flags that suggest another diagnosis than CIDP and CIDP variants (Table 4). ATTRv, amyloid TTR variant; dHMN, distal hereditary motor neuropathies; SMA, spinal FLOWCHART 2 muscular atrophy 2 g/kg every 4 weeks.¹⁶⁶ Experience from clinical practice indicates that the IVIg maintenance dose can be lower (0.4-1 g/kg every 2-6 weeks), but this should be individually adjusted.^{164,167-169} There is no evidence of a difference in efficacy between different IVIg preparations for treating CIDP. A randomized controlled trial in 27 patients with CIDP comparing 5% freeze-dried and 10% liquid IVIg preparations showed no difference in treatment efficacy.¹⁷⁰ Clinical experience indicates that a switch to another preparation may be helpful to relieve side-effects. Rationale: The TF considered that the demonstrated efficacy of IVIg in trials, together with extensive practical experience of effectiveness, outweigh the frequent minor and the rare but more serious side-effects. IVIg treatment is acceptable and feasible. The major barriers are the high cost, the inconvenience for the patients, and the need for venous access. The initial IVIg treatment course is usually given in a hospital or day care facility. Maintenance IVIg infusions usually can be administered at a day care facility, infusion centre, or in some countries at home with proper monitoring. Potential burden of repeated infusions and high health care costs of IVIg may outweigh the benefit from treatment in low disability disease.

(b) IVIg vs corticosteroids

- Both IVIg and oral or IV corticosteroids are first-line treatments for CIDP. Based on the level of evidence, the TF did not recommend an overall preference for either treatment modality and weakly recommended either IVIg or corticosteroid treatment.
- Both short- and long-term effectiveness, risks, ease of implementation, and cost should be considered:
 - IVIg may be preferable when it comes to short-term treatment effectiveness, or when (relative) contraindications for corticosteroids exist.
 - There is some indication that pulsed corticosteroids may be preferable for long-term treatment effectiveness, because of a possible higher rate and longer duration of remission, or when IVIg is unaffordable or unavailable.

Evidence summary: There is little or no difference in short-term improvement of disability with IVIg in comparison with oral prednisolone (moderate certainty evidence; 1 trial, 29 participants) or long-term improvement after IV methylprednisolone (high-certainty evidence; 1 trial, 45 participants).¹⁰⁵ Clinical improvement after IVIg, however, may be faster and the adherence to the treatment seems to be better after IVIg than after IV methylprednisolone.¹⁶⁶ Side-effects of long-term treatment are probably in favour of IVIg (real-life experience). Pulsed IV corticosteroid treatment, however, may increase the rate and duration of remission after 6 months as compared with IVIg based on one small study (low certainty evidence).¹⁶⁰ A trial comparing standard oral prednisolone vs pulsed dexamethasone treatment did not show a difference in remission rate.¹⁵⁹

Rationale: The reason for selecting either IVIg or corticosteroid treatment is based on a series of patient-oriented considerations. Chronic high-dose oral corticosteroid treatment probably has a higher chance of side-effects compared with IVIg, but data on long-term (>6 months) corticosteroid treatment in CIDP are not available. IVIg is considerably more costly than corticosteroids. Co-morbidity may be important for the choice of treatment. IVIg is preferable when there is an increased

treatment should be considered. Potential side-effects of corticosteroids (eg, osteoporosis, gastric ulceration, diabetes, cataracts, avascular necrosis of long bones, arterial hypertension) may outweigh the benefit from treatment in low disability disease.

4.2.2 | Immunoglobulin (PICO 9)

Recommendations and supporting considerations (supporting information)

(a) IVIg vs placebo

- The TF strongly recommended treatment with IVIg.
- Induction treatment: The usual total IVIg dose is 2 g/kg, divided over 2 to 5 days. Since not all patients respond to this first course, two to five repeated doses of 1 g/kg IVIg every 3 weeks may be required before either the patient improves or it can be decided that IVIg is ineffective. Alternatively, clinical experience indicates that a second course of 2 g/kg a few weeks after the first course may be sufficient to decide whether IVIg is ineffective.
- Maintenance treatment: Most patients require IVIg maintenance treatment. The best IVIg maintenance dose and schedule are not known. The most commonly used IVIg maintenance regimen in clinical trials is 1 g/kg every 3 weeks, but in clinical practice lower doses and longer treatment intervals maintaining maximal sustained improvement should be considered (eg, 0.4-1 g/kg every 2-6 weeks)
- Objective end-of-dose deterioration before the next IVIg infusion should be minimised. If it occurs, the IVIg dose may be increased or the infusion interval shortened.
- If the patient is clinically stable, it is recommended to check periodically whether the IVIg dose can be reduced (eg, by 25% per infusion), the treatment interval lengthened, or the treatment discontinued. Based on clinical experience, this could be done once every 6 to 12 months for the first 2 to 3 years of treatment, then less frequently (eg, every 1-2 years).

Evidence summary: According to high certainty evidence (5 trials, 269 participants),104 induction treatment with IVIg produced more shortterm improvement than placebo. Adverse events were more common with IVIg than placebo (high certainty evidence), but serious adverse events were not observed (moderate certainty evidence, 3 trials, 315 participants).¹⁰⁵ The ICE randomized controlled trial showed that 94% of patients responded to 2 g/kg induction treatment and two subsequent treatments of 1 g/kg at 3 weeks intervals.¹⁶¹ The open PRIMA and PRISM studies indicated that a treatment response sometimes may only be observed after three to five infusions of 1 g/kg every 3 weeks.^{162,163} Alternatively, clinical experience indicates that most patients respond objectively to no more than two initial courses of 2 g/ kg.¹⁶⁴ It is not well known whether an objective response following only after several treatments is due to a delayed treatment response or to the requirement of a different treatment regimen. The 1 g/kg every 3 weeks regimen used in the ICE trial for 6 months is often considered as a standard maintenance treatment, 161,165 although the IMC trial comparing IVIg with corticosteroids used an IVIg maintenance dose of risk of developing osteoporosis or diabetes. In children, tablets are better tolerated than regular IV treatments but an effect on growth should be considered.

(c) IVIg vs plasma exchange

- Although the evidence from studies is limited, the TF weakly recommended treatment with IVIg compared with plasma exchange, mainly based on the ease of administration of IVIg.
- In some patients with good vascular access, plasma exchange may be an acceptable option for chronic treatment.

Evidence summary: Both treatments are considered effective, although the research evidence based on comparative studies is sparse (very low certainty evidence). For induction treatment, plasma exchange and IVIg seem equally effective.^{105,171,172} Doses used in comparative studies are for IVIg: 0.4 g/kg weekly for 3 weeks, then 0.2 g/kg weekly for the next 3 weeks, and for plasma exchange: $2\times$ /week for 3 weeks, then $1\times$ / week for 3 weeks. For maintenance treatment, no proper studies on long-term efficacy and safety of plasma exchange exist. Long-term treatment effects of IVIg are much better known. Especially in small children, IVIg is preferred over plasma exchange, mainly for practical reasons. Non-controlled studies indicated that plasma exchange can still be effective if treatment with IVIg or corticosteroids fails.¹⁰⁶

Rationale: The main advantage of IVIg is the relative ease of administration (although plasma exchange often can be delivered through peripheral vein access if using a centrifugal machine). IVIg infusion does not require special equipment. If plasma exchange can be delivered through a peripheral vein, the side-effect profile is usually good. Both treatments are expensive, but IVIg is usually even more expensive than plasma exchange. The cost of plasma exchange is dependent not only on the costs of the equipment, but also on the costs of replacement fluids such as albumin or fresh frozen plasma. These costs may vary in different countries. In children, IVIg is preferred over plasma exchange, mainly for practical reasons.

(d) SCIg

- The TF strongly recommended using SCIg for maintenance treatment in CIDP.
- The TF recommended no preference for either IVIg or SCIg for maintenance treatment in CIDP.
- During follow-up, the dose should be tailored according to individual treatment response.
- The TF weakly recommended against using SCIg for induction treatment in CIDP.

