Sodium channel myotonia may be associated with high-risk brief resolved unexplained events [version 1; peer review: 1 approved with reservations]

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Abstract
Brief resolved unexplained events (BRUEs) have numerous and varied causes posing a challenge to investigation and management. A subset of infants with the neuromuscular disorder sodium channel myotonia, due to mutations in the SCN4A gene, experience apnoeic events due to laryngospasm (myotonia) of the upper airway muscles that may present as a BRUE. We sought to ascertain the frequency, severity and outcome of infants carrying the G1306E SCN4A mutation commonly associated with this presentation. We report 12 new cases of individuals with the G1306E mutation from three unrelated families and perform a literature review of all published cases. Infants with the G1306E mutation almost universally experience laryngospasm and apnoeic events. The severity varies significantly, spans both low and high-risk BRUE categories or can be more severe than criteria for a BRUE would allow. At least a third of cases require intensive care unit (ICU) care. Seizure disorder is a common erroneous diagnosis. Apnoeas are effectively reduced or abolished by appropriate treatment with anti-myotonic agents. Probands with the G1306E mutation who are family planning need to be counselled for the likelihood of post-natal complications. There is readily available and extremely effective treatment for the episodic laryngospasm and apnoea caused by this mutation. Proactively seeking clinical evidence of myotonia or muscle hypertrophy with consideration of CK and EMG in high risk BRUEs or more complex apnoeic events may reduce avoidable and prolonged ICU admissions, patient morbidity and potentially mortality.

Keywords
Sodium channel, Muscle Disease, Myotonia, Laryngospasm, Stridor, Apnoea, Channelopathy, Paediatric
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Introduction

Brief resolved unexplained events BRUEs (formerly apparent life threatening events, ALTEs) are defined by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) as a sudden, brief (<1 min) resolved episode of one or more of: cyanosis or pallor, absent, decreased or irregular breathing, marked change in tone (hyper or hypotonia) and altered level of responsiveness occurring before the age of one year\(^1\). The AAP have issued clinical guidelines on factors that allow a BRUE to be further classified as low risk or high risk\(^1\). Low risk events are not thought to be associated with any increased risk of death or significant detrimental outcome and recommendations are provided to minimise unnecessary investigations or hospital admissions. High-risk events are more likely to be associated with an underlying disorder. Longer events or those with an abnormal history or examination at presentation are excluded from the definition of a BRUE and should prompt further investigation.

Mutations in the \(SCN4A\) gene cause a form of non-dystrophic myotonia known as paramyotonia congenita or sodium channel myotonia\(^2\). The typical clinical presentation is of episodic myotonia (delayed muscle relaxation after contraction) affecting the limb and face muscles, exacerbated by exercise, cold temperature, potassium rich food, and associated with variable episodes of muscle weakness. Symptoms and morbidity can be significantly improved by the use of sodium channel blocking drugs e.g. mexiletine\(^3\)^4\(^\text{a}\).

A subset of infants, however, present with respiratory symptoms and/or laryngospasm due to myotonia of the respiratory and upper airway muscles\(^5\)^6. The severity of these episodes varies from self-resolving in seconds to prolonged events associated with hypertonia, apnoea, loss of consciousness and bradycardia\(^5\). In between episodes, infants are usually well. Of the myotonic infants who present in this way the majority of them have carried the same \(SCN4A\) gene mutation, GI306E, p. (Gly1306Glu), usually in \textit{de novo} form. Even in adults this mutation is regarded as somewhat of an outlier causing myotonia at the severe end of the spectrum, the definition of symptoms caused by the mutation being termed “myotonia permanens”\(^7\).

A clear understanding of the spectrum of severity and outcome is important to guide the specific monitoring and management of infants born with the GI306E mutation but there is a wider need to inform investigations for any infant presenting with recurrent apnoea or BRUE. We report 12 new cases from three unrelated families with the GI306E mutation and review the literature of all described cases to determine the extent, severity and treatment of myotonic symptoms and in particular respiratory complications.

