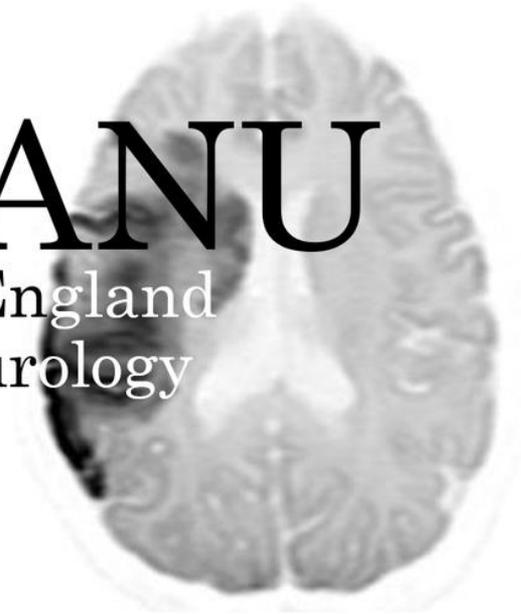


NEANU

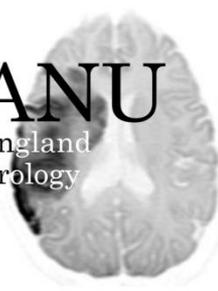
North of England
Acute Neurology
Update



Lumbar puncture

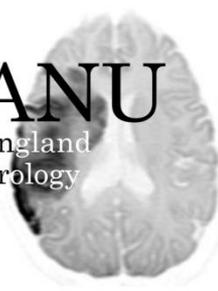
Monty Silverdale

Tobias Langheinrich



Introduction

- Objectives
- Introduction
- Clinical scenarios
- Summary and discussion



After this seminar you'll know

- When LP is indicated
- What info to obtain from LP
- How to interpret results of LP
- Adjust management according to LP
- Absolute contraindications
- Practical considerations

*Only after cranial imaging

Contraindications

Logistics

Info from LP

"Routine"

~~*Clinical contraindications to lumbar puncture~~

Opening pressure
Inspection

6-25 mm H₂O
Clear, colourless

Lateral decubitus
Manometer
Cutting needle
Relaxed patient

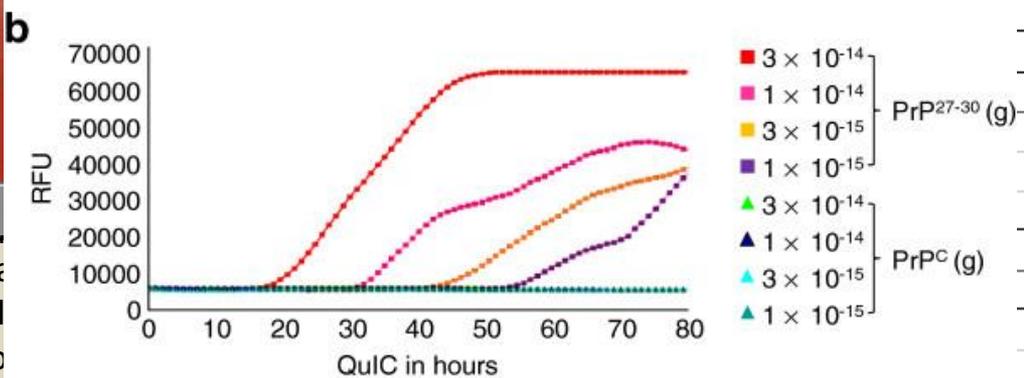
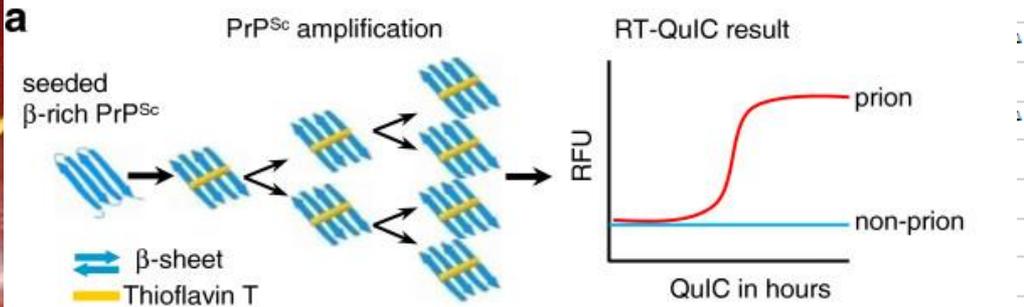


Bacteria

Common pathogens (eg, <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>)	Yes ^Δ
Fastidious organisms (<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp, <i>Tropheryma</i> spp, <i>Brucella</i> spp)	Yes
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> [◊]	Yes
Prior antibiotic therapy [§]	Yes ^Δ

Viruses

Adenoviruses	Yes
--------------	-----



SAH* CVST*

Routine + xanthochromia

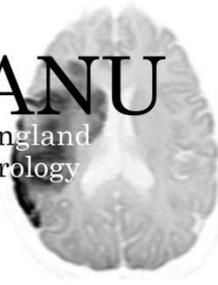
Venogram +/- LP

Routine
Serologies
Cytology
OCB
Infl
Mal
Prio



Case 1

- **62, male, recent holiday to Portugal, became "fluy", headache, confusion, neck stiffness, fever**
- No PMH/DH
- Exam: confused, neck stiffness, else nad
- ?Diagnosis
- Meningoencephalitis



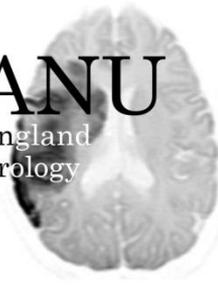
?Management

*Clinical contraindications to lumbar puncture without neuro-imaging

- Routine LP
 - CRP 300
 - Aciclovir
 - Ceftriaxone
 - Amoxicillin
 - ?Neuroimaging
 - ?LP
- Moderate-severe impairment of consciousness:
Reduced or fluctuating GCS <13 or fall >2
 - Focal neurological signs
(e.g. unequal, dilated or poorly responsive pupils)
 - Abnormal posture or posturing
 - Papilloedema
 - After seizures until stabilised
 - Relative bradycardia with hypertension
 - Abnormal 'doll's eye' movements
 - Immunocompromise
 - Systemic shock
 - Coagulation abnormalities:
Results (if obtained) outside the normal range
Platelet count <100x10⁹/L
Anticoagulant therapy
 - Local infection at lumbar puncture site
 - Respiratory insufficiency
 - Suspected meningococcal septicaemia

MSU





Cerebro-spinal fluid

Spec. No: U

Gram Result: No organisms seen

Appearance: Straw-coloured CSF

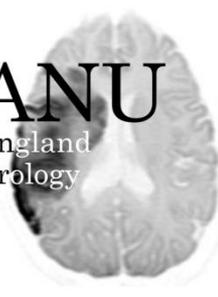
WBC count (per ul): 254 Polymorphs: 40 %

RBC count (per ul): 360 Lymphocytes: 60 %

CSF Glucose: 1.90 mmol/L CSF Protein: 1.23 g/L

Culture result: No Bacterial Growth

Test	Normal	Bacterial	Viral	Tuberculous	Fungal
Opening Pressure (cm)	10-20	High	Normal	High/very high	Very high
Cells	<5	100-50000 (neutr)	5-1000 (lymph)	5-500 (lymph)	0-1000 (lymph)
Protein (g/L)	<0.45	>1.0	0.5-1.0	1.0-5.0	0.5-2.0
Glucose (% of plasma)	50-66	<40	50-66	<33	30-50



What next?

- HIV
- Meningo- and Pneumococcal PCRs in blood and CSF
- Viral PCRs in CSF
- Throat swab - for meningococcal culture
- ?source/spread of infection
- > cxr/ct body, review ct head (?sinusitis/mastoiditis), cardiac echo, MRI brain and spine
- ?what if no organism/source found and not improving
- > repeat LP and investigate for other causes of meningitis

Progress



```
Venous Blood Culture
Report status Final                               Spec. No:

          Gram positive cocci seen in both bottles

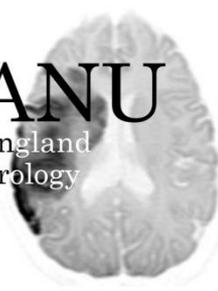
Culture:                                           Quantity
1. Staphylococcus aureus                          from both
2.
3.
4.
5.

          1 2 3 4 5      . . . . .
Flucloxacillin      8
Rifampicin          8
Gentamicin          8

***
Please refer to the Trust Antibiotic Guideline for
management of Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia.
Please refer to the Trust Antibiotic Guideline for
management of Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia.
```

d/w med micro: add Vancomycin 1.25g bd iv

Progress



Serum Lab No: P,17.0010555.