Evidence summary: Efficacy of SClg, compared with placebo, has been demonstrated in two randomized controlled trials with high certainty evidence (PATH trial in 172 patients¹⁷³) and another randomized controlled trial in 30 patients¹⁷⁴ in CIDP patients previously responsive to IVIg. There is insufficient evidence that a higher dose (0.4 g/kg weekly) is superior to a lower dose (0.2 g/kg weekly) for maintenance treatment.⁹⁵ However, a 24-week open-label extension study indicated that there were lower relapse rates in the higher dose group.¹⁷⁵ Therefore, long-term dosing should be individualized and tailored to find the

most appropriate dose. There are frequent minor side-effects (mainly skin reactions). Limited available information indicates that patients with CIDP might in some cases require higher mean doses of SCIg compared with their previous IVIg dose. There is only very low certainty evidence for using SCIg as induction treatment (one randomized controlled cross-over trial in 20 patients).¹⁷⁵

Rationale: When CIDP patients switch from IVIg to SCIg, it is reasonable to start using the same mean dose (1:1) per week. If the treatment effect is insufficient, the dose should be adjusted using reliable outcome measures. If the dose is high (>20-30 g/infusion), an option is to split doses, increase frequency or to use multiple injection sites for subcutaneous infusions. Patients' personal preferences should be considered in choosing SCIg or IVIg. Arguments favouring SCIg include the autonomy and convenience of self-treatment at home, avoiding intravenous cannulation, and possibly fewer systemic side-effects. Disadvantages of SCIg include local side-effects (subcutaneous swelling and pain) and more frequent infusions. Maintenance treatment with SCIg is acceptable and usually feasible.

4.2.3 | Plasma exchange (PICO 10)

Recommendation

- The TF strongly recommended treatment with plasma exchange.
- The initial treatment may start with 5 exchanges over 2 weeks; thereafter, the plasma exchange interval should be individually adapted. If possible, peripheral veins should be used.

Considerations supporting the recommendation (supporting information) Evidence summary: According to moderate certainty evidence (2 trials, 59 participants), twice-weekly plasma exchange produced more short-term (at 3 or 4 weeks) improvement in disability than sham exchange.^{105,176-178} In the largest observational study, 3.9% of plasma exchange procedures had complications.¹⁷⁹

Rationale: Plasma exchange requires good vascular access and specialized equipment. In patients with difficult vascular access, who require multiple exchanges in a short period of time, a catheter inserted in a non-peripheral vein can be used. For single exchanges during longterm maintenance treatment, tunnelled catheters may be used. These drawbacks make plasma exchange, despite its effectiveness and relative safety, the third option for chronic treatment after corticosteroids and IVIg.

4.2.4 | Other treatments (PICO 11)

Recommendations and supporting considerations (supporting information)

(a) Methotrexate

• The TF weakly recommended against using methotrexate.

Evidence summary: According to low certainty evidence (1 randomised parallel-group trial, 60 participants),¹⁸⁰ increasing methotrexate doses

WILEY 259

to 15 mg weekly for 32 weeks did not allow more participants to reduce corticosteroid or IVIg doses by more than 20% (primary outcome). Serious adverse events were no more common with methotrexate (three cases) than with placebo (one case).

Rationale: In making this recommendation, the lack of efficacy in one trial was crucial.¹⁸⁰ However, it is acknowledged that the patient selection (insufficient assessment of active disease prior to enrolment) and the relatively low 15 mg weekly methotrexate dose used in this trial may have led to an underestimation of the potential efficacy of methotrexate. Observational data that suggest methotrexate might work in some cases.^{29,181–183} Nevertheless, given the current lack of demonstrated efficacy and the potential side-effects such as teratogenicity, abnormal liver function, and pulmonary fibrosis,¹⁰⁵ methotrexate is not recommended in patients with CIDP.

(b) Interferon beta 1a

• The TF strongly recommended against using interferon beta-1a.

Evidence summary: According to moderate certainty evidence (2 trials, 87 participants), interferon beta-1a (IFN beta-1a), in comparison with placebo, did not allow more patients with CIDP to withdraw from IVIg.^{184,185} A possible increase in serious adverse events could not be confirmed (low certainty evidence). The drug may have serious adverse events (none in the cross-over trial with 20 participants, but 4 in the IFN beta 1a and none in the placebo group in the randomized controlled trial with 67 participants).

Rationale: In making this recommendation, the TF judged the demonstrated lack of efficacy from two randomized controlled trials to be crucial.^{184,185} The drug may have serious side-effects.

(c) Fingolimod

• The TF weakly recommended against using fingolimod.

Evidence summary: This recommendation is based on the lack of efficacy of fingolimod (0.5 mg once daily) in a randomized controlled trial in 106 patients who were previously treated with IVIg or corticosteroids, providing moderate certainty evidence.¹⁸⁶ However, the study design may have led to an underestimation of the potential efficacy, because IVIg was stopped abruptly in all 41 patients who had been receiving IVIg and who were randomized to fingolimod. Therefore, some patients might have relapsed shortly after the start of the trial even before fingolimod had the time to show efficacy. Due to the trial design, some patients may not have had active disease when randomized. Adverse events occurred in 76% of participants receiving fingolimod and 85% on placebo, and serious adverse events such as headache, hypertension, and extremity pain, occurred in 17% and 8% of the patients, respectively. *Rationale*: The TF did not favour the use of fingolimod to treat CIDP eiven the current lack of demonstrated efficacy and the accepted to a stream.

given the current lack of demonstrated efficacy and the associated safety profile of fingolimod.

(d) Other immunosuppressive drugs

• Although there is only very low certainty evidence, the TF advised to use azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, ciclosporin, mycophenolate

mofetil, and **rituximab** (after failure of proven effective treatments or as add-on medication).

 The TF advised not to use alemtuzumab, bortezomib, etanercept, fampridine, fludarabine, immunoadsorption, interferon alpha, abatacept, natalizumab, and tacrolimus.

Good Practice Points

- Azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil, or ciclosporin may be considered as immunoglobulin or corticosteroid-sparing agents in CIDP patients treated with either immunoglobulin or corticosteroids as maintenance treatment.
- Cyclophosphamide, ciclosporin, or rituximab may be considered in patients who are refractory to the proven effective treatments (IVIg, corticosteroids, and plasma exchange).

Evidence summary: Azathioprine and mycophenolate mofetil are frequently used in CIDP as immunoglobulin- or corticosteroid-sparing agents, although their effectiveness to lower immunoglobulin or corticosteroid dose is uncertain.¹⁸⁷⁻¹⁹⁴ Although there is only very limited evidence from cyclophosphamide,^{195–200} ciclosporin.^{201–204} series. and case rituximab²⁰⁵⁻²⁰⁷ may be considered in patients insufficiently responding or refractory to conventional treatment. The TF suggested that rituximab may be tried in children after failure of proven effective treatments, instead of cyclophosphamide because of a better side-effect profile. The TF considered the available evidence on effectiveness too limited, and potential harms too great, to support the use of alemtuzumab,²⁰⁸ etanercept.²¹⁰ bortezomib.209 fampridine.²¹¹ fludarabine,²¹² immunoadsorption, 213, 214 alpha,²¹⁵ abatacept,²¹⁶ interferon natalizumab,²¹⁷ and tacrolimus.²¹⁸ The TF noted that there is insufficient evidence for a positive effect of haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). Since there are significant morbidities and a mortality risk with HSCT, this treatment should only be considered as a last resort option in specialised CIDP centres.^{219,220}

4.2.5 | Pharmacological treatment of pain (PICO 12)

Good Practice Points

- The TF advised assessment and treatment of pain when present in CIDP.
- Assess the cause(s) of the pain, whether neuropathic or nociceptive (especially musculoskeletal) pain. Either might be a consequence of CIDP or unrelated to CIDP. Consider alternative diagnoses mimicking CIDP (such as POEMS, vasculitis, diabetes, amyloidosis, CMT1B) in which neuropathic pain may be even more prevalent.
- For neuropathic pain or dysaesthesia, consider treating according to published guidelines.^{221,222} These recommend tricyclic antidepressants, pregabalin, gabapentin, or serotoninnoradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (duloxetine or venlafaxine) as first line treatments.





1529807, 2021, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam Library on [29/04/2025]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jns.12455 by Vrije Universiteit Ansterdam

260

WILEY 261

Considerations supporting the Good Practice Points (supporting information)

Evidence summary: The prevalence of pain (of any type, but with no alternative cause other than CIDP) at any time during the course of CIDP was estimated as 46% in a systematic review²²³ and varied between 7% and 72% in different studies, reviewed by Thakur et al.²²⁴ Neuropathic pain was present in 20% of 79 CIDP patients in the study by Bjelica et al.,²²⁵ and an additional 20% had previously taken medication for neuropathic pain. The quality of pain encompassed many different typical symptoms of neuropathic pain such as burning, dysaesthesiae, and others. Nonneuropathic pain in CIDP has not been specifically studied but nociceptive/mechanical pain may be secondary to degenerative changes related to muscle weakness, altered gait and muscle usage patterns, and foot collapse. Radicular pain due to compression of hypertrophic spinal roots has been reported rarely in CIDP.²²⁶ There is low certainty evidence for treatment of pain in CIDP. The use of anti-neuropathic pain drugs in CIDP is described in only a few small uncontrolled series.^{223,225} This limited evidence does not suggest that treatment of neuropathic pain in CIDP should differ from other neuropathic pain conditions. Immune treatment (mostly steroids and/or IVIg), although primarily given to treat motor and sensory deficit, also improved pain in 89% of 46 patients with painful CIDP in pooled uncontrolled small series reviewed by Michaelides et al.²²³ However, this evidence is very low certainty, and pain has not been investigated as an outcome in controlled trials demonstrating efficacy of immune treatments. The TF does not recommend using immune treatment primarily for treating pain. There are no reports on treatment of nociceptive/mechanical pain in CIDP.