Methods

All procedures were conducted as part of routine clinical care.

Standard protocol approval, registration and patient consent

The study was performed under the ethics guidelines issued by our institutions, with informed consent obtained from all participants for genetic studies and publication. We confirm that we have obtained permission to use images from the individuals included in this presentation, including explicit written permission from the mother to publish Figure 2.

Genetic analysis of the \(SCN4A\) gene was performed at the Neurogenetics Unit, National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery as provided by the Channelopathy Highly Specialized National Service for rare disease. Samples underwent next-generation sequencing on an Illumina HiSeq after enrichment with an Illumina custom Nextera Rapid Capture panel (Illumina, Inc, San Diego, CA).

Case reports

Family A

This large family from Chile includes 16 affected members of five generations who carry the \(SCN4A\) G1306E mutation (Figure 1A). Detailed clinical history and examination were available for 10 individuals (Table 1). All 10 had myotonia evident from birth, including laryngospasm and stridor that occurred universally in affected infants. During these episodes, the mothers reported that their babies stopped breathing for a few seconds, never more than a minute; they looked startled but did not become cyanosed. The episodes were more common in winter when they occurred one to two times a day on an almost daily basis, whereas in summer they occurred two to three times per week. They occurred mainly during the day but sometimes while the infants were sleeping. Cold environment, crying and breast or bottle-feeding were common provoking factors. These episodes were present until they were approximately 18 months old and the parents ultimately learnt to deal with them without seeking medical help. There was no history of prolonged respiratory complications requiring hospitalisation. In a few cases, salbutamol was given, as either an inhaler or syrup by their paediatricians, but this worsened the episodes to the point of cyanosis.

All children had normal psychomotor development and no impairment in their activities of daily living. With increasing age, the myotonia was more generally distributed, particularly affecting the limbs and face (as is typical in older children and adults) and exacerbated by characteristic triggers of cold, physical activity, crying, emotional distress or potassium-rich food. Myotonia described as painful cramps was common in all cases and although these tended to be more frequent and incapacitating in females, they diminished in all affected family members, as they got older.

Examination demonstrated a robust physical build, more marked in the females than in the males (Figure 1B). In all patients where creatine kinase (CK) level was assessed it was normal or elevated between two- to three-fold of normal values (24–170 U/L) in all cases but one (see Table 1). The exception was a patient whose CK level rose to 3500 U/L in the context of a severe respiratory insufficiency due to influenza infection, for which she was admitted to hospital. She was admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) for 2 months on mechanical ventilation, due to a respiratory distress syndrome, secondary systemic infections and developed a critical illness neuropathy. She did...
not receive any specific treatment for her myotonia. Electromyography showed permanent myotonic discharges (Figure 1C) in all cases.

In terms of treatment, most of the affected individuals chose not to take any medication as they felt symptoms were tolerable without. Some benefitted from using phenytoin or carbamazepine but none of them tolerated mexiletine.

Other notable history was of adverse anaesthetic events in four family members (Table 1) when erroneously given volatile induction anaesthetic and depolarizing agents (suxamethonium), consisting of moderate generalized myotonia including bulbar and jaw muscles that made intubation and ventilation difficult but not impossible. The episodes lasted for approximately 10 to 15 minutes and were not associated with any increase in body temperature, but in the three cases where CK level was available a moderate elevation was demonstrated (see Table 1). All deaths in family members were for causes unrelated to their myotonia.

Proband B
A 36-year-old Caucasian woman was born by planned caesarean section at term in the U.K. with no concerns at birth. She was combination fed by breast and bottle without choking or swallowing difficulties.

During the first year of life, she was described as having “stiffening episodes” that lasted for seconds only and self-resolved; the main trigger was crying. On one occasion she was noted to be crying, became stiff, pale and appeared to lose consciousness, but recovered quickly. No other episodes were as dramatic as this and there were no admissions to hospital.

