Original Article

Tumefactive: A Rare First presentation of Multiple Sclerosis

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Abstract

Tumefactive demyelinating lesions are a rare presentation of multiple sclerosis (MS). Diagnosis of tumefactive is commonly carried out using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Tumefactive diagnosis is difficult because of may similar to the clinical and MRI characteristics of glioma or a cerebral abscess. We presented a 35-years-old female with one episode of secondary generalized seizure after delivery. In MRI with contrast, two gadolinium-enhanced lesions were observed in right temporal lobe with open-ring appearance.

Keywords: Multiple Sclerosis, Demyelinating Disease, Tumefactive Multiple Sclerosis

Introduction

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic inflammatory demyelinating disease that is the most common autoimmune disorder affecting the central nervous system (CNS) (1-3). Tumefactive demyelinating lesions are a rare presentation of MS (4). Diagnosis of tumefactive is commonly carried out using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Tumefactive diagnosis is difficult because of may similar to the clinical and MRI characteristics of glioma or a cerebral abscess. However, its shape is differentiated from tumors and abscesses. Tumefactive lesions have seen with open-ring enhancement, not a complete ring enhancement (5). We a case of tumefactive in a young adult woman with multiple lesions.

Case Presentation

A 35-years-old women without any medical history, 50 days after delivery presented with one episode of secondary generalized seizure. Her seizure was accompanied by tongue biting, neither bowel or bladder incontinence. The episode lasted nearly 30–60 s and resolved without intervention. The patient did not have any past medical history. Family history was negative for the neurologic disorder. She was not on special medication in her drug history. On physical examination, she had postictal confusion but no focal neurological deficit. An initial brain computed tomography scan indicated hypodensity focus on the right temporal lobe. Subsequent axial MRI reported hyper-signal lesion in right temporal lobe with finger-type edema. Multiple white matter plaques were also noted in the periventricular and subcortical regions (figure-1). In MRI with contrast, two gadolinium-enhanced lesions in right temporal lobe with open-ring appearance was seen (figure-2). Lumbar puncture was clear. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis showed two white cell counts without any red blood cells. CSF protein was 32 mg/dL and glucose, 60 mg/dL (blood glucose was 87 mg/dL). Oligoclonal bands were observed in the CSF and IgG index was 0/98. The patient was started on 1 gr methylprednisolone for five days. Tumefactive MS (TMS) is a clinical variant of MS, presenting as a tumor-like lesion and often associated with edema and ring enhancement greater than 2.0 cm (6). In imaging, the mass effect may be shifting the lateral ventricles to another side from midline. Many differential diagnoses may be considered to be such as brain
abscess, primary CNS tumors—glioma or astrocytoma, metastatic lesion, toxoplasmosis, and CNS lymphoma, etc. (7). The clinical presentation varies from an asymptomatic incidental finding to fatigue, numbness, confusion, seizure, sensory loss. The more common symptoms include spasticity, visual impairment, difficulty in walking, and paresthesia (8). Many cases presented with the generalized seizure. Near half of the TMS had a relapsing-remitting course. Due to the wide range of symptoms experienced by patients with MS, the treatment for each MS patient varies depending on the symptoms (9).

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**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.
References