Rationale: Despite the absence of evidence of efficacy of pharmacological treatments for neuropathic pain in CIDP, its widespread use in practice in patients with neuropathic pain and CIDP, and their proven efficacy in other neuropathic pain disorders justifies its use in CIDP patients with pain. Drugs for neuropathic pain often cause sideeffects, but in patients with severe pain the potential gains were judged to outweigh these. Pain treatment is feasible, acceptable, and reasonably affordable.

4.3 | Overview of diagnosis and treatment

Recommendations and Good Practice Points Diagnostic criteria for CIDP (Flowchart 1):

- 1. Clinical: typical CIDP and CIDP variants (Good Practice Points) (Table 1)
- Electrodiagnostic: strongly and weakly supportive of demyelination (recommendations) (Tables 2 and 3)
- Supportive: CSF, imaging (ultrasound, MRI), nerve biopsy and treatment response (Good Practice Points) (PICO 2-4, 6)
- 4. Categories: CIDP and possible CIDP (Table 6)

Treatment of CIDP (Flowchart 3):

For induction treatment

1. IVIg or corticosteroids should be considered in typical CIDP and CIDP variants in the presence of disabling symptoms (strong

recommendation). Plasma exchange is similarly effective (strong recommendation) but may be less well tolerated and more difficult to administer. The presence of relative contraindications to any of these treatments may influence the choice (weak recommendation). The advantages and disadvantages should be explained to the patient who should be involved in the decision making (Good Practice Point).

- 2. If the objective response is inadequate or the maintenance doses of the initial treatment (IVIg, corticosteroids, or plasma exchange) result in significant side-effects, the other first-line treatment alternatives should be tried before considering combination treatments (strong recommendation). Adding an immunosuppressant or immunomodulatory drug may be considered, but there is no sufficient evidence to recommend any particular drug (Good Practice Point). Treatment decisions should take into account whether there is active disease as evidenced by progression, relapse or demonstration of persistent treatment dependence, and on the other hand determination of deficits that cannot improve due to severe chronic axonal degeneration (Good Practice Point).
- 3. In motor CIDP, IVIg should be considered as the initial treatment (Good Practice Point).

For maintenance treatment

- If the first-line treatment is effective, continuation should be considered until the maximum benefit has been achieved (strong recommendation) and then the dose should be reduced or the interval increased to find the lowest effective maintenance dose (Good Practice Point).
- 2. SCIg and IVIg can both be considered as maintenance treatment in IVIg-responsive patients with active disease (strong recommendation).
- Neuropathic pain should be treated with drugs according to published guidelines on treatment of neuropathic pain (Good Practice Point).
- 4. Advice about foot care, exercise, diet, driving, and life style management should be considered. Depending on the needs of the patient, orthoses, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychological support and referral to a rehabilitation specialist should be considered (Good Practice Points). Information about patient support groups should be offered (Good Practice Point).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CIDP Guideline Task Force is grateful to the European Academy of Neurology (EAN), the Peripheral Nerve Society (PNS), the GBS/ CIDP Foundation International and the GAIN Charity UK for granting unrestricted financial support. Date of EAN approval: May 14, 2021.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

P. Y. K. Van den B. reports honoraria, consultancy fees, advisory boards from Pfizer, Genzyme, CSL Behring, LFB, Natus, UCB Pharma, Alnylam Pharmaceuticals. P. A. van D. reports grants from Baxalta, Sanquin, Prinses Beatrix Spierfonds, Talecris. R. D. M. H. reports honoraria, consultancy, travel expenses, and departmental donations from Alnylam, Argenx, Grifols, and CSL Behring. B. A. has nothing to disclose. P. V. fees for consultancy and advisory boards (all to department) from: Annexon, Argenx, Hansa, Immunic, Octapharma, Roche. J. A. A. reports grants from CSL Behring and consultancy from CSL Behring, Grifols, Biopharma, Biotest. S. A. reports grants and honoraria from LFB, Pfizer, CSL Behring. P. H. P. H. B. has nothing to disclose. D. R. C. reports consultancy fees from Acetylon Pharmaceuticals, Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Annexon Biosciences, Akros Pharma, Biotest Pharmaceuticals, Boehringer Ingelheim, Cigna Health Management, CSL Behring, DP Clinical, Grifols, Karos Pharmaceuticals, Neurocrine Biosciences, Novartis, Octapharma, Pharnext, Sun Pharmaceuticals, Syntimmune, and stock options from Syntimmune. F. E. reports grants from Prinses Beatrix Spierfonds, ZonMw, and consultancy from Astellas, UCB Pharma. H. S. G. reports grants from Prinses Beatrix Spierfonds. T. H. has nothing to disclose. S. K. reports Kakenhi grants from the Ministry of Welfare in Japan. R. A. L. reports consultancy fees from CSL Behring, Grifols, Optioncare, Kedrion, Biotest, Axelacare, Pharnext. M. P. L. reports consultancy fees from Octapharma, CSL Behring and a patent for antiganglioside antibodies licenced to Fujierbo (Johns Hopkins Hospital). E. N.-O. reports consulting fee, honorarium, and advisory/scientific boards from Argenx, Belgium; Astellas, the Netherlands; Baxter/Takeda, Italy, and United States; CSL Behring, Italy, and Switzerland; Grifols, Spain; Janssen, united States; Kedrion, Italy; LFB, France; Novartis, Switzerland; Roche, Switzerland; Sanofi, united States; UCB.UK. L. O. reports grants and consultancy fees from Grifols. Novartis. Y. A. R. reports grants from LFB and consultancy fees from LFB, CSL Behring. C. S. reports grants from Kedrion, consultancy fees from Airliquidw, Alnylam Pharmaceuticals. H. A. T. reports grants from EU-Tubitak.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Peter Y. K. Van den Bergh: Conceptualization-lead, funding acquisition-lead, methodology-equal, project administration-equal, writing-original draft-lead, writing-review and editing-lead. Pieter A. van Doorn: Conceptualization-equal, methodology-supporting, writingoriginal draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Robert D. M. Hadden: Conceptualization-supporting, funding acquisitionsupporting, methodology-supporting, project administration-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Bert Avau: Methodology-lead, software-supporting, supervisionsupporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Patrick Vankrunkelsven: Methodology-supporting, project administration-supporting, supervision-supporting. Jeffrey A. Allen: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Shahram Attarian: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Patricia H. Blomkwist: Funding acquisition-supporting, investigationsupporting. David R. Cornblath: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Filip Eftimov: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. H. Stephan Goedee: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Thomas Harbo: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting,

writing-review and editing-supporting. Satoshi Kuwabara: Investigationsupporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editingsupporting. Richard A. Lewis: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Michael P. Lunn: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting, Eduardo Nobile-Orazio: Investigationsupporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Eduardo Nobile-Orazio: Investigationsupporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-original draftsupporting, writing-review and editing-supporting, writing-original draftsupporting, writing-review and editing-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Claudia Sommer: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draft-supporting, writing-review and editing-supporting. Haluk A. Topaloglu: Investigation-supporting, writing-original draftsupporting, writing-review and editing-supporting, writing-original draftsupporting, writing-review and editing-supporting, writing-original draftsupporting, writing-review and editing-supporting.

ORCID

Peter Y. K. Van den Bergh D https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1954-4617 Pieter A. van Doorn D https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2584-3357 Robert D. M. Hadden D https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9702-0256 Bert Avau D https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9160-084X Patrik Vankrunkelsven D https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1047-9732 Jeffrey A. Allen () https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8753-2680 Shahram Attarian b https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7211-4694 David R. Cornblath b https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2761-489X Filip Eftimov D https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0146-0776 H. Stephan Goedee b https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9591-1672 Thomas Harbo () https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2178-6076 Satoshi Kuwabara b https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4716-8578 Richard A. Lewis D https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1140-4575 Michael P. Lunn b https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3174-6027 Eduardo Nobile-Orazio D https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2624-8138 Luis Querol b https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4289-8264 Yusuf A. Rajabally b https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7170-8343 Claudia Sommer D https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7064-5002 Haluk A. Topaloglu D https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3545-3830

REFERENCES

- 1. Joint Task Force of the EFNS and the PNS. European Federation of Neurological Societies/Peripheral Nerve Society Guideline on management of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: report of a joint TF of the European Federation of Neurological Societies and the Peripheral Nerve Society. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2005;10:220-228.
- 2. Hughes RA, Bouche P, Cornblath DR, et al. European Federation of Neurological Societies/Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on management of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: report of a joint TF of the European Federation of Neurological Societies and the Peripheral Nerve Society. *Eur J Neurol.* 2006;13:326-332.
- 3. Joint Task Force of the EFNS and the PNS. European Federation of Neurological Societies/Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on management of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: report of a joint TF of the European Federation of Neurological Societies and the Peripheral Nerve Society—First Revision. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2010;15:1-9.
- 4. Van den Bergh PYK, Hadden RDM, Bouche P, et al. European Federation of Neurological Societies/Peripheral Nerve Society guideline

²⁶² WILEY-

on management of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: report of a joint TF of the European Federation of Neurological Societies and the Peripheral Nerve Society–first revision. *Eur J Neurol.* 2010;17:356-363.