Results received from HPA NWG (MRI)

Report from Laboratory: PHE MANCHESTER

CMV DNA NOT detected by PCR

Enterovirus RNA not detected by PCR

Parechovirus RNA not detected by PCR

HSV DNA type 1 or 2 NOT detected by PCR

VZV DNA NOT detected by PCR

Meningococcal screening PCR test = NEGATIVE

.

A negative PCR result does not exclude meningococcal disease

Pneumococcal PCR test = NEGATIVE

A negative PCR test does not exclude Pneumococcal infection

.

Cerebro-spinal fluid La

Results received from HPA NWG (MRI)

Report from Laboratory: PHE MANCHESTER

Enterovirus RNA not detected by PCR

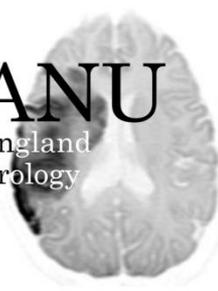
Parechovirus RNA not detected by PCR

HSV DNA type 1 or 2 NOT detected by PCR

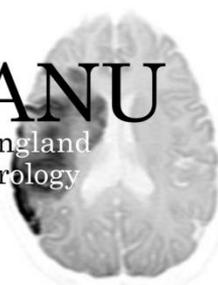
VZV DNA NOT detected by PCR

.

Progress



- Worse: more septic: admitted to HDU
- What next?
- > repeat CSF



Cerebro-spinal fluid

Spec. No: U,1

Gram Result: Gram positive cocci +/-

Appearance: Straw-coloured CSF
 Flocculent

WBC count (per ul): 1180

Polymorphs: 99 %

RBC count (per ul): 520

Lymphocytes: 1 %

CSF Protein: 5.53 g/L

Organism:

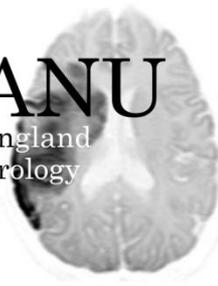
Quantity

1. Staphylococcus aureus
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

+

	1	2	3	4	5	
Flucloxacillin	S				
Rifampicin	S					

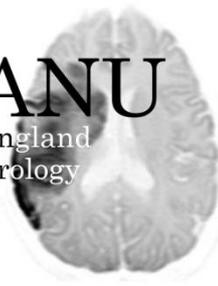
Flocculent CSF sample, cell count approximate.
 Glucose testing not performed.



What next?

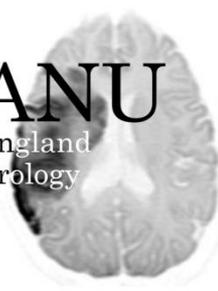
- ?Focus of infection
- ?Spread of infection
- ?Treatment
- Switch to Flucloxacillin 2 grams 4h'ly iv plus oral Rifampicin 600mg bd
- TTE negative >TOE
- MRI head/spine
- iv antibiotics - 4 to 6 weeks



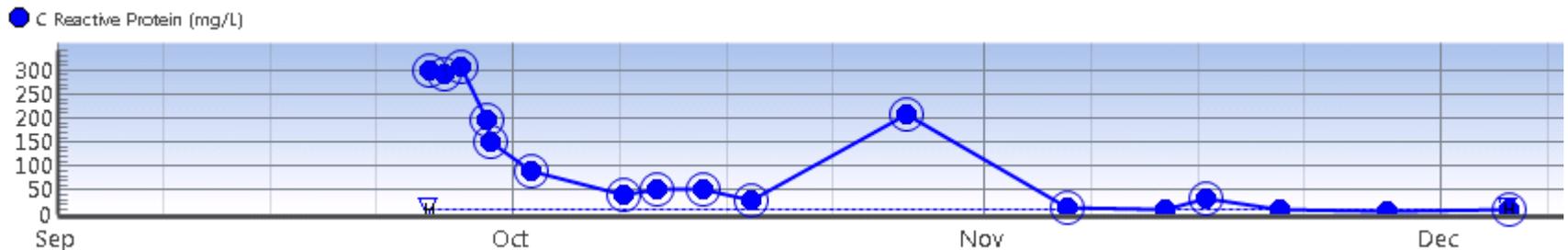
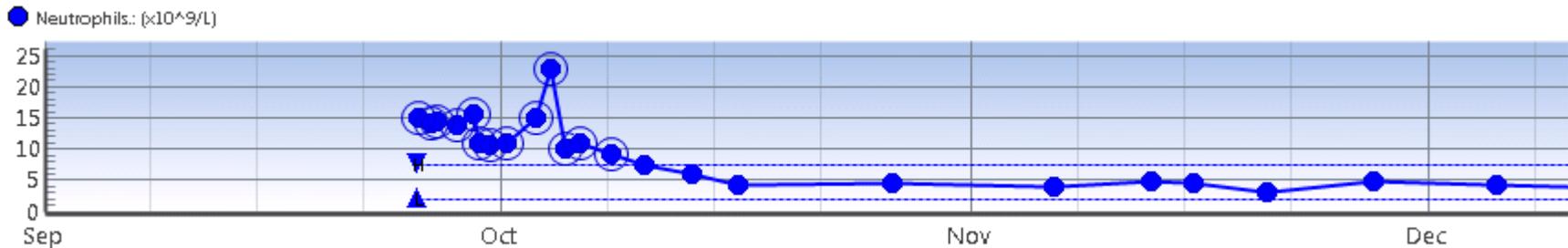


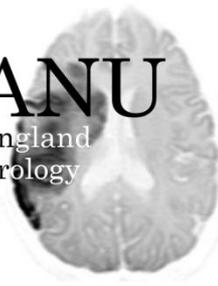
Spinal surgeons

- Aspen collar and X ray c spine in collar
- CT c spine (bone integrity)
- Document neurological examination
- 3 months of two iv antibiotics (long line, home iv)
- CRP twice weekly
- Should remain inpatient until the above are done and his CRP improves further –update us
- We will review in clinic, in the meantime liaise via on call registrar



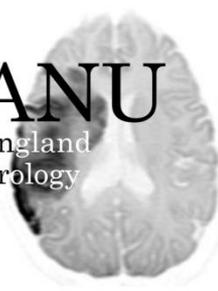
- 12/52 hospital at home
- Rifampicin 600mg bd
- Flucloxacillin 2g 4h > Teicoplanin 1000mg od





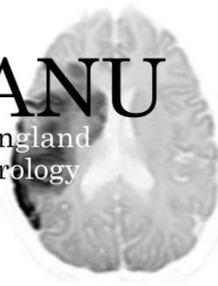
Learning points

- Confirm organism and investigate further as suggested (here staph infection suggests deep focus which needs to be screened for)
- Take specialist microbiology advice



Case 2

- **53, female, acute confusion and headache, no fever**
- PMH: Right nephrectomy, IBS, chronic back pain, R mastectomy, grade 3 invasive ductal carcinoma with lymph nodes
- Recent admission with AKI and confusion after 3 cycles chemo
- CT head: nad, MSU coliforms: co-amoxiclav
- Mild left hydronephrosis > stopped naproxen, urgent left PCN > UE improved, confusion settled, chemo postponed , discharged
- Diagnosis?
- Meningoencephalitis vs systemic delirium



Management?