At around 18 months of age her mother first noted her defined leg and arm muscles whilst bathing her and parents observed her
| Cases | A:5 | A:16 | A:30 | A:41 | A:33 | A:43 | A:35 | A:45 | A:13 | A:23 | B | C |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|
| Current Age (years) | Died at 86 | 60 | 37 | 9 | Died at 69 | 42 | 11 | 10 | 34 | 7 | 61 | 79 | 36 | 9 |
| Age of onset of myotonia | Birth | Birth | Birth | Birth | Birth | Birth | Birth | Birth | Birth | Birth | Infancy | 5 days |
| Neonatal Hypotonia | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Inspiratory stridor/ Laryngospasm | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Myotonia distribution | Generalized | Arms and legs | Generalized | Eyes, legs | Face, ocular, abdominal, arms, legs | Ocular, hands, legs | Ocular, hands, legs | Ocular, hands, legs | Ocular, hands, legs | Generalized | Generalized | Generalized | Hands, arms, legs, ocular | Generalised |
| Site of severe myotonia | Hands, legs | Hands, legs | Hands, legs | Ocular, legs | Ocular, hands, legs | Hands | Legs | Arms | Hands | Ocular | Ocular, legs and hands | Ocular, legs, arms | Hands, arms and legs | Ocular, Hands, Legs |
| Exacerbation with cold | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | + |
| Exacerbation with exercise | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | (+) | - |
| Anaesthetic problems | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Painful cramps | Variable | Severe | Moderate | Moderate | Severe | Mild | Mild | Mild | Moderate | Mild | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate |
| Food Triggers | Fish, Watermelon | Wine, watermelon, cherry, banana, peach, fish, Tabaco | Wine, watermelon, cherry, meat | Cherry, peach, watermelon, orange, fish | Fish, pork, meat, watermelon spinach | Fish, pork, meat, peach, cherry, banana, k/w | Fish, pork, meat, cherry and peach | Fish, meat, pork, watermelon, cherry, peach, banana, | Peach, cherry and banana | Fish, meat, watermelon, pork, meat, cherry, peach | Watermelon, melon, banana, melon, peach, grapes, apple, banana, tomato, fish, cucumber | None noted | None noted |
| Muscle hypertrophy | Calf | Calf | Calf | No | No | No | No | No | No | Calf | No | No | Calf | Calf, biceps, triceps | Trapezius, calf, biceps |
| Creatine kinase IU/L | 568* / 429* / 166 | 240 | 445 / 173 | NA | 552* / 290 | 260 | NA | NA | 240 | NA | 3300** / 552* / 250 | NA* / 330 | N/A |

*Following adverse anaesthetic reaction. **Associated with influenza infection and respiratory failure. NA, not available.
calves becoming “stiff” when she climbed stairs. A clinical diagnosis of myotonia congenita was made when the patient was approximately seven years old. Subsequent genetic investigations at age 30 years demonstrated the heterozygous pathogenic variant c.3917G>A; p. (Gly1306Glu), i.e. G1306E in the SCN4A gene confirming a diagnosis of sodium channel myotonia. Parents both tested negative for this variant and de novo inheritance was confirmed.

The main effects of her myotonia in adulthood are typical of sodium channel myotonia, e.g. myotonia of the arm and leg muscles causing difficulty closing/opening hands and impaired walking speed. These symptoms last for a few seconds, or minutes at most. Cold wind and exercise are exacerbating factors and symptoms are generally better in warm climates. Examination is notable for hypertrophy of calves, biceps, and triceps muscles. Acetazolamide (250 mg) twice daily gives good symptomatic control. Two previous uneventful anaesthetics have been given, one before her myotonic disorder was diagnosed, although we do not have details of the agents administered.