- Schünemann HJ, Guyatt G, Oxman A. GRADE Handbook for Grading Quality of Evidence and Strength of Recommendations. The GRADE Working Group; 2013. https://gdt.gradepro.org/app/handbook/ handbook.html.
- Tackenberg B, Lünemann JD, Steinbrecher A, et al. Classifications and treatment responses in chronic immune-mediated demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Neurology*. 2007;68:1622-1629.
- Rajabally YA, Nicolas G, Pieret F, Bouche P, Van den Bergh PY. Validity of diagnostic criteria for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: a multicentre European study. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2009;80:1364-1368.
- Breiner A, Brannagan TH III. Comparison of sensitivity and specificity among 15 criteria for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 2014;50:40-46.
- Rajabally YA, Fowle AJ, Van den Bergh PY. Which criteria for research in CIDP? An analysis of current practice. *Muscle Nerve*. 2015;51:932-933.
- Eftimov F, Vermeulen M, van Doorn PA, Brusse E, van Schaik IN, PREDICT. Long-term remission of CIDP after pulsed dexamethasone or short-term prednisolone treatment. *Neurology*. 2012;78: 1079-1084.
- Allen JA, Lewis RA. CIDP diagnostic pitfalls and perception of treatment benefit. *Neurology*. 2015;85:498-504.
- Kaplan A, Brannagan TH. Evaluation of patients with refractory chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 2017;55:476-482.
- Allen JA, Ney J, Lewis RA. Electrodiagnostic errors contribute to chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy misdiagnosis. *Muscle Nerve*. 2018;57:542-549.
- 14. Rajabally YA, Van den Bergh P. Compliance with international guidelines for chronic inflammatory neuropathies. *Eur J Neurol.* 2019;8: 285-288.
- Brouwers MC, Kho ME, Browman GP, et al. AGREE II: advancing guideline development, reporting and evaluation in health care. CMAJ. 2010;182:E839-E842.
- Leone MA, Keindl M, Schapira AH, Deuschl G, Federico A. Practical recommendations for the process of proposing, planning and writing a neurological management guideline by EAN TFs. *Eur J Neurol.* 2015;22:1505-1510.
- Alonso-Coello P, Oxman AD, Moberg J, et al. GRADE Evidence to Decision (EtD) frameworks: a systematic and transparent approach to making well informed healthcare choices. 2: clinical practice guidelines. *BMJ*. 2016;353:i2089.
- Schünemann HJ, Mustafa R, Brozek J, et al. GRADE Working Group. GRADE Guidelines: 16. GRADE evidence to decision frameworks for tests in clinical practice and public health. J Clin Epidemiol. 2016; 76:89-98.
- Andrews JC, Schünemann HJ, Oxman AD, et al. GRADE guidelines: 15. Going from evidence to recommendation-determinants of a recommendation's direction and strength. J Clin Epidemiol. 2013;66: 726-735.
- Guyatt GH, Alonso-Coello P, Schünemann HJ, et al. Guideline panels should seldom make good practice statements: guidance from the GRADE Working Group. J Clin Epidemiol. 2016;80:3-7.
- Stojkovic T, de Seze J, Hurtevent JF, Fourrier F, Vermersch P. Phrenic nerve palsy as a feature of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 2003;27:497-499.
- Henderson RD, Sandroni P, Wijdicks EF. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy and respiratory failure. J Neurol. 2005;252:1235-1237.

- Sakakibara R, Hattori T, Kuwabara S, Yamanishi T, Yasuda K. Micturitional disturbance in patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Neurology*. 1998;50:1179-1182.
- Yamamoto K, Watarai M, Hashimoto T, Ikeda S. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy with autonomic involvement. *Muscle Nerve*. 2005;31:108-112.
- 25. Boukhris S, Magy L, Li Y, Debras C, Vallat JM. Autonomic nervous system involvement in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Rev Neurol (Paris).* 2005;161:1228-1231.
- Stamboulis E, Katsaros N, Koutsis G, Iakovidou H, Giannakopoulou A, Simintzi I. Clinical and subclinical autonomic dysfunction in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 2006;33:78-84.
- Nevo Y, Pestronk A, Kornberg AJ, et al. Childhood chronic inflammatory demyelinating neuropathies: clinical course and long-term follow-up. *Neurology*. 1996;47:98-102.
- Simmons Z, Wald JJ, Albers JW. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy in children: II. Long-term follow-up, with comparison to adults. *Muscle Nerve*. 1997;20:1569-1575.
- Ryan MM, Grattan-Smith PJ, Procopis PG, Morgan G, Ouvrier RA. Childhood chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: clinical course and long-term outcome. *Neuromuscul Disord*. 2000;10: 398-406.
- Hattori N, Misu K, Koike H, et al. Age of onset influences clinical features of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *J Neurol Sci.* 2001;184:57-63.
- Ruts L, van Koningsveld R, van Doorn PA. Distinguishing acuteonset CIDP from Guillain-Barré syndrome with treatment related fluctuations. *Neurology*. 2005;65:138-140.
- Ruts L, Drenthen J, Jacobs BC, van Doorn PA, Dutch GBS Study Group. Distinguishing acute-onset CIDP from fluctuating Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Neurology*. 2010;74:1680-1686.
- Dionne A, Nicolle MW, Hahn AF. Clinical and electrophysiological parameters distinguishing acute-onset chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy from acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 2010;41:202-207.
- Verma A, Tandan R, Adesina AM, Pendlebury WW, Fries TJ, Bradley WG. Focal neuropathy preceding chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy by several years. *Acta Neurol Scand.* 1990;81:516-521.
- Viala K, Maisonobe T, Stojkovic T, et al. A current view of the diagnosis, clinical variants, response to treatment and prognosis of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *J Periph Nerv Syst.* 2010;15:50-56.
- Doneddu PE, Cocito D, Manganelli F, et al. Italian CIDP Database study group. Atypical CIDP: diagnostic criteria, progression and treatment response. Data from the Italian CIDP Database. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2019;90:125-132.
- Katz JS, Saperstein DS, Gronseth G, Amato AA, Barohn RJ. Distal acquired demyelinating symmetric neuropathy. *Neurology*. 2000;54: 615-620.
- Maisonobe T, Chassande B, Verin M, Jouni M, Léger JM, Bouche P. Chronic dysimmune demyelinating polyneuropathy: a clinical and electrophysiological study of 93 patients. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 1996;61:36-42.
- Larue S, Bombelli F, Viala K, et al. Non-anti-MAG DADS neuropathy as a variant of CIDP: clinical, electrophysiological, laboratory features and response to treatment in 10 cases. *Eur J Neurol.* 2011;18:899-905.
- Lunn MP, Nobile-Orazio E. Immunotherapy for IgM anti-myelinassociated glycoprotein paraprotein-associated peripheral neuropathies. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2016;10:CD002827.
- Lewis RA, Sumner AJ, Brown MJ, Asbury AK. Multifocal demyelinating neuropathy with persistent conduction block. *Neurology*. 1982; 32:958-964.