- ?Treatment
- >CNS infection rx
- Investigations
- Systemic screen
- ?Neuroimaging
- ?LP



Systemic bloods,
cxr, msu all nad

Condition	Glucose	Protein	Cells
Acute bacterial meningitis	low	high	high, often > 300/mm ³
Acute viral meningitis	normal	normal or high	mononuclear, < 300/mm ³
Tuberculous meningitis	low	high	pleocytosis, mixed < 300/mm ³
Fungal meningitis	low	high	< 300/mm ³
Malignant meningitis	low	high	usually mononuclear

TEST(S): CSF routine tests	Result	Units	Ref Range	FLAG
Appearance	clear colourless			
Supernatant	clear colourless			
Total RBCs	4	x10 ⁶ /L	-	-
Total WBCs	81	x10 ⁶ /L	-	-
Polymorphs	75	%	-	-
Lymphocytes	25	%	-	-
Total Protein	1.47	g/L	0.15-0.45	High
Glucose	2.7	mmol/L	2.5-5.6	-

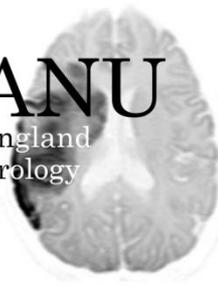
[Return to top of the result.](#)

TEST(S): Gram stain	Result	Units	Ref Range	FLAG
GRAM STAIN	:-			
-	No apparent organisms.			

[Return to top of the result.](#)

TEST(S): CULTURE
No growth after 48 hours incubation.

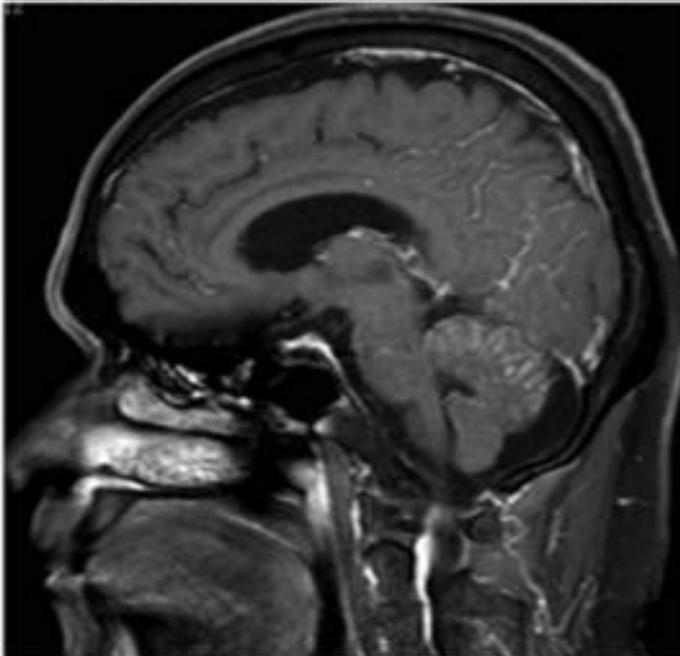
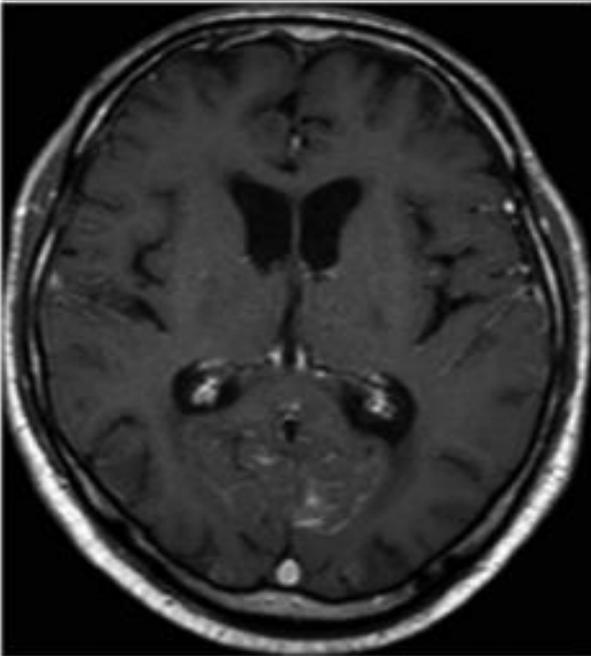
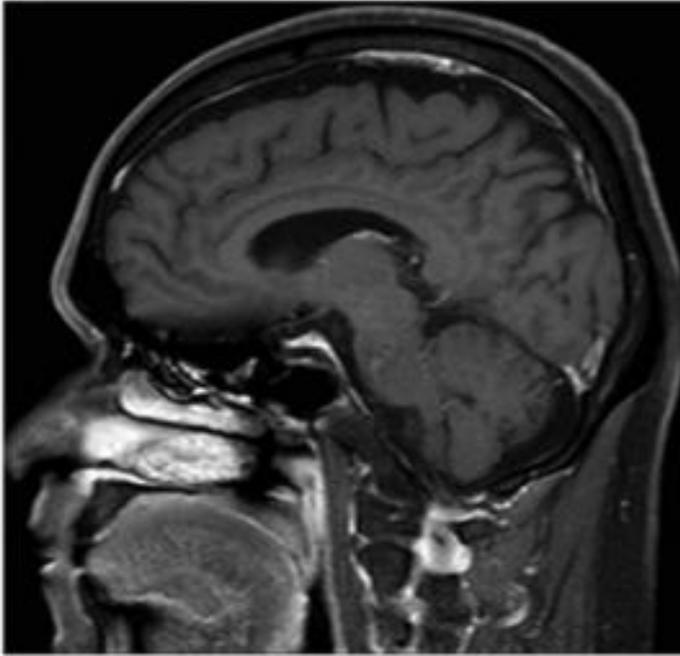
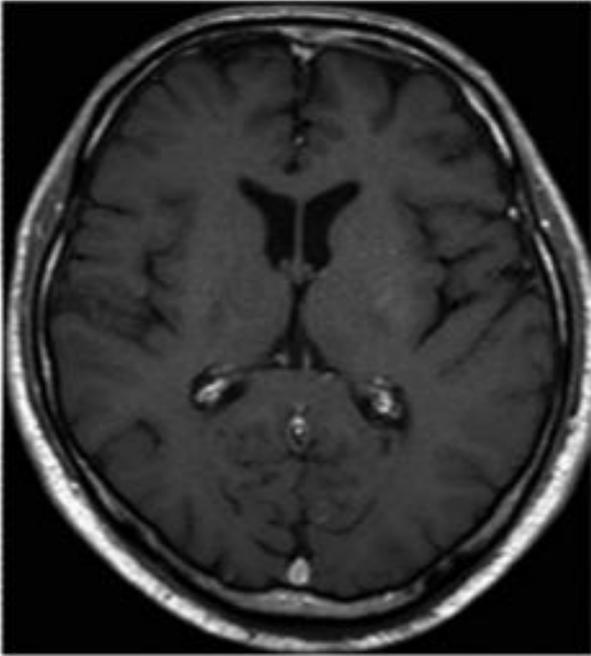
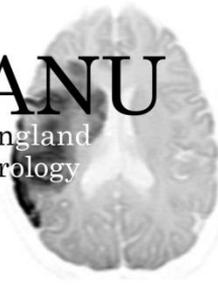
Management



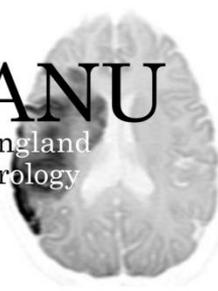
- ?Change/addition of treatment
- ?Further investigations
- MRI brain

NEANU

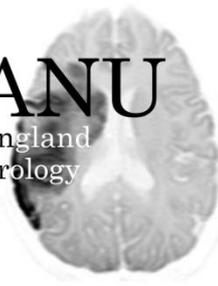
North of England
Acute Neurology
Update



Progress



- No improvement
- Viral PCRs in CSF and CSF culture negative
- ?stop Aciclovir/Ceftriaxone
- ?Further/repeat tests
- >other infectious, inflammatory, malignant,...
- ?Change in treatment
- >other antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory,...