**Proband C**

A nine-year-old non-identical male twin was born by emergency caesarean section in the U.K. for cord prolapse at 36+6 weeks gestation. He was healthy at birth with good APGAR scores. At 5 days old, he was admitted to his local hospital with recurrent episodes of apnoea, cyanosis and whole body “stiffening” that could occur up to 20 times a day. A seizure disorder was considered but EEG during these episodes was normal. His parents noted he had always had difficulty opening his eyes and choking on feeds with an unsafe swallow that required NG tube insertion (Figure 2) and subsequently PEG tube insertion. At age 8 months examination demonstrated a Herculean appearance and eyelid myotonia. There was global developmental delay. There was no family history of note. EMG demonstrated myotonic discharges and genetic investigations confirmed a de novo SCN4A mutation c.3917G>A; p.G1306E. He was treated with phenytoin, carbamazepine and mexiletine prior to genetic diagnosis but without benefit. Episodes of laryngospasm significantly reduced with acetazolamide and he remains on this. He continues to have daily episodes of limb muscle myotonia which impair his motor abilities. He is now taking a normal oral diet and PEG tube was removed at 6 years of age. Episodes of laryngospasm resolved by the age of 7 years.

**Review of the literature**

Literature review was conducted by searches of PubMed using a combination of the terms SCN4A, sodium channel myotonia, laryngospasm, stridor, and G1306E. Articles were also identified through searches of the authors own files. Only papers published in English were considered.

A review of the literature for the SCN4A G1306E mutation identified 30 affected individuals from 24 families. A summary of pertinent findings is summarised in Table 2 with a focus on laryngospasm, severity of respiratory complications, anaesthetic events and treatment.

The literature review mirrored the frequency of stridor/laryngospasm and respiratory events seen in our newly described patients (100%) with 25/30 (83%) reported G1306E cases experiencing these symptoms (Figure 3). Similar to our cases, this also began at birth or in the neonatal period in the majority although onset could be delayed by up to nine months of age (Table 2). A total of 11/25 (46%) of those experiencing stridor/laryngospasm who were reported in the literature had data available to demonstrate they required recurrent hospitalisation or ICU care for respiratory compromise which could be up to 6 months in duration before an accurate diagnosis was made. In every case requiring hospitalisation, the G1306E mutation had arisen de novo in the child.

Nearly all reported cases received pharmacological treatment. The effect of treatment on laryngospasm was often dramatic and rapid with complete resolution or significant improvement of apnoeas enabling discharge from hospital within days. Adverse anaesthetic events were rare (2/28), but fatal in one case. In both, suxamethonium had been administered.

**Discussion and conclusions**

Myotonia caused by mutations in the SCN4A gene was generally considered debilitating but not a life-threatening condition. More recently, the severe laryngeal and respiratory muscle presentations seen in infancy have coined the phenotype SNEL (severe neonatal episodic laryngospasm)⁹,¹⁰. In between episodes, infants usually appear well and many have been misdiagnosed with reflux, laryngomalacia or epilepsy (despite a normal EEG)⁹. Substantial delay in diagnosis is common with the more severe cases spending on average 6 months in ICU⁵,⁶. The condition is, however, very sensitive to treatment with anti-myotonic agents, usually sodium channel blockers, which have a dramatic effect on apnoeic symptoms (Table 2).

Although several mutations have been reported to cause this phenotype, the G1306E mutation occurs in the majority of affected individuals, frequently in de novo form.

We report the largest single family described with the G1306E mutation and two unrelated de novo cases. Our cases and literature review highlight several key variables. Stridor and laryngospasm from birth are almost universal but the severity of these episodes varies considerably from a single self-resolving event to more than 20 episodes a day, prompting hospitalisation and ICU admission. If our families are combined with current literature, 32% of infants with stridor/laryngospasm require hospital intervention compared to 44% based on the literature search alone (Figure 3). Bias towards under-representing the frequency of these events may be introduced by our single large family A who were relatively mildly affected but conversely bias towards over-representing them may come from a tendency for more severe cases to be reported in the literature.

