

# CASE PRESENTATION



**Amr Hasan, M.D.**  
Lecturer of Neurology - Cairo University  
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# **PERSONAL HISTORY**

- **35 years old male patient.**
- **Construction Worker.**
- **Divorced 5 years ago.**
- **Tramadol and Hashish addict but  
no IV drug abuse.**

# **PAST HISTORY**

- **Not diabetic or hypertensive.**
- **No cardiac, renal or hepatic troubles.**
- **History of repair of ureteric stricture operation while was 10 y old.**
- **History of occasional contact with birds.**

# PRESENT HISTORY

• **Presented to our OPC with acute weakness of both upper and lower limbs that was:**

✓ Assymetrical (left side > right side)

✓ Proximal > distal.

• **Pt became ambulant with maximal support within 2 days.**

# **PRESENT HISTORY**

• **3 weeks prior to the onset of this weakness the patient had persistent fever with night sweats.**

• **There was no GIT, respiratory, UT troubles.**

• **No disturbed consciousness, neck stiffness any other neurological deficits.**

# **PRESENT HISTORY**

- **Fever lasted 15 days then he was admitted to fever hospital for 7 days in which the fever remitted then the patient was discharged with no available data as regard investigations done and treatment received there.**

# PRESENT HISTORY

• 3 days later, **fever** recurs with **confusion** ,  
disorientation to time ,place and person ,  
visual and auditory **hallucinations** and he  
started to develop the above mentioned  
weakness

# PRESENT HISTORY

- **Acute weakness of both upper and lower limbs that was:**

- ✓ Assymetrical (left side > right side)

- ✓ Proximal > distal.

- **Pt became ambulant with maximal support within 2 days.**



# PRESENT HISTORY

- Condition was associated with **Retention of urine.**
- The condition was also associated with **Persistent hiccough.**
- Continuous bifrontal and occipital ,dull aching **Headache** ,moderate intensity,with no phtophobia ,phonophobia,nausea , vomiting or **blurring of vision.**

# PRESENT HISTORY

- **No history of oral or genital ulcers.**
- **No history of DVT.**
- **No history of small joint pains.**
- **No history suggestive of bony aches or organomegaly.**
- **No chest troubles.**

**Persistent fever for 2 w**



**Subsided for 3 days**



**Recurrence of fever with  
confusion ,acute proximal  
weakness and retention of urine**

**Localization!!**



**Central  
or  
peripheral  
NS  
Pathology**



# Central pathology

**Delirium**

**Retention of urine**



# Peripheral pathology

**Proximal weakness**

**Retention of urine**



# Common cause

**Central pathology**

**Peripheral pathology**

# PRESENT HISTORY

• **What is the likely localization according to such history:**

1. Central pathology
2. Periperal pathology
3. Common aetiology causing both central and periperal manifestations.

# Differential Diagnosis

**For those who chose central pathology, which of the following would be the likely aetiology**

- 1. Bacterial Meningitis.**
- 2. Viral Encephalitis.**
- 3. CNS Vasculitis.**
- 4. T.B. meningo enephalitis.**
- 5. Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis.**
- 6. Other possibilities.**



# Differential Diagnosis

**For those who chose peripheral pathology, which of the following would be the likely aetiology**

- 1. Landry Guillian Barre Syndrome ( LGB).**
- 2. Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP).**
- 3. Metabolic Radiculoneuropathy.**
- 4. Infectious Radiculoneuropathy.**
- 5. Other possibilities.**

# Differential Diagnosis

For those who chose Common aetiology causing both central and periperal manifestations, which of the following would be the likely aetiology :

1. Systemic Infection.
2. Collagen vascular disorder.
3. Metabolic aetiology.
4. Drug abuse.
5. Demyelinating disease.
6. Other possibilities.

# GENERAL EXAMINATION

- **Blood pressure :**

Recumbant 120\80

Supine 100\70

- **Pulse=90**

- **RR=16**

- **Temperature=38**

# GENERAL EXAMINATION

## Abdominal examination:

- Suprapubic swelling (bladder distension).
- No organomegaly or ascites.

## Chest and Cardiology examination:

NAD

# GENERAL EXAMINATION

## Skin

### examination:

- Bilateral reddish papules on chin of the tibia.



# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

## Mental state examination:

- Pt is conscious.
- Confused, Inattentive and Disoriented to time ,place or person.