- Systemic metabolic, infectious and autoimmune all negative
- Autoimmune and paraneoplastic encephalitic sent
- Repeat CSF, include cytology and oligoclonal bands



DD

Autoimmune encephalitis
 Paraneoplastic encephalitis

Mycobacterial	Fungal	Neoplastic
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	<i>Cryptococcus</i>	Sarcoidosis
Spirochetal	<i>Sporothrix</i>	Systemic lupus erythematosus
<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	<i>Histoplasma</i>	Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's)
<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	<i>Blastomyces</i>	Behçet's disease
<i>Leptospira</i>	<i>Coccidioides</i>	Fabry disease
Bacterial	Other (eg, <i>Scedosporium apiospermum</i> , <i>Paracoccidioides</i> , dematiaceous molds)	Central nervous system vasculitis
<i>Brucella</i>	Parasitic	Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease
<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	<i>Taenia solium</i> (cysticercosis)	Chemical or drug-induced meningitis
<i>Actinomyces</i>	<i>Angiostrongylus</i>	Idiopathic (up to one-third of cases)
<i>Listeria</i>	<i>Schistosoma</i>	Drugs
<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i>	<i>Toxoplasma</i>	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
<i>Nocardia</i>	<i>Acanthamoeba</i>	Intravenous immunoglobulin
Whipple's disease		Intrathecal agents
Viral		
Human immunodeficiency virus		
Cytomegalovirus		
Epstein-Barr virus		
Human T cell lymphotropic virus I and II		
Enterovirus		
Herpes simplex virus		
Varicella-zoster virus		

2nd CSF

further testing (including PCR, Virology etc...). Please test for HSV, VZV, CMV, EBV, PNEUMOCOCCAL AGS. JC BK VIRUS SAMPLE SENT FOR TB PCR AND CULTURE. REFERENCE LAB REPORT HSV, EBV, MENINGO, PNEUMOCOC CUS, VZV, ENTEROVIRUS, PARECHOVIRUS, BK, JC NOT DETEC TED BY PCR. REF LAB REPORT REC'D 15.03.12 L,12.7122950 CRYPTOCOCCUS REFER REPORT FOR TB CULTURE REC'D 14.05.12 FRA5062367

TEST(S): CSF routine tests	Result	Units	Ref Range	FLAG
Appearance	clear colourless			
Supernatant	clear colourless			
Total RBCs	12	x10 ⁶ /L	-	-
Total WBCs	7	x10 ⁶ /L	-	-
Polymorphs	1	%	-	-
Lymphocytes	99	%	-	-
Total Protein	2.82	g/L	0.15-0.45	High
Glucose	2.7	mmol/L	2.5-5.6	-

[Return to top of the result.](#)

TEST(S): Gram stain	Result	Units	Ref Range	FLAG
GRAM STAIN	:-			
-	No apparent organisms.			
WBCs	+			

[Return to top of the result.](#)

TEST(S): CULTURE
No growth after 48 hours incubation. Fungus NOT isolated. Yeast NOT isolated.

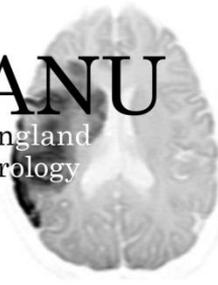
Cytology:

The specimen contains scattered large cells with cytoplasmic processes and round bland nuclei. Occasional mitoses are seen. The appearances are suggestive of reactive ependymal cells.

Overt malignant cells are not seen.

CSF - Reactive ependymal cells.

What next?



- Further/repeat tests?
- Change/addition of treatment?

3rd CSF

further testing (including PCR, Virology etc...). TOXOPLASMA FOR TB CULTURE SEE PREVIOUS REQUEST :- 8741357 REFERENCE LAB REPORT: ENTEROVIRUS, PARECHOVIRUS, HSV, VZV
TOXOPLASMA DNA/ RNA NOT DETECTED BY PCR

TEST(S): CSF routine tests	Result	Units	Ref Range	FLAG
Appearance	Pigmentation present			
Supernatant	Pigmentation present			
Total RBCs	30	x10 ⁶ /L	-	-
Total WBCs	75	x10 ⁶ /L	-	-
Polymorphs	0	%	-	-
Lymphocytes	100	%	-	-
Total Protein	1.80	g/L	0.15-0.45	High
Glucose	2.5	mmol/L	2.5-5.6	-

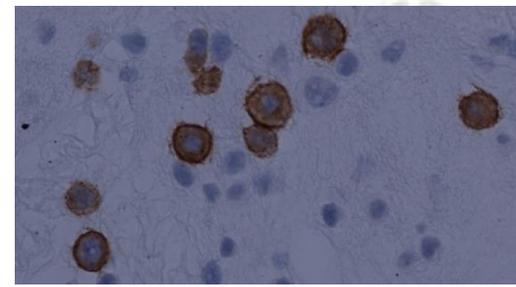
[Return to top of the result.](#)

TEST(S): Gram stain	Result	Units	Ref Range	FLAG
GRAM STAIN	:-			
-	No apparent organisms.			

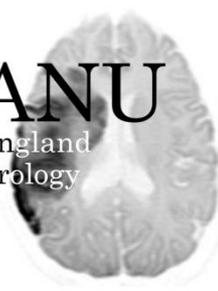
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TEST(S): CULTURE
No growth after 48 hours incubation. Final Report.

Progress

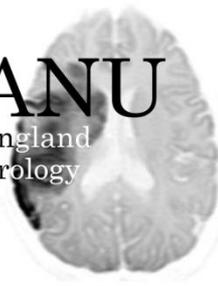


- “The specimen is cellular and contains numerous atypical epithelial cells in a background of reactive lymphocytic infiltrate. Immunohistochemical stains reveal positive CK7, E-Cadherin and AE1/AE3. In view of history of breast carcinoma, the appearances are consistent with malignant meningitis secondary to primary breast carcinoma”
- Transfer to Christie’s for it chemotherapy



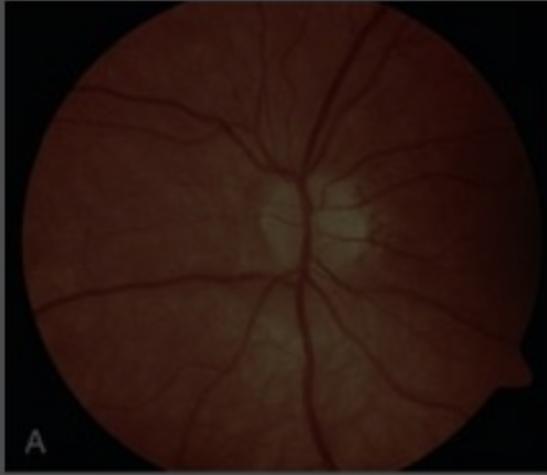
Learning point

- If initial investigations negative, consider further investigations in the clinical context, here breast cancer (CSF cytology, repeat samples required)



Case 3

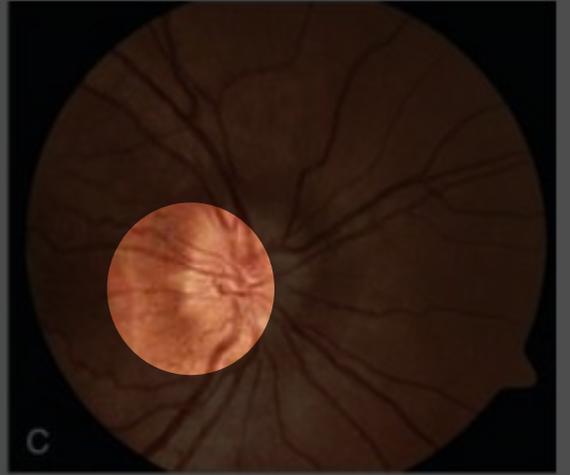
- 28 year old lady presents with 6 week history of headache
- Occasionally gets transient loss of vision on coughing / straining
- No relevant PMH
- On examination – BMI 32. General exam otherwise normal
- Neurological Exam normal except fundoscopy