²⁶⁴ WILEY-

- Saperstein DS, Amato AA, Wolfe GI, et al. Multifocal acquired demyelinating sensory and motor neuropathy: the Lewis-Sumner syndrome. *Muscle Nerve*. 1999;22:560-566.
- van den Berg-Vos RM, van den Berg LH, Franssen H, et al. Multifocal inflammatory demyelinating neuropathy: a distinct clinical entity? *Neurology*. 2000;54:26-32.
- 44. Oh SJ, Claussen GC, Kim DS. Motor and sensory demyelinating mononeuropathy multiplex (multifocal motor and sensory demyelinating neuropathy): a separate entity or a variant of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 1997;2: 362-369.
- Jeanjean AP, Duprez T, Van den Bergh PY. Massive peripheral nerve hypertrophy in a patient with multifocal upper limb demyelinating neuropathy (Lewis-Sumner syndrome). *Acta Neurol Belg.* 2001;101: 234-238.
- Weiss MD, Oakley JC, Meekins GD. Hypoglossal neuropathy in Lewis-Sumner syndrome masquerading as motor neuron disease. *Neurology*. 2006;67:175-176.
- Rajabally YA, Chavada G. Lewis-Sumner syndrome of pure upperlimb onset: diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic features. *Muscle Nerve.* 2009;39:206-220.
- Rabin M, Mutlu G, Stojkovic T, et al. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: search for factors associated with treatment dependence or successful withdrawal. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2014;85:901-906.
- Lucke IM, Wieske L, van der Kooi AJ, van Schaik IN, Eftimov F, Verhamme C. Diagnosis and treatment response in the asymmetric variant of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2019;24:174-179.
- 50. Thomas PK, Claus D, Jaspert A, et al. Focal upper limb demyelinating neuropathy. *Brain*. 1996;119:765-774.
- 51. Van den Bergh PY, Thonnard JL, Duprez T, Laterre EC. Chronic demyelinating hypertrophic brachial plexus neuropathy. *Muscle Nerve.* 2000;23:283-288.
- Donaghy M, Mills KR, Boniface SJ, et al. Pure motor demyelinating neuropathy: deterioration after steroid treatment and improvement with intravenous immunoglobulin. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 1994;57:778-783.
- Sabatelli M, Madia F, Mignogna T, Lippi L, Quaranta L, Tonali P. Pure motor chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *J Neurol.* 2001;248:772-777.
- European Federation of Neurological Societies/Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on management of multifocal motor neuropathy. Report of a joint TF of the European Federation of Neurological Societies and the Peripheral Nerve Society—first revision. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2010;15:295-301.
- Pegat A, Boisseau W, Maisonobe T, et al. Motor chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) in 17 patients: clinical characteristics, electrophysiological study, and response to treatment. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2020;25:162-170.
- Eftimov F, Liesdek MH, Verhamme C, van Schaik IN, PREDICT Study Group. Deterioration after corticosteroids in CIDP may be associated with pure focal demyelination pattern. *BMC Neurol.* 2014;14: 72. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2377-14-72.
- Oh SJ, Joy JL, Kuruoglu R. Chronic sensory demyelinating neuropathy: chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy presenting as a pure sensory neuropathy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 1992; 55:677-680.
- Ayrignac X, Viala K, Koutlidis RM, et al. Sensory chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: an under-recognized entity? *Muscle Nerve.* 2013;48:727-732.
- 59. Berger AR, Herskovitz S, Kaplan J. Late motor involvement in cases presenting as "chronic sensory demyelinating polyneuropathy". *Muscle Nerve*. 1995;8:440-444.

- Thonnard JL, Detrembleur C, Van den Bergh PYK. Assessment of hand function in a patient with chronic sensory demyelinating neuropathy. *Neurology*. 1997;49:253-257.
- 61. van Dijk GW, Notermans NC, Franssen H, Wokke JH. Development of weakness in patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy and only sensory symptoms at presentation: a longterm follow-up study. *J Neurol.* 1999;246:1134-1139.
- Sinnreich M, Klein CJ, Daube JR, Engelstad J, Spinner RJ, Dyck PJB. Chronic immune sensory polyradiculoneuropathy: a possibly treatable sensory ataxia. *Neurology*. 2004;63:1662-1669.
- Rajabally YA, Wong SL. Chronic inflammatory pure sensory polyradiculoneuropathy: a rare CIDP variant with unusual electrophysiology. J Clin Neuromuscul Dis. 2012;13:149-152.
- 64. Clerici AM, Nobile-Orazio E, Mauri M, Squellati FS, Bono GG. Utility of somatosensory evoked potentials in the assessment of response to IVIG in a long-lasting case of chronic immune sensory polyradiculopathy. BMC Neurol. 2017;17:127.
- Querol L, Devaux J, Rojas-Garcia R, Illa I. Autoantibodies in chronic inflammatory neuropathies: diagnostic and therapeutic implications. *Nat Rev Neurol.* 2017;13:533-547.
- Vural A, Doppler K, Meinl E. Autoantibodies against the node of Ranvier in seropositive chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: diagnostic, pathogenic, and therapeutic relevance. *Front Immunol.* 2018;9:1-14.
- Querol L, Nogales-Gadea G, Rojas-Garcia R, et al. Antibodies to contactin-1 in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Ann Neurol.* 2013;73:370-380.
- Doppler K, Appeltshauser L, Wilhelmi K, et al. Destruction of paranodal architecture in inflammatory neuropathy with anti-contactin-1 autoantibodies. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2015;86:720-728.
- 69. Miura Y, Devaux JJ, Fukami Y, et al. Contactin 1 IgG4 associates to chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy with sensory ataxia. *Brain*. 2015;138:1484-1491.
- Querol L, Nogales-Gadea G, Rojas-Garcia R, et al. Neurofascin IgG4 antibodies in CIDP associate with disabling tremor and poor response to IVIg. *Neurology*. 2014;82:879-886.
- Ogata H, Yamasaki R, Hiwatashi A, et al. Characterization of IgG4 anti-neurofascin 155 antibody-positive polyneuropathy. Ann Clin Transl Neurol. 2015;2:960-971.
- 72. Devaux JJ, Miura Y, Fukami Y, et al. Neurofascin-155 IgG4 in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Neurology*. 2016;86:800-807.
- Doppler K, Appeltshauser L, Villmann C, et al. Auto-antibodies to contactin-associated protein 1 (Caspr) in two patients with painful inflammatory neuropathy. *Brain*. 2016;139:2617-2630.
- Cortese A, Lombardi R, Briani C, et al. Antibodies to neurofascin, contactin-1, and contactin-associated protein 1 in CIDP: clinical relevance of IgG isotype. *Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm*. 2020;7: e639.
- Pascual-Goñi E, Fehmi J, Lleixà C, et al. Antibodies to the Caspr1/contactin-1 complex in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Brain*. 2021;144:1183-1196.
- Delmont E, Manso C, Querol L, et al. Autoantibodies to nodal isoforms of neurofascin in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Brain*. 2017;140:1851-1858.
- Stengel H, Vural A, Brunder A-M, et al. Anti-pan-neurofascin IgG3 as a marker of fulminant autoimmune neuropathy. *Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm*. 2019;6:e603.
- Vallat JM, Yuki N, Sekiguchi K, et al. Paranodal lesions in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy associated with antineurofascin 155 antibodies. *Neuromuscul Disord*. 2017;27:290-293.
- Koike H, Nishi R, Ikeda S, et al. Ultrastructural mechanisms of macrophage-induced demyelination in CIDP. *Neurology*. 2018;4: 1051-1060.

- Querol L, Rojas-Garcia R, Diaz-Manera J, et al. Rituximab in treatment-resistant CIDP with antibodies against paranodal proteins. *Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm*. 2015;2:e149.
- Nobile-Orazio E, Gallia F, Judica E. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy and related disorders. In: Katirji B, Kaminsky HJ, Ruff RL, eds. *Neuromuscular Disorders in Clinical Practice*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Springer; 2014:612-614.
- 82. Tsouni P, Bill O, Truffert A, et al. Anti-TNF alpha medications and neuropathy. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2015;20:397-402.
- Psimaras D, Velasco R, Birzu C, et al. Immune checkpoint inhibitorsinduced neuromuscular toxicity: from pathogenesis to treatment. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2019;24(suppl 2):S74-S85.
- 84. Velasco R, Alberti P, Bruna J, Psimaras D, Argyriou AA. Bortezomib and other proteosome inhibitors-induced peripheral neurotoxicity: from pathogenesis to treatment. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2019;24(suppl 2):S52-S62.
- Rajabally YA, Jacob S, Hbahbih M. Optimizing the use of electrophysiology in the diagnosis of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: a study of 20 cases. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2005;10: 282-292.
- Vo ML, Hanineva A, Chin RL, Carey BT, Latov N, Langsdorf JA. Comparison of 2-limb versus 3-limb electrodiagnostic studies in the evaluation of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve.* 2015;51:549-553.
- Mitsuma S, Van den Bergh P, Rajabally YA, et al. Effects of low frequency filtering on distal compound muscle action potential duration for diagnosis of CIDP: a Japanese-European multicenter prospective study. *Clin Neurophysiol.* 2015;126:1805-1810.
- Bragg JA, Benatar MG. Sensory nerve conduction slowing is a specific marker for CIDP. *Muscle Nerve*. 2008;38:1599-1603.
- Bromberg MB, Albers JW. Patterns of sensory nerve conduction abnormalities in demyelinating and axonal peripheral nerve disorders. *Muscle Nerve*. 1993;16:262-266.
- Rajabally YA, Narasimhan M. The value of sensory electrophysiology in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Clin Neurophysiol.* 2007;118:1999-2004.
- Esper GJ, Nardin RA, Benatar M, Sax TW, Acosta JA, Raynor EM. Sural and radial sensory responses in healthy adults: diagnostic implications for polyneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 2005;31:628-632.
- Van den Bergh PY, Piéret F. Electrodiagnostic criteria for acute and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 2004;29:565-574.
- Koski CL, Baumgarten M, Magder LS, et al. Derivation and validation of diagnostic criteria for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. J Neurol Sci. 2009;277:1-8.
- van Nes SI, Vanhoutte EK, van Doorn PA, et al. Rasch-built Overall Disability Scale (R-ODS) for immune-mediated peripheral neuropathies. *Neurology*. 2011;76:337-345.
- van Schaik IN, Bril V, van Geloven N, et al. Subcutaneous immunoglobulin for maintenance treatment in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (PATH): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Neurol.* 2018;17:35-46.
- Rajabally YR, Gashemi M. Comparative value and determinants of suitability of outcome measures in treated chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 2019;61:182-186.
- Merkies IS, Schmitz PI, van der Meché FG, Samijn JP, van Doorn PA, Inflammatory Neuropathy Cause and Treatment (INCAT) Group. Clinimetric evaluation of a new overall disability scale in immune mediated polyneuropathies. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2002;72:596-601.
- Merkies IS, van Nes SI, Hanna K, Hughes RA, Deng C. Confirming the efficacy of intravenous immunoglobulin in CIDP through minimum clinically important differences: shifting from statistical significance to clinical relevance. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2010; 81:1194-1199.