## Speech

- Normal with no aphasia or dysarthria.

# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

## CRANIAL NERVE

### EXAMINATION:

- Mild bilateral facial nerve palsy (LMNL).
- Other cranial nerve examination reveals no abnormality.



# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

## Motor examination:

- Muscle state: no wasting or fasciculations
- Muscle tone: normal

### • Power:

	UL		LL	
	RT	LT	RT	LT
PROXIMAL	3+	3-	3+	3-
DISTAL	4+	4-	4+	4-



# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

## Reflexes

	RT	LT
<b>BRACHIORADIALIS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>BICEPS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TRICEPS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>KNEE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>ANKLE</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

## Reflexes

- Bilateral flexor planter.
- Lost abdominal reflexes.

# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

## Coordination :

Cannot be assessed(patient was not cooperative).

## Gait :

Patient was ambulant with maximal support.

# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

## Sensory examination:

Non cooperative patient.

## Examination of back:

NAD

# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

• **Did the examination findings change your mind ?**

1. Central pathology
2. Peripheral pathology
3. Common aetiology causing both central and peripheral pathology

# INVESTIGATIONS

## Labs

### **CBC**

TLC : 3.77 \*1000/ cmm

RBCs 4.98 \* 1000000/ cmm

HB : 12.5 g/dl

MCV :78 fl

MCH : 25 pg

PLTELETS : 144.000

# INVESTIGATIONS

## Labs

- LFTs ,KFTs,Na ,K.
  - CPK,LDH.
  - PT,PC,INR,GLUCOSE
- ALL are within normal

# INVESTIGATIONS

## Labs

### **ESR:**

- First hour 90
- Second hour 55

### **Urine Analysis:**

- Pus cells 80-90.
- Culture and sensitivity revealed enterobacter.



# INVESTIGATIONS

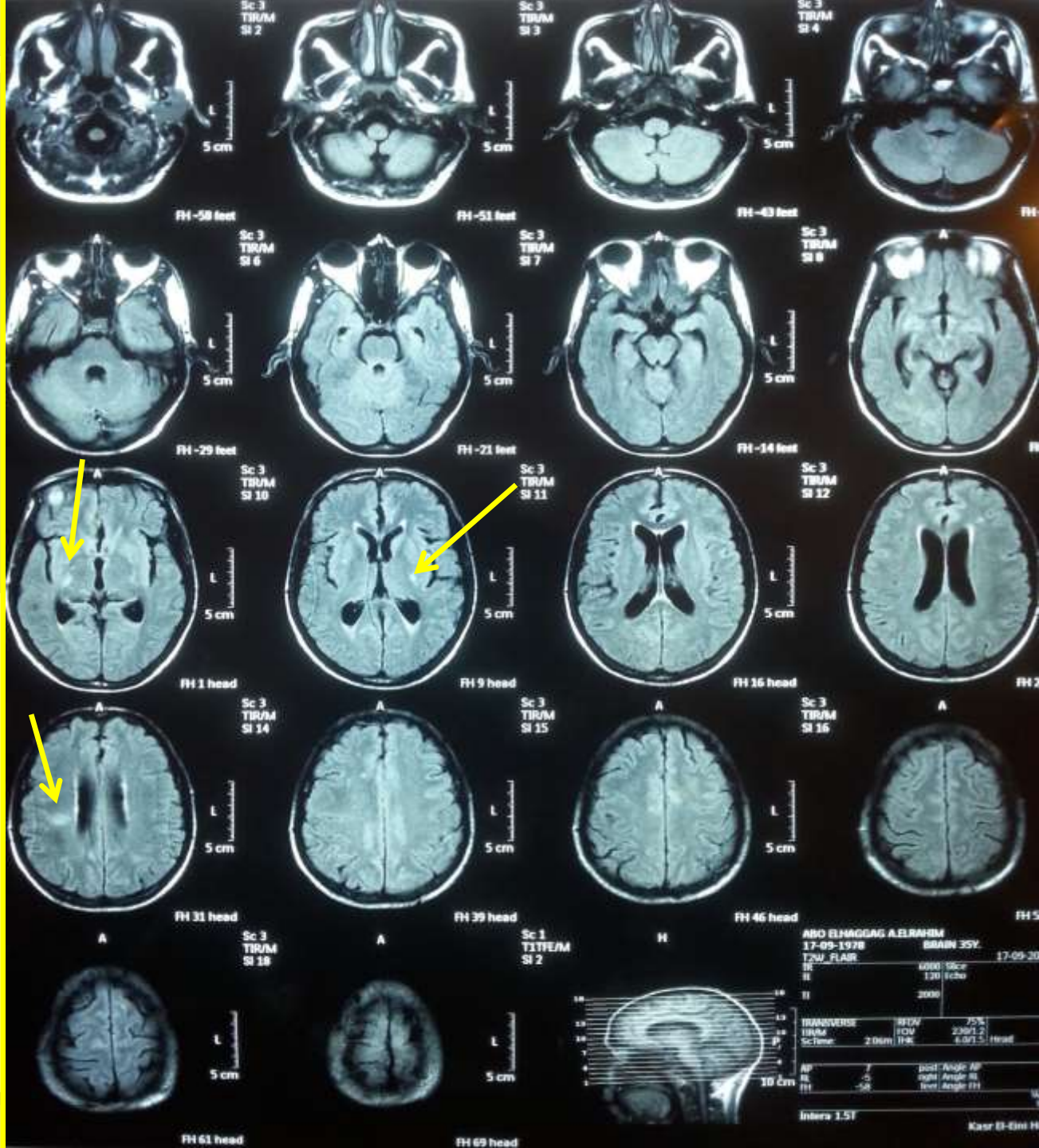
• **What is next investigation to be requested at this time:**

