Primary Angiitis of CNS: A Diagnostic Dilemma Furgan S Siddigi, M.D.¹, Adeel Ur Rahman Siddigui, M.D.², Teresa Reynolds, M.D.^{1,3} ¹University of Kansas School of Medicine-Wichita; ²Wichita, KS; ³Wichita Clinic, Wichita, KS

Introduction

PACNS is not a rare but uncommon case that we encounter. Early differentiation from **Reversible Cerebral Vasoconstriction** Syndrome (RCVS) is important and has profound impact on clinical outcome.

Case

A 42-year-old female, known to have migraine headaches, presented with occipital headaches, neck stiffness, and lower extremity weakness of few hours duration. Physical examination showed motor strength 4/5 in all 4 extremities.

CSF analysis showed: protein 51mg/dL, glucose 55mg/dL, WBC 9/mm³, lymphocytes 42%, neutrophils 47%. HIV, Lyme's disease, tularemia, syphilis, Bartonella henselae, mycoplasma, *Coxiella burnetii*, West Nile virus serologies, and ANA, C-ANCA, P-ANCA were negative.

MRI showed ischemia in the right paracentral lobule. MRA revealed multiple short segment areas of stenosis with normal intervening segments throughout bilateral middle, anterior, and posterior cerebral artery, suggestive of vasculopathy. Findings were verified by arteriogram and biopsy demonstrated mild gliosis. Impression of PACNS was made and the condition improved with IV methylprednisolone.

Variables	RCVS	PACNS	Discu
Sex	Female predominance	No sex predilection	RCVS mimic
Onset	Seconds to minutes	Sub-acute	PACNS
Headache	Acute throbbing	Dull, insidious	benig
CSF	Normal-near normal	Abnormal > 95%	Misdia RCVS
CT/MRI	Normal in majority or small watershed infarcts.	Abnormal > 90%, Small infarctions	Early a suppr impac
Neuro- vascular imaging	Diffuse stenosis and dilatation or arteries	Frequently normal or indistinguishable from RCVS	Refe 1. Calal cent revie diag

Middle cerebral artery branches showing narrowing at multiple sites on angiogram (arrows).

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is the most important clinical ic of PACNS.

S is fatal as compared to the more gn and reversible course of RCVS. liagnosing PACNS patients with can prove fatal.

administration of immunoressive agents has significant act on the prognosis of PACNS

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