- 99. Medical Research Council. Aids to the Investigation of the Peripheral Nervous System. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office; 1943.
- 100. Merkies IS, Schmitz PI, van der Meché FG, van Doorn PA. Psychometric evaluation of a new sensory scale in immune-mediated polyneuropathies. Inflammatory Neuropathy Cause and Treatment (INCAT) Group. *Neurology*. 2000;54:943-949.
- Dyck PJ, Boes CJ, Mulder D, et al. History of standard scoring, notation, and summation of neuromuscular signs. A current survey and recommendation. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2005;10:158-173.
- 102. Vanhoutte EK, Latov N, Deng C, et al. Vigorimeter grip strength in CIDP: a responsive tool that rapidly measures the effect of IVIG—the ICE study. *Eur J Neurol.* 2013;20:748-755.
- 103. Doneddu PE, Mandia D, Gentile F, et al. Home monitoring of maintenance intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in patients with chronic inflammatory neuropathy. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2020;25: 238-246.
- Allen JA, Pasnoor M, Dimachkie MM, et al. Quantifying treatmentrelated fluctuations in CIDP: results of the GRIPPER study. *Neurol*ogy. 2021;96:e1876-e1886.
- Oaklander AL, Lunn MP, Hughes RA, van Schaik IN, Frost C, Chalk CH. Treatments for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP): an overview of systematic reviews. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2017;1:CD010369.
- 106. Kuitwaard K, Hahn AF, Vermeulen M, Venance SL, van Doorn PA. Intravenous immunoglobulin response in treatment-naïve chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2015;86:1331-1336.
- 107. Cocito D, Paolasso I, Antonini G, et al. A nationwide retrospective analysis on the effect of immune therapies in patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Eur J Neurol.* 2010;17:289-294.
- 108. Chan Y-C, Allen DC, Fialho D, Mills KR, Hughes RAC. Predicting response to treatment in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 2006;77: 114-116.
- 109. Goedee HS, Jongbloed BA, van Asseldonk JH, et al. A comparative study of brachial plexus sonography and magnetic resonance imaging in chronic inflammatory demyelinating neuropathy and multifocal motor neuropathy. *Eur J Neurol.* 2017;24:1307-1313.
- 110. Goedee HS, van der Pol WL, van Asseldonk JH, et al. Diagnostic value of sonography in treatment-naive chronic inflammatory neuropathies. *Neurology*. 2017;88:143-151.
- Grimm A, Rattay TW, Winter N, Axer H. Peripheral nerve ultrasound scoring systems: benchmarking and comparative analysis. J Neurol. 2017;264:243-253.
- 112. Zaidman CM, Harms MB, Pestronk A. Ultrasound of inherited vs. acquired demyelinating polyneuropathies. *J Neurol.* 2013;260: 3115-3121.
- 113. Herraets IJT, Goedee HS, Telleman JA, et al. Nerve ultrasound improves detection of treatment-responsive chronic inflammatory neuropathies. *Neurology*. 2020;94:e1470-e1479.
- 114. Herraets IJT, Goedee HS, Telleman JA, et al. Nerve ultrasound for diagnosing chronic inflammatory neuropathy: a multicenter validation study. *Neurology*. 2020;95:e1745-e1753.
- 115. Druzhinin D, Naumova C, Nikitin S. Nerve ultrasound normal values in children and young adults. *Muscle Nerve*. 2019;60:757-761.
- 116. Schubert C, Grimm AS, Stahl JH, et al. Nerve ultrasound reference data in children from two to seven years. *Clin Neurophysiol.* 2020; 131:859-865.
- 117. Wang W, Wang Q. Sonographic measurements of normal C5-C8 nerve roots in children. *Muscle Nerve.* 2020;61:649-653.
- 118. Kuwabara S, Nakajima M, Matsuda S, Hattori T. Magnetic resonance imaging at the demyelinative foci in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Neurology*. 1997;48:874-877.

265

WILEY

266 WILEY-

- 119. Duggins AJ, JMcLeod JG, Pollard JD, et al. Spinal root and plexus hypertrophy in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Brain.* 1999;122:1383-1390.
- Rajabally YA, Knopp MJ, Martin-Lamb D, Morlese J. Diagnostic value of MR imaging in the Lewis-Sumner syndrome: a case series. *J Neurol Sci.* 2014;342:182-185.
- 121. Goedee HS, van der Pol WL, Hendrikse J, van den Berg LH. Nerve ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of neuropathy. *Curr Opin Neurol.* 2018;31:526-533.
- Shibuya K, Sugiyama A, Ito S, et al. Reconstruction magnetic resonance neurography in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Ann Neurol.* 2015;77:333-337.
- Lozeron P, Lacour MC, Vandendries C, et al. Contribution of plexus MRI in the diagnosis of atypical chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathies. J Neurol Sci. 2016;360:170-175.
- Jomier F, Bousson V, Viala K, et al. Prospective study of the additional benefit of plexus magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Eur J Neurol.* 2020;27:181-187.
- 125. Oudeman J, Eftimov F, Strijkers GJ, et al. Diagnostic accuracy of MRI and ultrasound in chronic immune-mediated neuropathies. *Neurology*. 2020;94:e62-e74.
- van Rosmalen MHJ, Goedee HS, van der Gijp A, et al. Low interrater reliability of brachial plexus MRI in chronic inflammatory neuropathies. *Muscle Nerve*. 2020;61:779-783.
- 127. van Rosmalen MHJ, Goedee HS, van der Gijp A, et al. Quantitative assessment of brachial plexus MRI for the diagnosis of chronic inflammatory neuropathies. *J Neurol.* 2020;268:978-988. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00415-020-10232-8.
- 128. Tanaka K, Mori N, Yokota Y, Suenaga T. MRI of the cervical nerve roots in the diagnosis of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: a single-institution, retrospective case-control study. *BMJ Open*. 2013;3:e003443.
- Rajabally YA, Attarian S. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy and malignancy: a systematic review. *Muscle Nerve*. 2018;57:875-883.
- Breiner A, Bourque PR, Allen JA. Updated cerebrospinal fluid total protein reference values improve chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy diagnosis. *Muscle Nerve*. 2019;60:180-183.
- Liberatore L, Manganelli F, Cocito D, et al. Relevance of diagnostic investigations in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: data from the Italian CIDP database. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2020. https://doi.org/10.1111/jns.12378.
- Sommer CL, Brandner S, Dyck PJ, et al. Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on processing and evaluation of nerve biopsies. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2010;15:164-175.
- Garces-Sanchez M, Laughlin RS, Dyck PJ, Engelstad JK, Norell JE, Dyck PJ. Painless diabetic motor neuropathy: a variant of diabetic lumbosacral radiculoplexus neuropathy? Ann Neurol. 2011;69: 1043-1054.
- Xu M, Pinto M, Sun C, et al. Expanded teased nerve fibre pathological conditions in disease association. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2019;90:138-140.
- Sommer C, Koch S, Lammens M, Gabreels-Festen A, Stoll G, Toyka KV. Macrophage clustering as a diagnostic marker in sural nerve biopsies of patients with CIDP. *Neurology*. 2005;65:1924-1929.
- Vallat JM, Tabaraud F, Magy L, et al. Diagnostic value of nerve biopsy for atypical chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: evaluation of eight cases. *Muscle Nerve*. 2003;27:478-485.
- 137. Kulkarni GB, Mahadevan A, Taly AB, Nalini A, Shankar SK. Sural nerve biopsy in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: are supportive pathologic criteria useful in diagnosis? *Neurol India*. 2010;58: 542-548.
- 138. Haq RU, Fries TJ, Pendlebury WW, Kenny MJ, Badger GJ, Tandan R. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: a

study of proposed electrodiagnostic and histologic criteria. Arch Neurol. 2000;57:1745-1750.