A



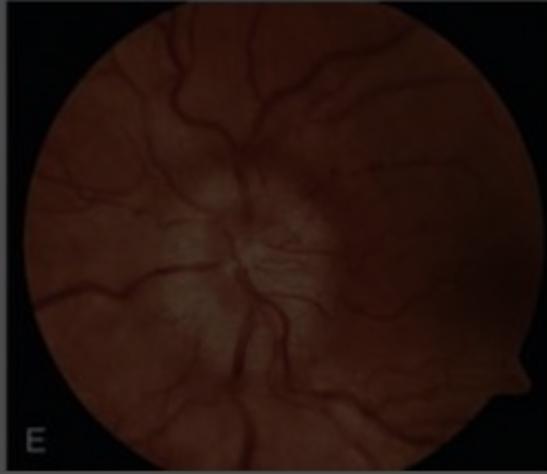
B



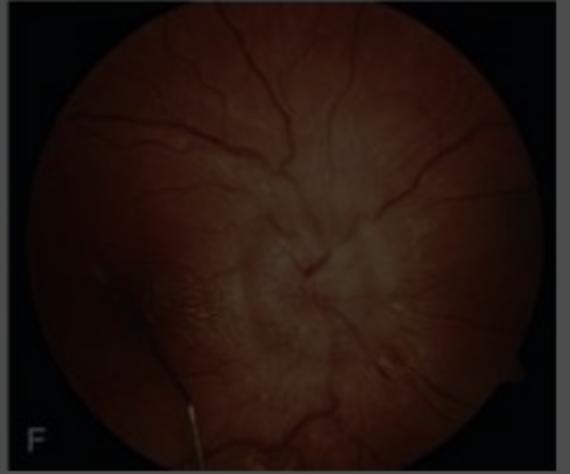
C



D

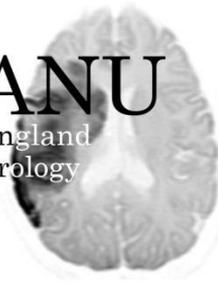


E

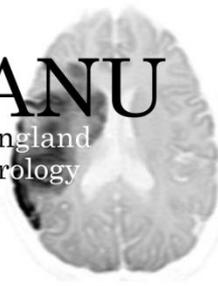


F

CT brain normal

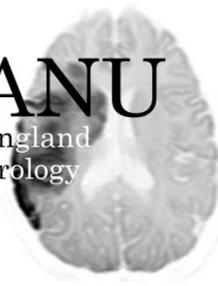


Lumbar Puncture



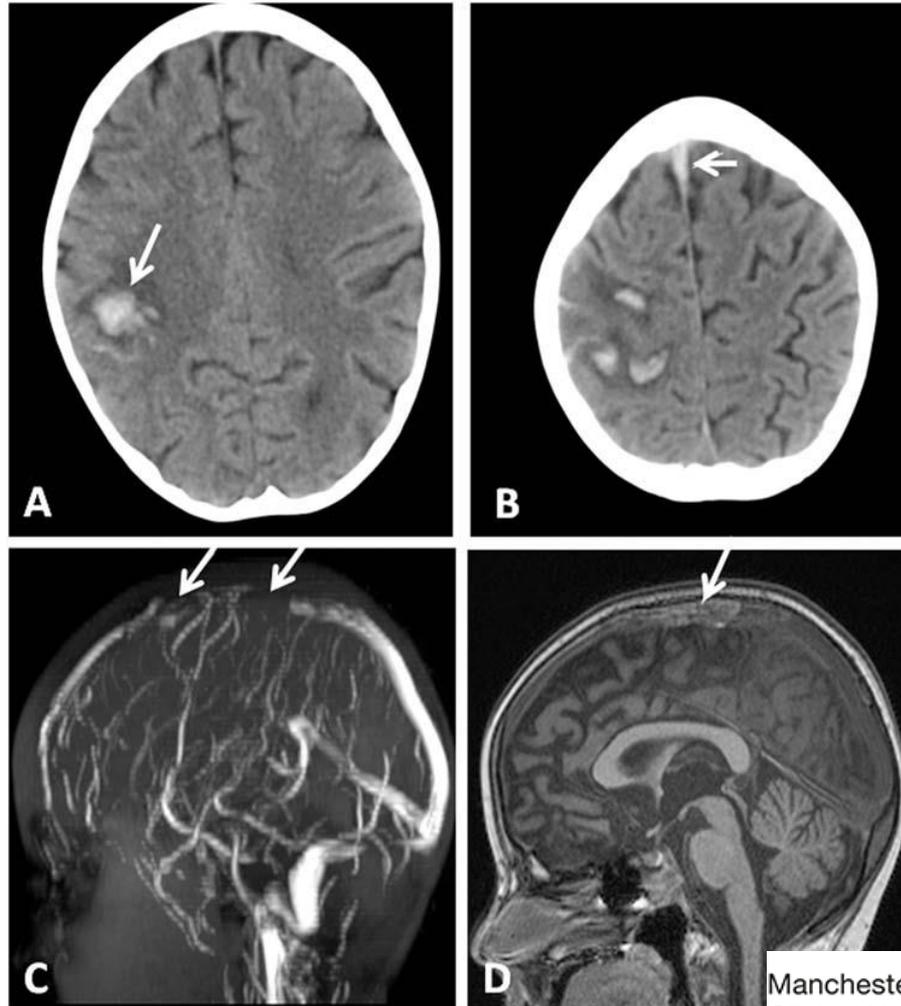
- Opening pressure 42 cm CSF
 - WCC <1
 - RCC <1
 - Protein 0.35 g/l
 - Glucose 3.2 mmol/l
-
- Diagnosis?

Diagnosis and Management

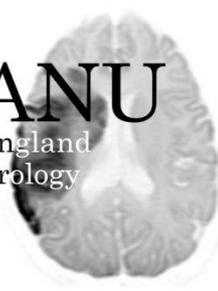


- Diagnosed as IIH
- Treated with acetazolamide building up to 500mg bd
- Visual Field Assessments

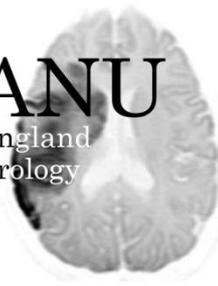
Sudden Deterioration



Learning Points

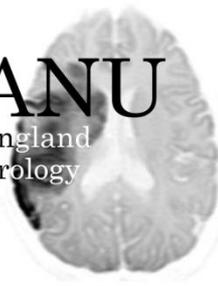


- Investigation and management of IIH
- Never forget Venous Sinus Thrombosis



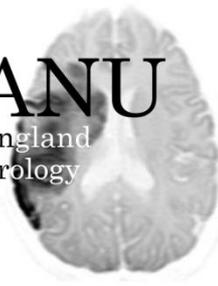
Case 4

- 23 year year old lady
- Shortly after waking developed severe sudden onset occipital headache
- Went to work (office) but headache became increasingly severe and by lunchtime could not cope with headache and attended A&E
- On examination – some neck stiffness. Neuro exam otherwise normal

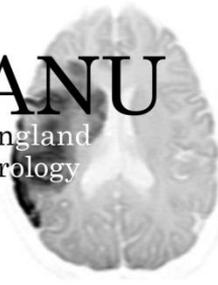


A normal CT does not exclude subarachnoid hemorrhage. If there is clinical suspicion then a lumbar puncture is recommended

Lumbar Puncture

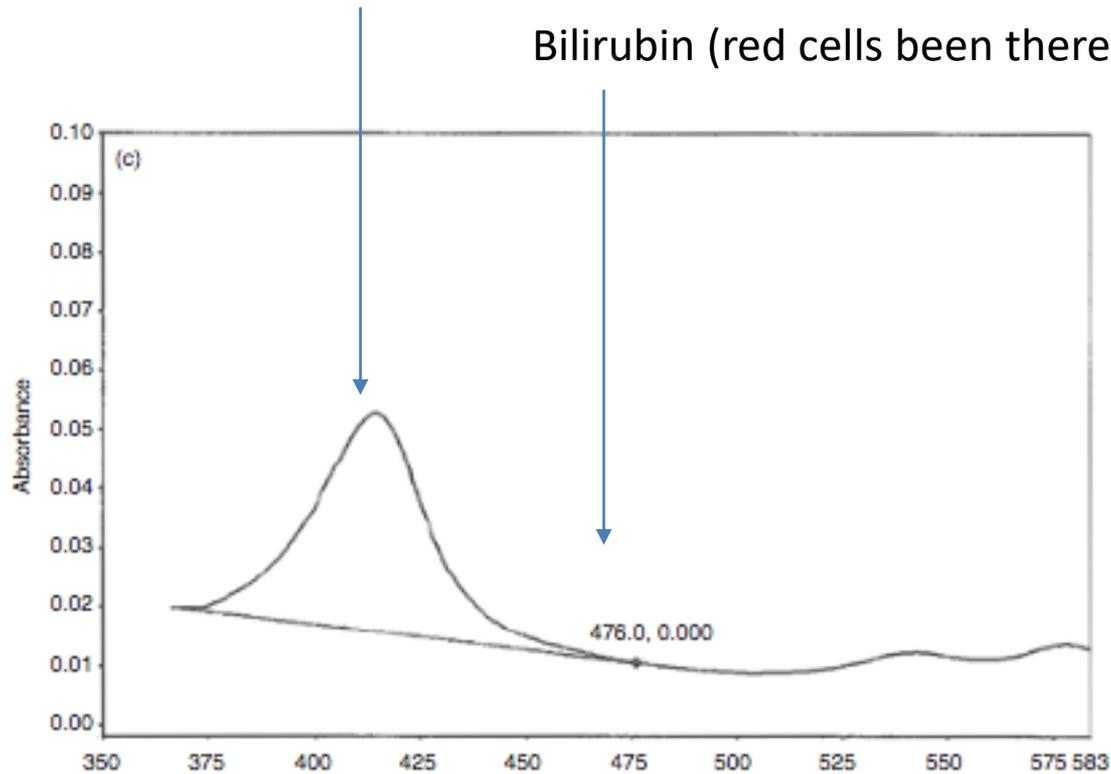


- Traumatic procedure
- Slightly blood stained
- WCC 1
- RCC 896
- Protein 0.4 g/L
- Glucose 3 mmol/l
- Spectrophotometry shows oxyhaemoglobin peak
‘Oxyhaemoglobin can mask bilirubin therefore SAH cannot be excluded’

