

Reply

Réplica

Dear Editors,

Regarding the placement of Romigi et al.¹, I disagree that circadian fatigue in post-polio syndrome is an expression of restless legs syndrome (RLS) and periodic limbs movement of sleep (PLMs). I believe that the symptoms of fatigue as reported by patients with postpolio syndrome (PPS) were due loss motor units and subsequent neuronal apoptosis. Certainly there is a possible inflammatory component associated, but fatigue in PPS takes on a constant and only in patients with sequelae of polio it's present at evening, according to our study. For this conclusion was used an internationally recognized scale – Piper scale fatigue. A cru-

cial difference is that patients with RLS have greater need to move limbs to relieve symptoms. However, in PPS, patients need rest to alleviate their fatigue sensation. It is known that the number of patients with RLS have proved significant in several neurological diseases and including PPS. However we still did not detect all aspects that permeate the issue of fatigue in PPS. Finally, I think the placement Romigi et al.¹ is quite intriguing, interesting and whets our curiosity and interest in this topic making us think developing new research. It was very well placed.

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References

1. Romigi A, Placidi F, Evangelista E, Desiato MT. Circadian variation of fatigue in paralytic poliomyelitis and postpolio syndrome: just fatigue or masked restless legs syndrome? *Arq Neuropsiquiatr* 2014;72:477-478.

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