- 139. Molenaar DS, Vermeulen M, de Haan R. Diagnostic value of sural nerve biopsy in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 1998;64:84-89.
- Ducic I, West J. A modified approach to sural nerve biopsy: minimizing complications. Ann Plast Surg. 2009;62:220-222.
- 141. IJpma FF, Nicolai JP, Meek MF. Sural nerve donor-site morbidity: thirty-four years of follow-up. *Ann Plast Surg*. 2006;57:391-395.
- Dahlin LB, Eriksson KF, Sundkvist G. Persistent postoperative complaints after whole sural nerve biopsies in diabetic and non-diabetic subjects. *Diabet Med.* 1997;14:353-356.
- Hilton DA, Jacob J, Househam L, Tengah C. Complications following sural and peroneal nerve biopsies. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2007;78:1271-1272.
- 144. Theriault M, Dort J, Sutherland G, Zochodne DW. A prospective quantitative study of sensory deficits after whole sural nerve biopsies in diabetic and nondiabetic patients. Surgical approach and the role of collateral sprouting. *Neurology*. 1998;50:480-484.
- Flachenecker P, Janka M, Goldbrunner R, Toyka KV. Clinical outcome of sural nerve biopsy: a retrospective study. J Neurol. 1999; 246:93-96.
- 146. Alkhawajah NM, Dunnigan SK, Bril V. Comparison of monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance-associated neuropathy and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy patients. *J Neurol.* 2014;261:1485-1491.
- 147. Notermans NC, Franssen H, Eurelings M, Van der Graaf Y, Wokke JH. Diagnostic criteria for demyelinating polyneuropathy associated with monoclonal gammopathy. *Muscle Nerve.* 2000;23: 73-79.
- 148. Simmons Z, Albers JW, Bromberg MB, Feldman EL. Presentation and initial clinical course in patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: comparison of patients without and with monoclonal gammopathy. *Neurology*. 1993;43:2202-2209.
- 149. Sakamoto Y, Shimizu T, Tobisawa S, Isozaki E. Chronic demyelinating neuropathy with anti-myelin-associated glycoprotein antibody without any detectable M-protein. *Neurol Sci.* 2017;38:2165-2169.
- 150. Nasu S, Koga S, Kuwabara S. Different neurological and physiological profiles in POEMS syndrome and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 2012;83: 476-479.
- 151. Neligan A, Reilly MM, Lunn MP. CIDP: mimics and chameleons. Pract Neurol. 2014;14:399-408.
- Marsh ES, Keddie S, D'Sa S, Terris-Presthot F, Lunn MP. Early VEGF testing in inflammatory neuropathy avoids POEMS syndrome misdiagnosis and associated costs. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2021; 92:172-176.
- 153. Liberatore G, Giannotta C, Sajeev BP, et al. Sensitivity and specificity of a commercial ELISA test for anti-MAG antibodies in patients with neuropathy. *J Neuroimmunol*. 2020;345:577288.
- Doppler K, Stengel H, Appeltshauser L, et al. Neurofascin-155 IgM autoantibodies in patients with inflammatory neuropathies. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2018;89:1145-1151.
- 155. Pascual-Goñi E, Martín-Aguilar L, Lleixà C, et al. Clinical and laboratory features of anti-MAG neuropathy without monoclonal gammopathy. *Sci Rep.* 2019;9:6155 http://www.nature.com/ articles/s41598-019-42545-8.
- 156. Hu W, Xin Y, He Z, Zhao Y. Association of neurofascin IgG4 and atypical chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Brain Behav.* 2018;8:e01115. https://doi.org/10.1002/brb3.1115.
- 157. Painous C, López-Pérez MÁ, Illa I, Querol L. Head and voice tremor improving with immunotherapy in an anti-NF155 positive CIDP patient. *Ann Clin Transl Neurol*. 2018;5:499-501. http://www.ncbi. nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29687027.

- 158. Dyck PJ, O'Brien PC, Oviatt KF, et al. Prednisone improves chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy more than no treatment. *Ann Neurol*. 1982;11:136-141.
- 159. van Schaik IN, Eftimov F, van Doorn PA, et al. Pulsed high-dose dexamethasone versus standard prednisolone treatment for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (PREDICT study): a double-blind, randomised, controlled trial. *Lancet Neurol.* 2010;9:245-253.
- 160. Nobile-Orazio E, Cocito D, Jann S, et al. Frequency and time to relapse after discontinuing 6-month therapy with IVIg or pulsed methylprednisolone in CIDP. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 2015;86: 729-734.
- 161. Hughes RA, Donofrio P, Bril V, et al. Intravenous immune globulin (10% caprylate-chromatography purified) for the treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (ICE study): a randomised placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet Neurol.* 2008;7: 136-144.
- 162. Léger JM, de Bleecker JL, Sommer C, et al. Efficacy and safety of Privigen([®]) in patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: results of a prospective, single-arm, open-label phase III study (the PRIMA study). J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2013;18: 130-140.
- 163. Nobile-Orazio E, Pujol S, Kasiborski F, et al. An international multicenter efficacy and safety study of IqYmune in initial and maintenance treatment of patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: PRISM study. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2020;25:356-365.
- Lunn MP, Ellis L, Hadden RD, Rajabally YA, Winer JB, Reilly MM. A proposed dosing algorithm for the individualized dosing of human immunoglobulin in chronic inflammatory neuropathies. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2016;21:33-37.
- Latov N, Deng C, Dalakas MC, et al. Timing and course of clinical response to intravenous immunoglobulin in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Arch Neurol.* 2010;67:802-807.
- Nobile-Orazio E, Cocito D, Jann S, et al. Intravenous immunoglobulin versus intravenous methylprednisolone for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Neurol.* 2012;11:493-502.
- 167. Kuitwaard K, Fokkink WR, Brusse E, et al. Maintenance IV immunoglobulin treatment in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2017;22:425-432.
- Rajabally YA, Wong SL, Kearney DA. Immunoglobulin G level variations in treated chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: clues for future treatment regimens? *J Neurol*. 2013;260:2052-2056.
- Rajabally YA, Afzal S. Clinical and economic comparison of an individualised immunoglobulin protocol vs. standard dosing for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *J Neurol.* 2019; 266:461-467.
- 170. Kuitwaard K, van den Berg LH, Vermeulen M, et al. Randomised controlled trial comparing two different intravenous immunoglobulins in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 2010;81:1374-1379.
- Dyck PJ, Litchy WJ, Kratz KM, et al. A plasma exchange versus immune globulin infusion trial in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Ann Neurol.* 1994;36:838-845.
- 172. Eftimov F, Winer JB, Vermeulen M, de Haan R, van Schaik IN. Intravenous immunoglobulin for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2013;(12): CD001797. https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD001797.pub3.
- 173. van Schaik IN, Mielke O, Bril V, et al. Long-term safety and efficacy of subcutaneous immunoglobulin IgPro20 in CIDP: PATH extension study. Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm. 2019;6:e590.
- Markvardsen LH, Debost JC, Harbo T, et al. Subcutaneous immunoglobulin in responders to intravenous therapy with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Eur J Neurol.* 2013;20:836-842.