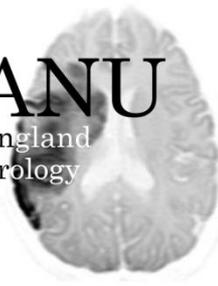


Oxyhaemoglobin (possibly just traumatic tap)

Bilirubin (red cells been there for hours)



Progress

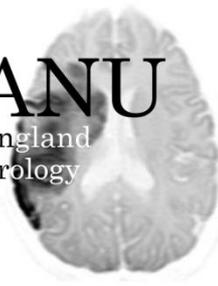


- MR Angiogram showed small (3mm) aneurysm
- Do we operate?
 - Risk of aneurysm treat (surgical or endovascular)
 - 5-10% risk of stroke / death in some studies.



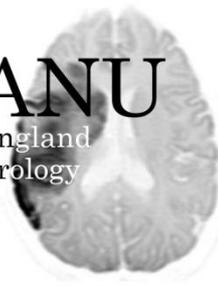
Thunderclap headache

Learning Points



- Thunderclap headache – what this term means
- Dangers of over-investigating SAH
- Understanding CSF spectrophotometry

Case 5

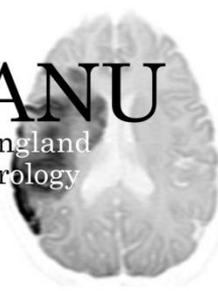


- **73, female, acute confusion**
- PMH: ME, hysterectomy
- DH: nil
- No alcohol

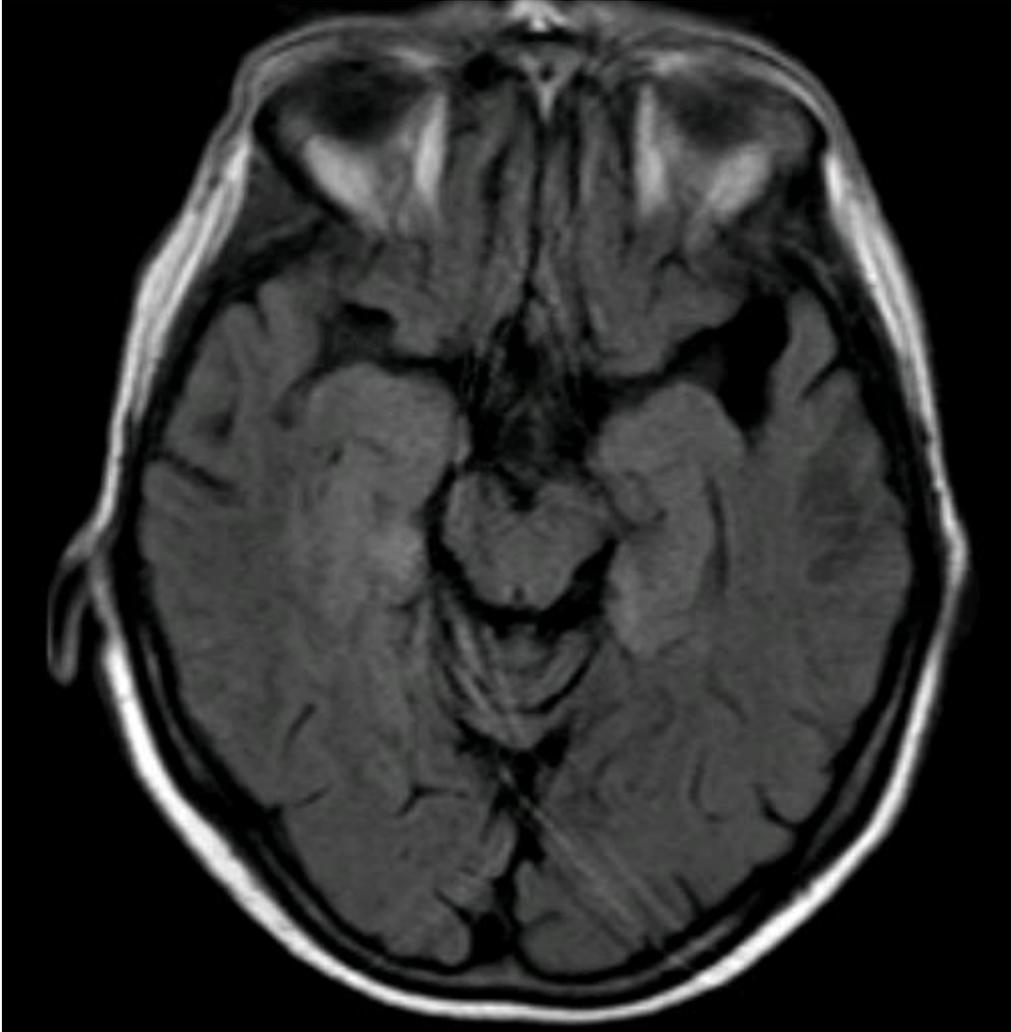
- o/e pyrexial, Sats 96% on 2L, BP 134/80, BM 6.4
- HS clear, no splinters
- Chest bibasal crackles
- Abdo soft
- FROEM, pupils equal, no focal weakness
- Disorientated, cognitive slowing, answering questions
- Mild photophobia, neck stiffness
- No asterixis

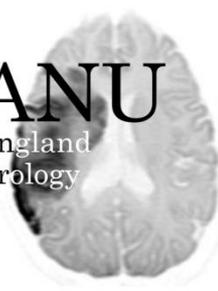
- **?Diagnosis/management**

Progress



- “treat as CAP +/- meningoencephalitis”
- Bloods nad
- CXR - hazy left base
- CT head + Lumbar puncture thereafter
- IV ceftriaxone 2g BD + aciclovir 10mg/kg
- Blood cultures, urinalysis
- ABG - for completeness





Cerebro-spinal fluid

Spec. No: U,17.00031

Gram Result: No organisms seen

Appearance: Clear and colourless

WBC count (per ul): 100

RBC count (per ul): 8

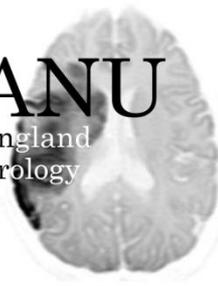
CSF Glucose: 2.90 mmol/L CSF Protein: 0.53 g/L

Culture result: No Bacterial Growth

WBC's have degenerated, unable to differentiate.

>6 hour delay in arrival at laboratory therefore cell count may be unreliable. Please ensure CSF samples arrive in Pathology within 2 hours of being taken.

What next?

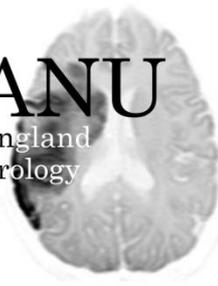


- HSV type 1 detected by PCR in the CSF
- Further management?
- Continue IV aciclovir 10mg/kg TDS
- Continue ceftriaxone and amoxicillin until culture results available, if negative stop
- 14 days IV aciclovir, then repeat CSF, if HSV PCR negative stop, if positive give another week and repeat CSF

After 3/52 iv Aciclovir



- Progression with OT/ PT limited by Chronic ME and fatigue following period of sickness
- Awaiting stairs, husband and family happy for her to return home as best environment
- MEWS 0
- No concerns, MFFD
- ...
- ?Cognitive function



1.5 moths later

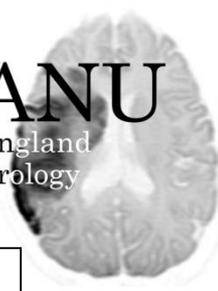
- **Re-admitted with poor balance, confusion**
- o/e
- Disoriented, headache, pyrexial
- Cranial nerves, limbs nad
- No motor features to suggest seizures
- Diagnosis/management?