Infants with the G1306E mutation are likely to present initially to general physicians and departments with the shorter, self-resolving events potentially falling within the definition of a BRUE. In the majority these would be classified as a high-risk BRUE due to the recurrent nature of events¹. Some of
### Table 2. Baseline characteristics of study participants and HCoV PCR+ illness rates across the first four seasons (Nov-Mar 2006/7; Nov-Mar 2007/8; Nov-Mar 2008/9; May-Sep 2009).

| Case | Sex | Age at onset of myotonia | Inheritance | Inspiratory stridor/ Laryngospasm | ICU care required | Anaesthetic reaction | Treatment | Ref |
|------|-----|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|-----|
| 1    | M   | Birth                    | De novo     | Yes                               | Yes –mask ventilation and oxygen therapy | NS             |            | 9   |
| 2    | F   | Birth                    | De novo     | Yes                               | Mexiletine        | 9                 |
| 3    | F   | Neonate                  | De novo     | Yes                               | Carbamazepine and mexiletine effective | 9               |
| 4    | F   | Birth                    | De novo, Mother of 4:1 | Yes | NS but LOC reported and recurrent hospitalisation | Flecainide more effective than carbamazepine or mexiletine | 9,11      |
| 4:1  | M   | Birth                    | AD Son of 4 | Yes                               | Mexiletine – limited benefit Flecainide much more effective | 9,11      |
| 5    | M   | Birth                    | De novo     | Yes                               | Mexiletine better than carbamazepine | 9               |
| 6    | F   | Infant                   | De novo     | Yes                               | Flecainide effective Mexiletine + lamotrigine –not effective | 9               |
| 7    | M   | Neonate                  | De novo     | Yes                               | Mexiletine        | 9                 |
| 8    | M   | Neonate                  | De novo     | No                                | Mexiletine        | 9                 |
| 9*   | M   | Neonate                  | Reported de novo | Yes | NS but LOC reported and recurrent hospitalisation | Yes – fatal MH like event | Dilantin, desipramine | 9   |
| 9:1  | M   | Birth                    | Onset at 4 months | Yes | NS but LOC reported and recurrent hospitalisation | Yes – fatal MH like event | Dilantin, desipramine | 9   |
| 9:2  | F   | Neonate                  | Yes         | Yes succinylcholine induced event | Dilantin, desipramine | 9                 |
| 10** | M   | Birth                    | De novo     | Onset at 9 months                 | Mexiletine        | 9                 |
| 11   | M   | Early childhood          | AD          | No (some bulbar and respiratory symptoms reported but not severe) | No | Mexiletine, Oxcarbazepine, thiazide diuretics – no benefit | Acetazolamide – some improvement | 15  |
| 11:1 | M   | Birth                    | AD Son of 11 | No                               | None              | 12                |
| 12   | M   | Birth                    | De novo     | No                                | None reported     | 13                |
| 13   | M   | Childhood                | Presumed de novo | No | None reported | 13               |
| Case | Sex | Age at onset of myotonia | Inheritance | Inspiratory stridor/ Laryngospasm | ICU care required | Anaesthetic reaction | Treatment | Ref |
|------|-----|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----|
| 14   | F   | Birth                    | De novo     | Yes                              | NS but recurrent hospitalisation | Carbamazepine – minimal benefit Mexiletine + Acetazolamide – minimal benefit Flecainide – good response | 7         |
| 15   | M   | Neonate                  | De novo (+CLCN1 M485V) | Yes                              | No                | Mexiletine – good response | 14        |
| 16   | M   | Neonate                  | AD (G1306E +M485V) Monozygotic twin sons of 15 | Yes                              | No                | No treatment         | 14        |
| 17   | M   | Neonate                  | De novo     | Yes                              | Yes – tracheostomy 3months | Carbamazepine – good response, tracheostomy removed | 6         |
| 18   | F   | Birth                    | De novo     | Yes                              | NS                | NS                  | 15        |
| 19   | M   | Birth                    | De novo     | Yes                              | Yes               | Mexiletine – some benefit Further benefit from addition of acetazolamide | 10        |
| 20   | M   | Birth                    | De novo     | Yes                              | Yes               | Carbamazepine – good response | 10        |
| 21   | F   | 8 weeks                  | De novo     | Yes                              | Yes               | Carbamazepine – good response | 16        |
| 22   | F   | Neonate                  | NS – father possibly affected | Yes                              | No                | Carbamazepine – good response | 16        |
| 23   | F   | Neonate                  | AD – father affected | Yes                              | No                | Carbamazepine – good response | 16        |
| 24   | M   | Neonate                  | De novo     | Yes                              | NS                | Mexiletine – good response, abolished respiratory episodes | 17        |

* Died of cardiorespiratory failure age 11 following GA with MH like event (severe myotonia) and hyperkalaemia.

