



DAREMUS

Dansk Selskab for Forskning i Multipel Sklerose

Abstract form: Max 350 ord (punkt 3 – 6) på max én A4 side

Ønsker deltagelse i foredragskonkurrencen (4 abstracts udvælges): JA (); NEJ ()

Navn: Dejan Zelic ___ **Institution**_IRS___ **Alder** __31__ (hvis deltagelse i konkurrence)

1) **Titel:** Aquaporin-4 IgG and Longitudinally Extensive Transverse Myelitis

2) **Forfattere:** Dejan Zelic, Hanne Pernille Bro Skejoe, Soeren Thue Lillevang, and Nasrin Asgari

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3) Hypotese: A common manifestation of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) is the longitudinal extensive transverse myelitis (LETM). The clinical impact of aquaporin-4-immunoglobulin G (AQP4-IgG) positivity in the NMOSD patients with LETM has only been sparsely studied. We propose that this study will identify a number of distinct disease characteristics in AQP4-IgG seropositive and seronegative NMOSD patients with LETM.

4) Metoder: A total of 30 NMOSD patients with LETM were identified in a database originating from a population-based retrospective case series with clinical and MRI follow-up. The neuroradiologist was blinded to the clinical and serological results. AQP4-IgG was measured with a recombinant immunofluorescence assay using HEK293 cells transfected with recombinant human full-length AQP4 gene and evaluated by a cell based assay in a blinded fashion.

5) Resultater: Of the 30 NMOSD patients with LETM, 16 patients were AQP4-IgG positive and 14 were AQP4-IgG negative. The AQP4-IgG positive LETM group (12/16) had a significantly higher frequency of a long length (≥ 5) LETM as compared to the AQP4-IgG negative patient group (2/14) ($p < 0.001$). Brainstem involvement occurred more frequently in the AQP4-IgG positive NMOSD patients with LETM ($p < 0.02$). At follow-up, six patients had recurrent LETM, five of them AQP4-IgG positive. Focal atrophy was only seen in AQP4-IgG negative patients (36 %), whereas five out of six patients with general atrophy were AQP4-IgG positive (31%).

6) Diskussion: AQP4-IgG positive NMOSD patients with LETM had more frequent occurrence of long length LETM and brainstem involvement, suggesting that MRI may be useful in the diagnostic work-up.

Deadline for indsendelse af abstract til: Henrik.Boye.Jensen@rsyd.dk **SENEST 15. februar 2016.**