Progress



- ?Recurrence vs new CNS disease
- ?Treatment
- Cover for CNS infection
- ?Neuroimaging
- ?LP
- Observe for seizures





. Cerebro-spinal fluid

Spec. No: U, 1

Gram Result: No organisms seen

Appearance: Clear and colourless

WBC count (per ul): 17

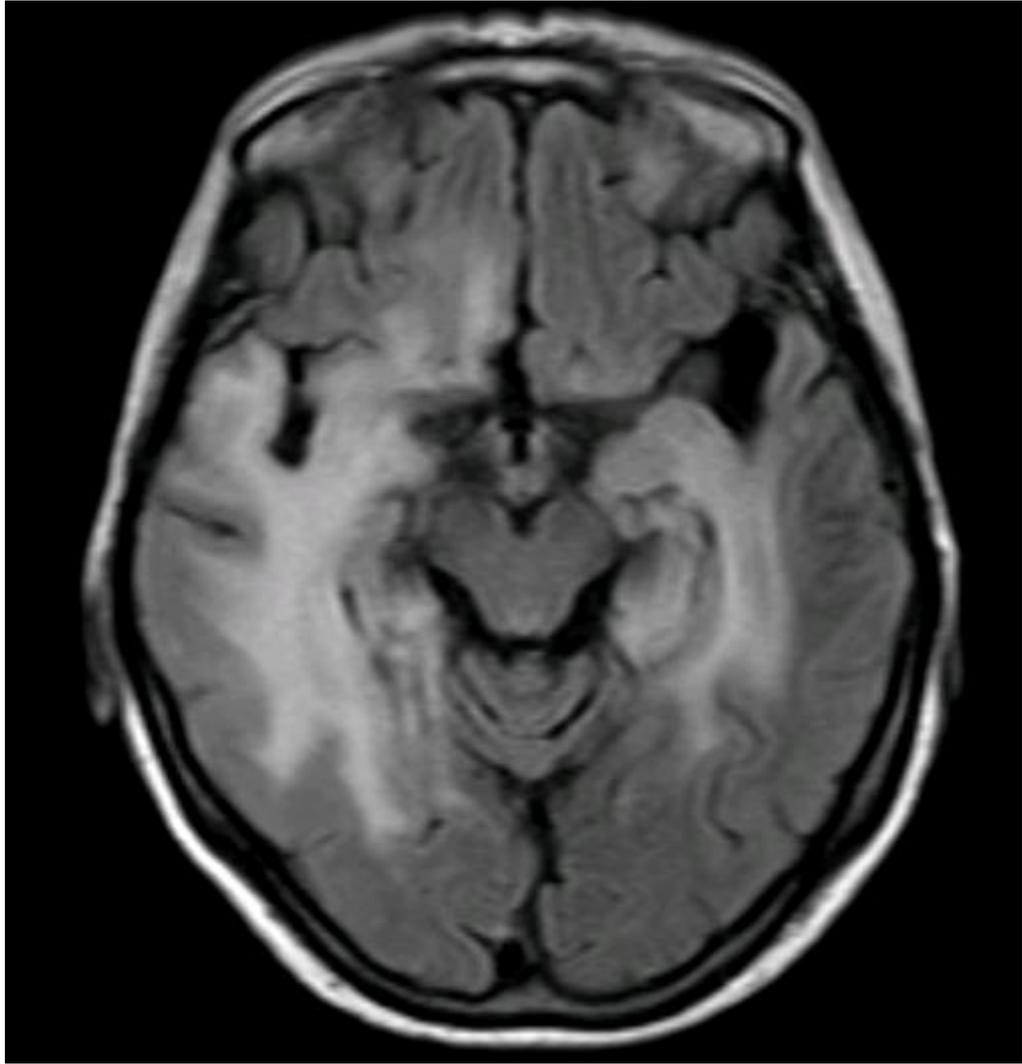
RBC count (per ul): <1

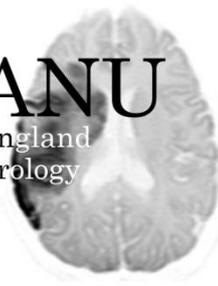
CSF Glucose: 2.90 mmol/L CSF Protein: 0.96 g/L

Culture result: No Bacterial Growth

Insufficient WBC for differentiation, predominantly lymphocytes present.

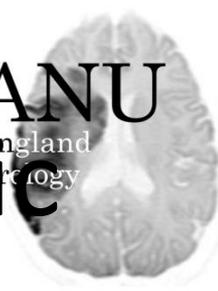
What next?





What next

- HSV, VZV, enterovirus, parechovirus, CMV and EBV PCRs > all -ve
- What next?
- Complete 3 week course of iv Aciclovir
- Further/repeat tests?



Autoimmune and paraneoplastic

Antigen target
NMDAR
LGI1
AMPA
GABA-A receptor
GABA-B receptor
Caspr2
IgLON5
DPPX
GlyR
mGluR5
mGluR1
Neurexin 3-alpha
Dopamine-2 receptor

Anti-Hu (ANNA-1)
Anti-Yo (PCA-1)
Anti-Ri (ANNA-2)
Anti-Tr (DNER)
Anti-CV2/CRMP5
Anti-Ma proteins ^Δ (Ma1, Ma2)
Anti-VGCC [◇]
Anti-amphiphysin
Anti-PCA-2 (MAP1B)
Anti-recoverin [§]
Anti-bipolar cells of the retina [¥]

Other

Infectious etiologies

Viral encephalitis (eg, HSV, HHV6, VZV, EBV, CMV, HIV, enterovirus, arbovirus)

Bacterial encephalitis (eg, Listeria, Bartonella, Mycoplasma, Rickettsia)

Spirochetal encephalitis (eg, syphilis, Lyme, leptospirosis)

Fungal infection (eg, cryptococcus, coccidiomycosis, histoplasmosis)

Tuberculosis

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease

Whipple disease

Toxic-metabolic

Drug ingestion (eg, alcohol, ketamine, phencyclidine, organophosphates)

Carbon monoxide

Wernicke encephalopathy

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome

Vascular disorders

Reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome

Primary or secondary angiitis of the central nervous system

Behçet disease

Susac syndrome (autoimmune vasculopathy)

Neoplastic disorders

Leptomeningeal metastases

Diffuse glioma

Primary or secondary central nervous system lymphoma

Demyelinating or inflammatory disorders

Multiple sclerosis

Neuromyelitis optica

Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM)

Neurosarcoidosis

Neurodegenerative dementias

Alzheimer disease dementia

Frontotemporal dementia

Dementia with Lewy bodies

Vascular cognitive impairment

Psychiatric disease

Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

Bipolar disorder

Conversion disorder

Substance abuse

Inherited and metabolic disorders

Mitochondrial cytopathies

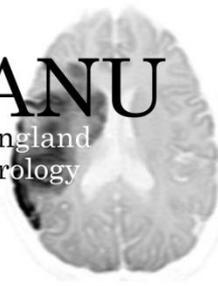
Progress

- Clinically unchanged
- Methylprednisolone 1g od iv for 3/7
- Then Prednisolone taper
- ivIG 0.4g/kg/day for 5 days
- Remains clinically unchanged
- ?Final diagnosis

HIV-1/HIV-2 antibody and P24 antigen NOT detect
Treponemal antibody NOT detected.