** Died age 22 – cause unclear. NS, not specified.
the children had episodes longer than one minute and/or more complicated histories, which would exclude them from the BRUE classification. Abnormal examination is also not consistent with a BRUE e.g. Proband C who demonstrated global developmental delay, but the typical signs of a myotonic disorder can be delayed e.g. muscle hypertrophy may not be present before age 6 months or difficult to detect in a general setting. High-risk BRUEs and longer episodes with abnormal history or examination (i.e. not a BRUE) should prompt further investigations but it is notable that no recommendations exist as to what investigations should be performed or standardised.

Sodium channel myotonia is a skeletal muscle exclusive presentation. It is not feasible or suggested that CK and/or EMG be performed in every infant presenting with a possible BRUE. However, they can be helpful in the more severe cases of SNEL where delayed diagnosis is common, resulting in unnecessary and prolonged ICU stays and preventable death. CK is a non-specific test which can be raised in non-neuromuscular disease e.g. post seizure and seizure disorder is a common differential diagnosis postulated in SNEL cases. A normal EEG, however, should prompt consideration of a peripheral rather than central disorder. EMG demonstrating myotonia is much more indicative of the diagnosis but can be difficult to perform and interpret in young infants or may not be available outside of specialist centres. Despite these limitations, there is readily available and extremely effective treatment for the laryngospasm associated with sodium channel myotonia, making it essential that this differential diagnosis is considered in all infants presenting with a high-risk BRUE or more complex apnoeic episodes.

We recently reported SCN4A mutations with qualitatively similar effects on channel function in a cohort of infants who had died from sudden infant death. It is generally considered that infants who present with low-risk BRUEs are not at any greater risk of sudden infant death but data are unclear for high-risk BRUEs. No cases of sudden or any infantile deaths were reported in our large autosomal dominant family although their clinical severity was much less than many of the de novo cases. Two infants who presented with laryngospasm due to other SCN4A mutations have died from respiratory complications. The association of SCN4A variants and sudden infant death warrants further evaluation.

Other notable differences between our family A and the majority of cases in the literature were the lack of requirement for medication and less incapacitating limb myotonia experienced in adulthood. One other autosomal dominant family previously reported to highlight a milder phenotype is also of Chilean origin. To our family’s knowledge, these individuals are not directly related to them but whether other genetic variants common to their ethnicity could influence the severity of clinical symptoms is unclear.

Anaesthetic agents especially suxamethonium are known to exacerbate myotonia, potentially making intubation impossible as well as causing hyperkalaemia. Hyperkalaemia itself is cardiotoxic but in the case of SCN4A related myotonia is also

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**Figure 3. Frequency of G1306E cases experiencing stridor/laryngospasm and the requirement for hospitalisation.**

![Graph showing frequency of G1306E cases experiencing stridor/laryngospasm and the requirement for hospitalisation.](image-url)
known to exacerbate myotonic symptoms. Our case series and literature review have highlighted the gravitas of an erroneous administration of suxamethonium including fatal outcome. We would emphasise that suxamethonium use be considered contraindicated in SCN4A related myotonia and periodic paralysis.

In summary, episodic laryngospasm and stridor typically from birth are almost universal symptoms in those with the SCN4A G1306E mutation and affected parents should be counselled for this when family planning. We would recommend labour take place in a hospital with senior paediatric staff and ICU facilities available. Subsequent respiratory complications during infancy are common but vary significantly in severity. An enhanced awareness of the possibility of sodium channel myotonia, with consideration of CK plus/minus EMG in appropriate cases of high-risk BRUEs and more complex recurrent apnoeas could enhance diagnostic rates, reducing morbidity and potentially mortality.