1. MRI brain
2. EEG
3. EMG and NC study.
4. MRI Cervical spine.
5. CSF examination.
6. VEP

# MRI brain



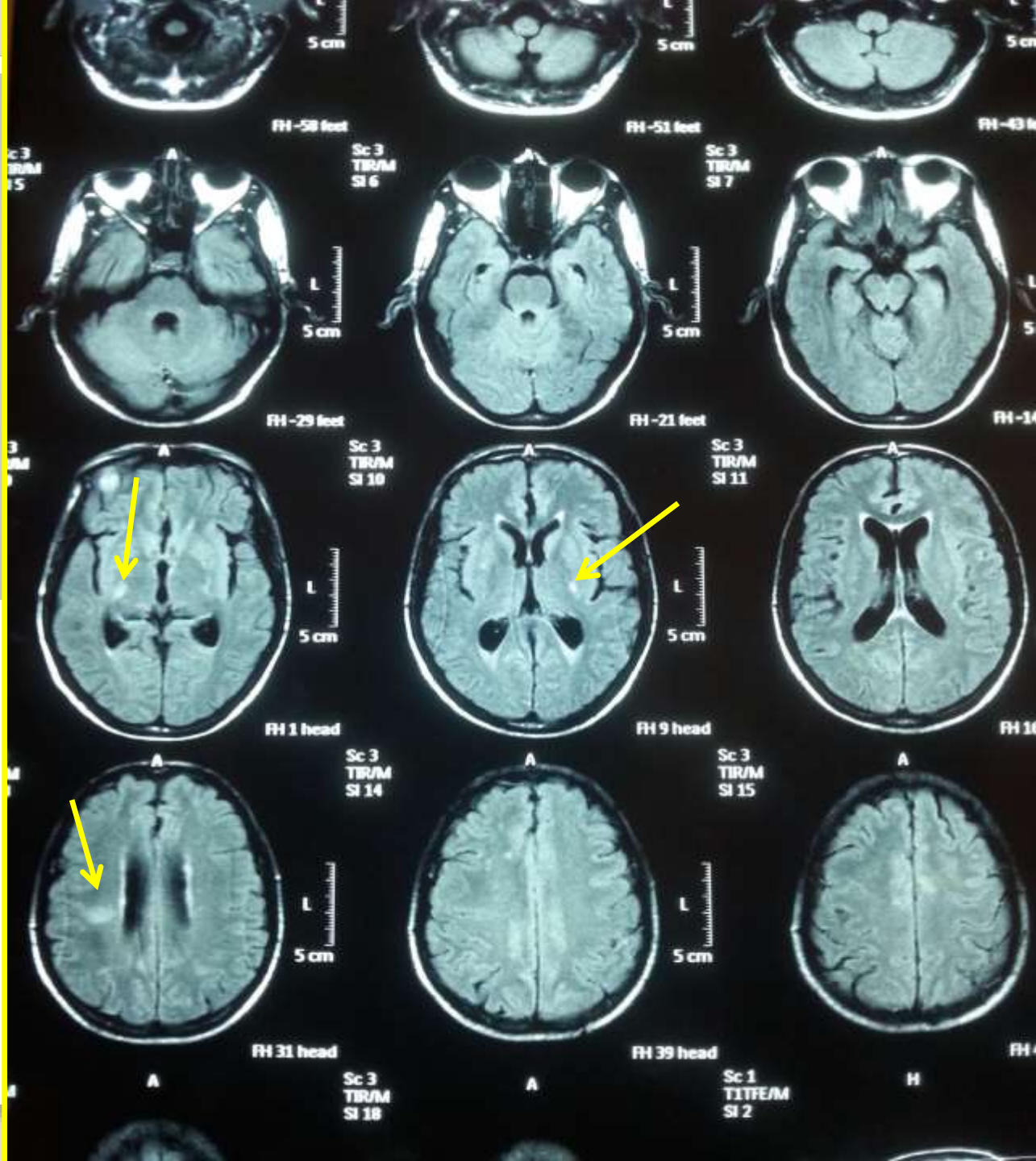
# MRI brain



# MRI brain



# MRI brain



# INVESTIGATIONS

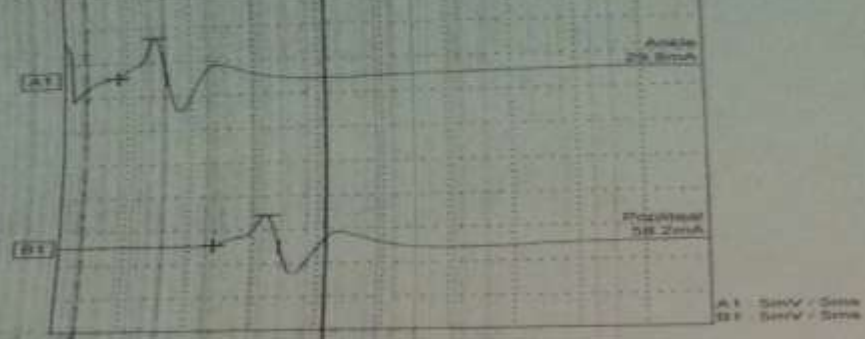
**Video EEG:** generalized slowing with background activity of 6 c/s ( theta waves ) with no focal or generalized discharges.