- 175. Markvardsen LH, Sindrup SH, Christiansen I, et al. Subcutaneous immunoglobulin as first-line therapy in treatment-naive patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: randomized controlled trial study. *Eur J Neurol.* 2017;24:412-418.
- Dyck PJ, Daube J, O'Brien P, et al. Plasma exchange in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. N Engl J Med. 1986;314:461-465.
- 177. Hahn AF, Bolton CF, Pillay N, et al. Plasma-exchange therapy in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. A double-blind, sham-controlled, cross-over study. *Brain*. 1996;119:1055-1066.
- Mehndiratta MM, Hughes RA, Pritchard J. Plasma exchange for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2015;2015(8):CD003906.
- 179. Mörtzell Henriksson M, Newman E, Witt V, et al. Adverse events in apheresis: an update of the WAA registry data. *Transfus Apher Sci.* 2016;54:2-15.
- RMC Trial Group. Randomised controlled trial of methotrexate for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (RMC trial): a pilot, multicentre study. *Lancet Neurol.* 2009;8:158-164.
- Cocito D, Grimaldi S, Paolasso I, et al. Italian Network for CIDP Register. Immunosuppressive treatment in refractory chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. A nationwide retrospective analysis. *Eur J Neurol*. 2011;18:1417-1421.
- Díaz-Manera J, Rojas-García R, Gallardo E, Illa I. Response to methotrexate in a chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy patient. *Muscle Nerve*. 2009;39:386-388.
- Fialho D, Chan YC, Allen DC, Reilly MM, Hughes RA. Treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy with methotrexate. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2006;77:544-547.
- Hadden RD, Sharrack B, Bensa S, Soudain SE, Hughes RA. Randomized trial of interferon beta-1a in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Neurology*. 1999;53:57-61.
- Hughes RA, Gorson KC, Cros D, et al. Intramuscular interferon beta-1a in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Neurology*. 2010;74:651-657.
- Hughes RAC, Dalakas MC, Merkies I, et al. Oral fingolimod for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (FORCIDP Trial): a double-blind, multicentre, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Neurol.* 2018;17:689-698.
- 187. Bedi G, Brown A, Tong T, Sharma KR. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy responsive to mycophenolate mofetil therapy. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2010;81:634-636.
- Benedetti L, Grandis M, Nobbio L, et al. Mycophenolate mofetil in dysimmune neuropathies: a preliminary study. *Muscle Nerve*. 2004; 29:748-749.
- Chaudhry V, Cornblath DR, Griffin JW, O'Brien R, Drachman DB. Mycophenolate mofetil: a safe and promising immunosuppressant in neuromuscular diseases. *Neurology*. 2001;56:94-96.
- Dyck PJ, O'Brien P, Swanson C, Low P, Daube J. Combined azathioprine and prednisone in chronic inflammatory-demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Neurology*. 1985;35:1173-1176.
- Gorson KC, Amato AA, Ropper AH. Efficacy of mycophenolate mofetil in patients with chronic immune demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Neurology*. 2004;63:715-717.
- 192. Mowzoon N, Sussman A, Bradley WG. Mycophenolate (CellCept) treatment of myasthenia gravis, chronic inflammatory polyneuropathy and inclusion body myositis. *J Neurol Sci.* 2001;185:119-122.
- Radziwill AJ, Schweikert K, Kuntzer T, Fuhr P, Steck AJ. Mycophenolate mofetil for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: an open-label study. *Eur Neurol.* 2006;56:37-38.
- 194. Umapathi T, Hughes R. Mycophenolate in treatment-resistant inflammatory neuropathies. *Eur J Neurol.* 2002;9:683-685.
- 195. Bouchard C, Lacroix C, Planté V, et al. Clinicopathologic findings and prognosis of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Neurology*. 1999;52:498-503.

²⁶⁸ ↓ WILEY-

- 196. Brannagan TH III, Pradhan A, Heiman-Patterson T, et al. High-dose cyclophosphamide without stem-cell rescue for refractory CIDP. *Neurology*. 2002;58:1856-1858.
- 197. Gladstone DE, Prestrud AA, Brannagan TH III. High-dose cyclophosphamide results in long-term disease remission with restoration of a normal quality of life in patients with severe refractory chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2005;10:11-16.
- 198. Gladstone DE, Golightly MG, Brannagan TH III. High dose cyclophosphamide preferentially targets naïve T (CD45/CD4/RA+) cells in CIDP and MS patients. *J Neuroimmunol*. 2007;190:121-126.
- Good JL, Chehrenama M, Mayer RF, Koski CL. Pulse cyclophosphamide therapy in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Neurology*. 1998;51:1735-1738.
- 200. Prineas JW, McLeod JG. Chronic relapsing polyneuritis. *J Neurol Sci.* 1976;27:427-458.
- Barnett MH, Pollard JD, Davies L, McLeod JG. Cyclosporin A in resistant chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Muscle Nerve*. 1998;21:454-460.
- Mahattanakul W, Crawford TO, Griffin JW, Goldstein JM, Cornblath DR. Treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy with cyclosporin-A. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 1996;60:185-187.
- Matsuda M, Hoshi K, Gono T, Morita H, Ikeda S. Cyclosporin A in treatment of refractory patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. J Neurol Sci. 2004;224: 29-35.
- Odaka M, Tatsumoto M, Susuki K, Hirata K, Yuki N. Intractable chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy treated successfully with ciclosporin. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2005;76:1115-1120.
- 205. Benedetti L, Briani C, Franciotta D, et al. Rituximab in patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: a report of 13 cases and review of the literature. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 2011;82:306-308.
- Gorson KC, Natarajan N, Ropper AH, Weinstein R. Rituximab treatment in patients with IVIg-dependent immune polyneuropathy: a prospective pilot trial. *Muscle Nerve*. 2007;35:66-69.
- Velardo D, Riva N, del Carro U, Bianchi F, Comi G, Fazio R. Rituximab in refractory chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: report of four cases. J Neurol. 2017;264:1011-1014.
- Marsh EA, Hirst CL, Llewelyn JG, et al. Alemtuzumab in the treatment of IVIG-dependent chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. J Neurol. 2010;257:913-919.
- 209. Pitarokoili K, Yoon MS, Kröger I, Reinacher-Schick A, Gold R, Schneider-Gold C. Severe refractory CIDP: a case series of 10 patients treated with bortezomib. *J Neurol*. 2017;264:2010-2020.
- Chin RL, Sherman WH, Sander HW, Hays AP, Latov N. Etanercept (Enbrel) therapy for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *J Neurol Sci.* 2003;210:19-21.
- Leussink VI, Stettner M, Warnke C, Hartung HP. Fampridine-PR (prolonged released 4-aminopyridine) is not effective in patients with inflammatory demyelination of the peripheral nervous system. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2016;21:85-87.
- 212. Leitch MM, Sherman WH, Brannagan TH III. Fludarabine in the treatment of refractory chronic inflammatory demyelinating neuropathies. J Clin Neuromuscul Dis. 2015;17:1-5.
- Lieker I, Slowinski T, Harms L, Hahn K, Klehmet J. A prospective study comparing tryptophan immunoadsorption with therapeutic plasma exchange for the treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinatingpolyneuropathy. J Clin Apher. 2017;32:486-493.

- 214. Zinman LH, Sutton D, Ng E, Nwe P, Ngo M, Bril V. A pilot study to compare the use of the Excorim staphylococcal protein immunoadsorption system and IVIG in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Transfus Apher Sci.* 2005;33:317-324.
- Gorson KC, Ropper AH, Clark BD, Dew RB III, Simovic D, Allam G. Treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy with interferon-alpha 2a. *Neurology*. 1998;50:84-87.
- Desai J, Ramos-Platt L, Mitchell WG. Treatment of pediatric chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: challenges, controversies and questions. *Ann Indian Acad Neurol.* 2015;18: 327-330.
- 217. Vallat JM, Mathis S, Ghorab K, Milor MA, Richard L, Magy L. Natalizumab as a disease-modifying therapy in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy—a report of three cases. *Eur Neurol.* 2015;73:294-302.
- 218. Ahlmén 1, Andersen O, Hallgren G, Peilot B. Positive effects of tacrolimus in a case of CIDP. *Transplant Proc.* 1998;30:4194.
- 219. Mahdi-Rogers M, Kazmi M, Ferner R, et al. Autologous peripheral blood stem cell transplantation for chronic acquired demyelinating neuropathy. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2009;14:118-124.
- 220. Press R, Askmark H, Svenningsson A, et al. Autologous haematopoietic stem cell transplantation: a viable treatment option for CIDP. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2014;85:618-624.
- 221. Finnerup NB, Attal N, Haroutounian S, et al. Pharmacotherapy for neuropathic pain in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Neurol.* 2015;14:162-173.
- 222. Attal N, Cruccu G, Baron R, et al. EFNS guidelines on the pharmacological treatment of neuropathic pain: 2010 revision. *Eur J Neurol*. 2010;17:1113-e88.
- Michaelides A, Hadden RDM, Sarrigiannis PG, Hadjivassiliou M, Zis P. Pain in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pain Ther.* 2019;8:177-185.
- 224. Thakur S, Dworkin RH, Freeman R, Gorson KC, Herrmann DN. Pain in acquired inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathies. *Pain*. 2016;157:1887-1894.
- 225. Bjelica B, Peric S, Bozovic I, et al. One-year follow-up study of neuropathic pain in chronic inflammatory demyelinating poly-radiculoneuropathy. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2019;24:180-186.
- 226. Kitakule MM, McNeal A. Massive nerve root hypertrophy in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. J Assoc Acad Minor Phys. 1997;8:55-57.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

How to cite this article: Van den Bergh PYK, van Doorn PA, Hadden RDM, et al. European Academy of Neurology/ Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: Report of a joint Task Force—Second revision. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2021;26(3):242–268. <u>https://</u> doi.org/10.1111/jns.12455