Data availability
All data underlying the results are available as part of the article and no additional source data are required.

Consent
Written informed consent for publication of the participants’ details and their images was obtained from the participants or parents/guardians of the participants.

Author contributions
All authors contributed to the revising and editing of the manuscript. GC, DA, EF and SR contributed to original draft preparation, provision of patients and data collection. RS contributed to investigation and formal analysis. MGH contributed to the acquisition of financial support. EM contributed to conceptualisation of the project, original draft preparation, data collection and literature review, and acquisition of financial support.

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This manuscript reports the clinicals of 12 patients (3 unrelated families) with brief resolved unexplained events in their neonatal period related to sodium channel myotonia and one missense mutation (G1306E) in the SCN4A gene. A review of the literature is done to compare the clinics with 30 patients (24 families) with this phenotype and SCN4A mutation already described in the literature. This disease is ultra-rare and deserves to be well described in the literature as it may be confounded with seizure disorder in neonates. However, it is a treatable disease with sodium channel blockers, has a good prognosis and may benefit from genetic counseling so well communicating on it is important.

The manuscript is well written and greatly increase the total number of patients description. To my opinion, referring to Severe Neonatal Episodic Laryngospasm (SNEL) earlier in the manuscript would help the readers not familiar with sodium channel myotonia (SCM) to get the point. The authors never use this term of “Severe Neonatal Episodic Laryngospasm (SNEL)” in the title, the abstract, the introduction or the keywords although the SNEL term is used by distinct authors in the literature and is known to be associated with (de novo) G1306E mutation of SCN4A (as indicated by the authors in the discussion). Could these episodes be really classified as “unexplained” as they are the clinical signs of neonatal SCM caused by one SCN4A missense mutation? I recommend the authors to best underline (title, abstract, introduction, discussion) the fact that some BRUE may be indeed “SNEL” related to SCM with efficient treatment and good prognosis. They may also more clearly discuss on the fact that any de novo SNEL form may become inherited (as well illustrated by family A), and so may benefit from genetic counselling.

The authors recommend to search for clinical evidence of myotonia/muscle hypertrophy with consideration of CK and EMG in case of BRUE. Why do they not recommend to search for SCN4A mutations, at least the few ones (including G1306E) known to cause SNEL?

Regarding Family A, 10 individuals are indicated as having available clinical elements in the text but 12 are described in table 1. How was the SCM diagnosis establish for individual A2 (SCN4A sequencing? Clinical report?)? Regarding the critical point which is the treatment, could the authors be more precise: how many exactly benefited from using phenytoin or carbamazepine? What were the adverse events with mexiletine? In table 1, myotonia distribution in eyes: did it mean ocular, orbital, palpebral? What is the
difference between mild and moderate painful cramps? At which age was noticed muscle hypertrophy (birth? childhood? adulthood?)? What was the frequency of laryngospasm episodes?

Regarding the review of the literature, the authors indicated that all hospitalization cases were associated with de novo mutation. Could they further discuss about the, at least, two distinct possibilities to explain this observation, which are: 1) that may be due to the more severe SCM related to G1306E or 2) that may be due to the fact that, as one of the parents was affected by SCM, they were aware of the SNEL risk and so known how to prevent / best manage it?
The title of Table 2 is strange (and probably wrong). What do AD, LOC, GA, MH mean? How was estimated the treatment efficiency (EVA? PRO? EMG?).

Is the background of the cases’ history and progression described in sufficient detail?
Yes

Are enough details provided of any physical examination and diagnostic tests, treatment given and outcomes?
Partly

Is sufficient discussion included of the importance of the findings and their relevance to future understanding of disease processes, diagnosis or treatment?
Partly

Is the conclusion balanced and justified on the basis of the findings?
Yes

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**Reviewer Expertise:** Neurogenetics, physiology of muscle sodium channel disorders but not medicine

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.