# **INVESTIGATIONS**

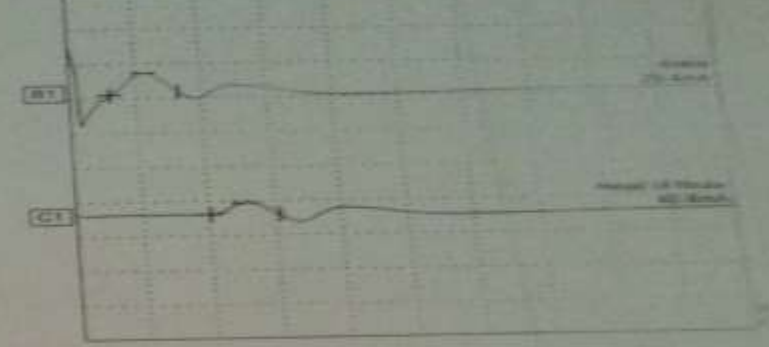
**EMG and NC study: NL**

# Motor Nerve Conduction Study

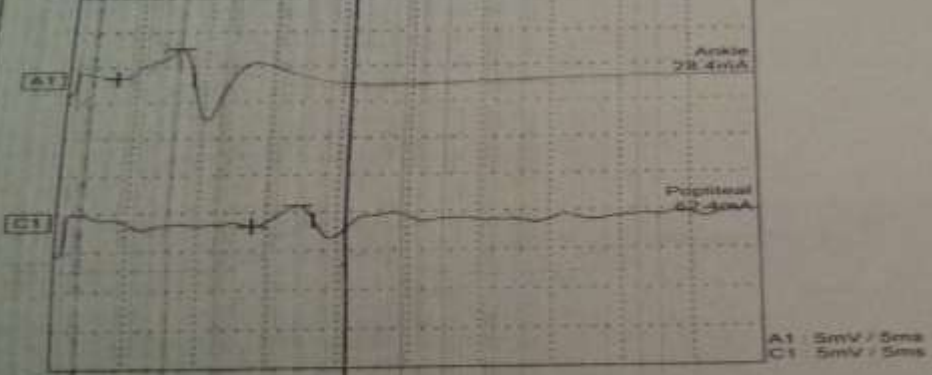
## Tibial Left



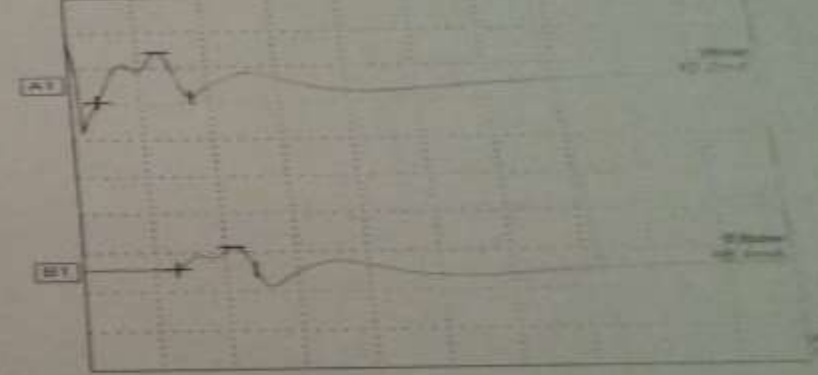
## Peroneal Left



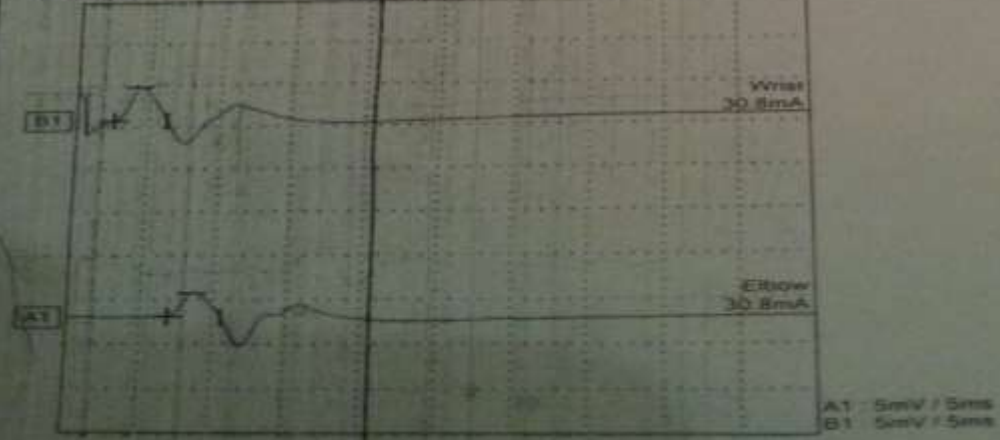
## Tibial Right



## Ulnar Left



## Median Right



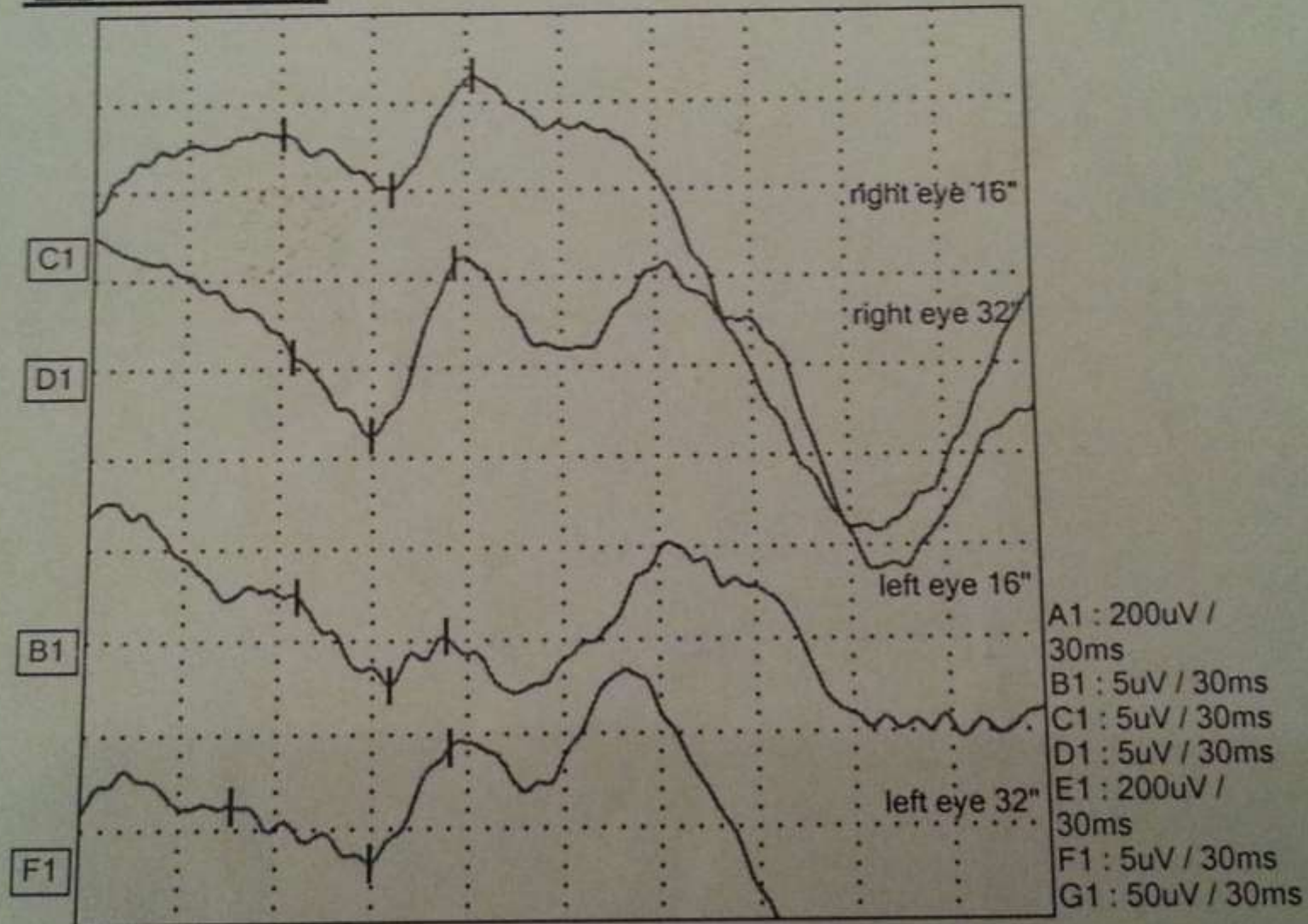


# **INVESTIGATIONS**

**PATTERN VEP : NL**

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# Pattern-VEP



# INVESTIGATIONS

## CSF examination

Clear

Culture and sensitivity: NEGATIVE

Pressure: 300

Protein 2.4 mg/ dl

Cells 50 of mixed cellularity

Glucose < 30mg / dl

Chlorides ↓ 107mmol / l ( N: 118 – 132)

# INVESTIGATIONS

## CSF examination

Sodium 133 mmol / l ( N: 138 – 150)

Potassium 3 mmol / l



# INVESTIGATIONS

• **What is next investigation to be requested at this time:**

1. Viral serology.
2. Tuberculine test.
3. Toxicology screen.
4. Brucella and widal test.
5. Auto immune profile.
6. Bone marrow biopsy.

# INVESTIGATIONS

## • **Toxicology screen:**

- Barbiturates : Negative
- Cannabinoids : Negative
- Benzodiazepines : Negative
- Tramadol : Negative
- Amphetamines : Negative
- Opiates : Negative

# INVESTIGATIONS

## Virology

- **HSV I IgM: 0.36 U / mL (Negative)**
- **HSV I IgG : 155.6 U / mL (positive >25)**
- **HSV I Ig G: 154.6 U / mL (positive >25)**