CT Neck thorax abdomen pelvis with Cont

glycine antibodies:
CSF VGKC antibodies:
CSF NMDA receptor antibodies:
anca fluorescence:
Rheumatoid Factor
anti-centromere ab:
Bioplex CTD Screen
anti GAD antibodies:
anti ampa1 abs:
anti ampa2 abs:
anti gabab rec:
NMDA Receptor Abs
K Channel Antibody
anti lgi1 abs:
Anti Caspr2/Lgi1 Abs
complement c3:
complement c4:
anti-hu:
anti-yo:
anti-ri:
anti-cv2/crmp5:
anti-amphiphysin:
anti-ma1:
anti-ma2:
NMDA Rec Ab Titre:
k channel antibody:



Learning points

- Repeat LP in HSV PCR +ve encephalitis to demonstrate CSF has become negative
- Establish clear cognitive baseline
- If suspicious of HSV encephalitis despite negative PCR then give full treatment course
- Investigate for other diagnoses at the same time



Case 6

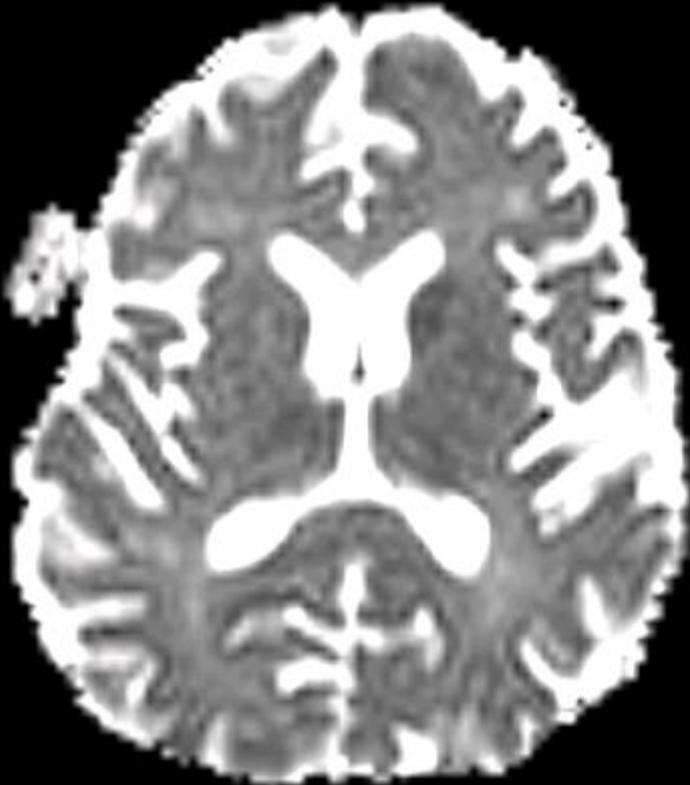
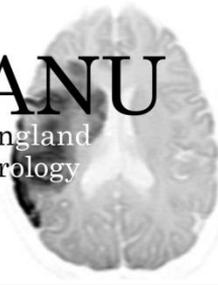
- **58, male, truck driver**
- PMH asthma
- DH nil
- No hx from pat, accord to son 12 months gradual cognitive decline (unable to carry out work, language deterioration), ?STD (travelled to Gambia), results pending
- o/e
- resonds "i'm fine", otherwise no verbal communication, is able to cooperate with exam by mimicking me, not always successful
- **Diagnosis/management?**



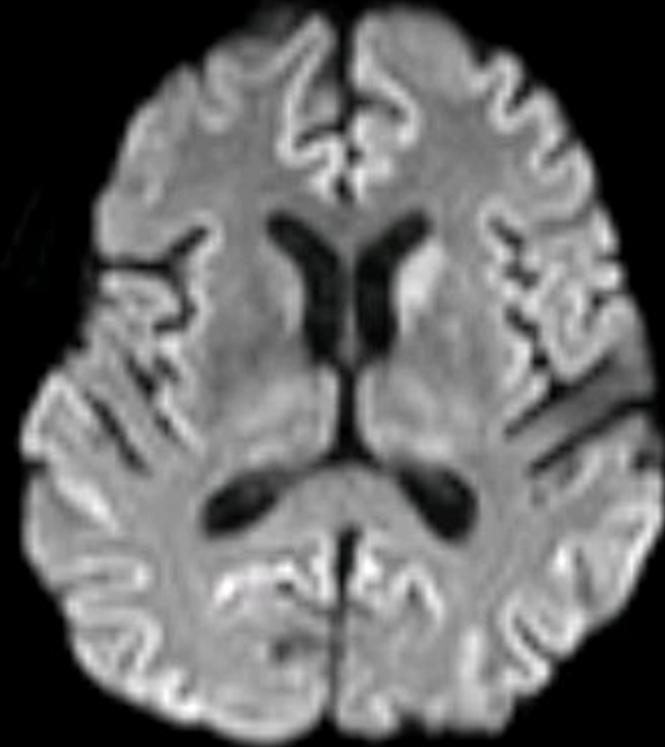
What next?

- Rapidly progressive dementia
- No encephalopathy
- Syst infec/metabol screen
- HIV, syphilis
- ?Neuroimaging
- ?LP
- ?EEG





[L] [R]





THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH

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National Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease
Research & Surveillance Unit

The University of Edinburgh

The Bryan Matthews Building

Western General Hospital

Edinburgh EH4 2XU

CSF (01.12.17) – Normal white cell and red cell count. Protein 0.61 g/l. 14-3-3 negative, S-100b 0.4 (reference range <0.41 ng/mL), RT QuIC positive

Review of background risk

[REDACTED] has largely been fit and well most of his life. Surgical procedures that the daughter was aware of include knee surgery previously in [REDACTED] and prior surgery also in [REDACTED] around 2004 for management of haemorrhoids. Specifically there was no reported history of organ or tissue transplantation, blood product transfusion or growth hormone usage. The only injections [REDACTED] has received in the past have been steroid injections for his knees. Mr [REDACTED] has been a blood donor himself in the past when he stayed in [REDACTED]; he left [REDACTED] for the UK in 2005.

There was no notable occupational history and no potential relevant past exposure to animals.

There is no other family history of dementia or neurodegenerative conditions, however, we were unable to review an extensive family tree as much of the family do not keep in touch.

Family discussion

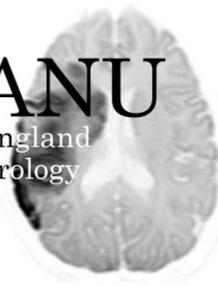
I discussed this and the various types of CJD with the daughter including inherited forms. She is aware that a genetic form of the condition is less likely, however, not impossible. She understands that genetic testing is available and requires her written consent and she is keen for



Learning points

- MRI investigation of choice raising suspicion of CJD
- RT QuIC investigation of choice confirming diagnosis of CJD
- Liaise with specialist team

Case 7



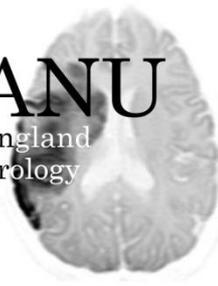
- 32 year old man
- Woke up with paraesthesia in legs
- Over next 48 hours developed generalised weakness in all 4 limbs
- No bladder symptoms

Examination



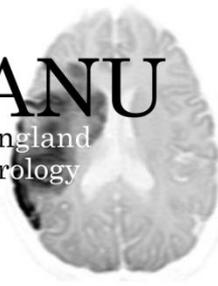
- Bilateral Facial Weakness
- Normal Tone
- Grade 3/5 power in all 4 limbs
- Areflexic

Investigations



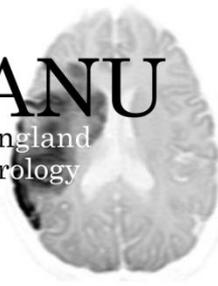
- CSF
 - Normal Opening Pressure
 - WCC<1, RCC<1
 - Protein 0.35 g/l
- Nerve Conduction Studies Normal
- Diagnosis?

Further Progress



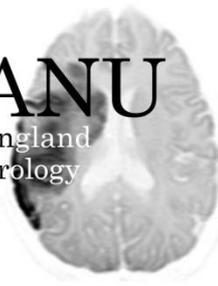
- Treated as GBS
- IVIG
- Respiratory and cardiac monitoring
- CSF 1 week later showed raised protein (1.2g/l)
- NCS 2 weeks later showed features of demyelinating neuropathy

Learning Points



- CSF protein can take 1 week to increase in GBS
- NCS can take 2 weeks to become abnormal in GBS
- Respiratory assessment in GBS

Summary, discussion



- Indications and contraindications
- Procedure
- Clinical aspects