**CMV, EBV : Negative**

# INVESTIGATIONS

**TYPHOID TEST:** Negative

**WIDAL TEST :**Negative

•**ANA :** Negative

•**TUBERCULIN TEST:** Negative



# TREATMENT

• **What is your suggested line of treatment at this particular time**

1. Acyclovir
2. Pulse steroids
3. Plasma exchange
4. IV Ig
5. None of the above

## **Skin lesion**

- Dermatological consultation

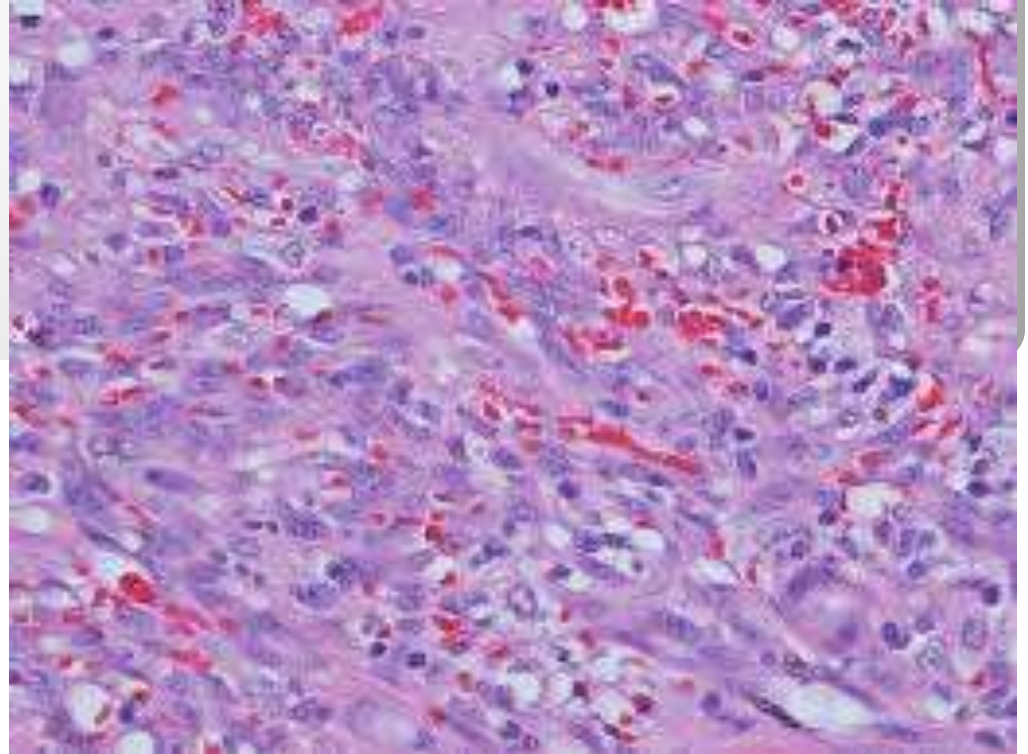
requested biopsy  
from the lesion.



## Skin lesion

- Biopsy was taken that revealed:

**Kaposi sarcoma.**



HIV Antibody  
TESTING

**POSITIVE**



# **Neurological complications of HIV**

DR AMR HASAN AL HASANY

# Neurological complications of HIV



Neurological impairment can occur through several routes:

1. As a result of opportunistic infections
2. As a result of HIV related malignancies
3. As a result of autoimmune disorders
4. Directly related to the action of HIV (can be CNS or PNS related)
5. Multifactorial / drug related / not understood

# Neurological complications of HIV



## Opportunistic infections with CNS involvement

- PML
- Cerebral toxoplasmosis
- Meningitis (Cryptococcal meningitis, TB meningitis)
- Encephalitis (CMV, HSV, VZV)
- Neurosyphilis

# Neurological complications of HIV



## HIV related malignancies with nervous system involvement

- Primary lymphoma (most common)
- Kaposi's sarcoma with cerebral involvement (rare)
- Multiple lymphomas with either CNS (including spinal cord compression) or rarely PNS involvement (ie secondary CNS/PNS lymphomas)



# Neurological complications of HIV



## Autoimmune disorders with PNS involvement

- Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS)
- Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (IDP)

# Neurological complications of HIV



## Direct action of HIV:

- AIDS Dementia Complex (ADC) or HIV Associated Dementia (HAD).
- Distal Symmetrical Polyneuropathy (DSPN)
- Mononeuritis multiplex
- Vacuolar Myelopathy

# Neurological complications of HIV



## Multifactorial / drug related / not understood

- Neuromuscular weakness syndrome.
- Role of drugs in peripheral neuropathy.



THANK YOU

DR AMR HASAN AL HASAN