

# Neurology<sup>®</sup>

The most widely read and highly cited peer-reviewed neurology journal  
The Official Journal of the American Academy of Neurology



**Neurology Publish Ahead of Print**  
**DOI: 10.1212/WNL.000000000207131**

**Teaching NeuroImage: Glucose Hhypermetabolism in the basal Basal gangliaGanglia:  
The decisive Decisive clue Clue to the diagnosis Diagnosis of an unusual Unusual  
antiAnti-LGI1 encephalitisEncephalitis**

Ye Eun Kim, MD<sup>1</sup>; Jae-Sung Lim, MD & PhD<sup>1</sup>; Yoojin Lee, MD<sup>1</sup>; Jae-Hong Lee, M.D.,  
Ph.D<sup>1</sup>

**Corresponding Author:**

Jae-Hong Lee, [jhlee@amc.seoul.kr](mailto:jhlee@amc.seoul.kr)

1. Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic  
of Korea

**Equal Author Contribution:**

**Contributions:**

Ye Eun Kim: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Major role in the acquisition of data; Analysis or interpretation of data; Additional contributions: lead author

Jae-Sung Lim: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Major role in the acquisition of data; Analysis or interpretation of data

Yoojin Lee: Analysis or interpretation of data

Jae-Hong Lee: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Major role in the acquisition of data; Study concept or design; Analysis or interpretation of data

**Figure Count: 2****Table Count: 0****Search Terms:**

[ 25 ] All Cognitive Disorders/Dementia, [ 120 ] MRI, [ 122 ] PET, [ 137 ] Encephalitis

**Acknowledgment:**

**Study Funding:**

The authors report no targeted funding

**Disclosures:**

The authors report no relevant disclosures.

**Preprint DOI:****Received Date:**

2022-08-31

**Accepted Date:**

2023-01-17

**Handling Editor Statement:**

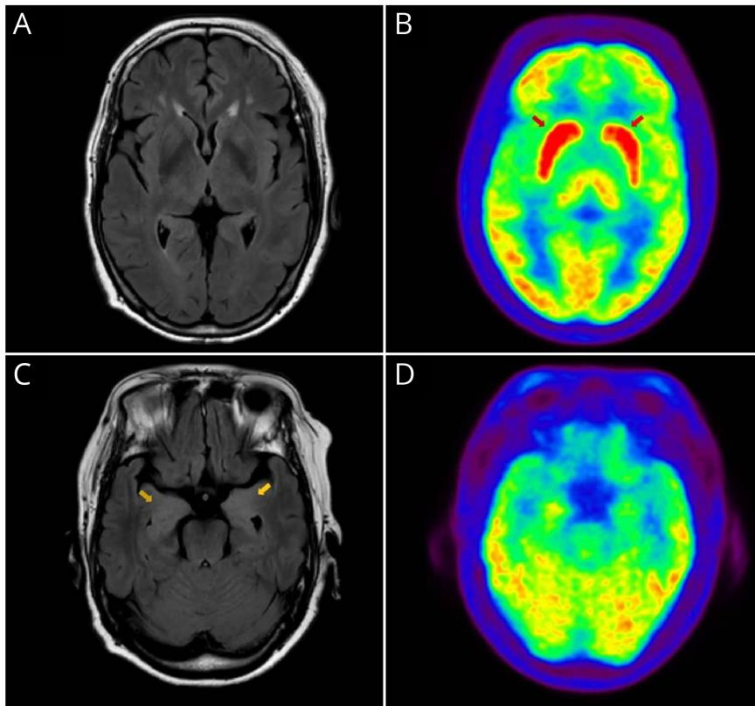
Submitted and externally peer reviewed. The handling editor was Resident and Fellow Section Editor Whitley Aamodt, MD, MPH.

A 61-year-old woman presented with subacute excessive sweating, dizziness and cognitive impairment. Neurologic examination was unremarkable and MMSE score was 13 with disorientation and dyscalculia. Extensive workup revealed only mild hyponatremia (Na 132 mmol/L) and dysautonomia with hyperhidrosis and orthostatic hypotension. Brain MRI FLAIR revealed slight hyperintensities in medial temporal lobes, but FDG-PET showed hypermetabolism prominently in basal ganglia (SUVmax 10.57/ 9.83) and mildly in the right medial temporal lobe (SUVmax 5.64) (Figures 1, 2). CSF study showed no pleocytosis (WBC 4 cells/ $\mu$ L, glucose 92 mg/dL, protein 58.6 mg/dL) and anti-LGI1 antibody was detected. Her symptoms markedly improved with IV immunoglobulin.

Most cases of anti-LGI1 encephalitis present with cognitive dysfunction, psychiatric symptoms, or seizures. Autonomic dysfunction rarely triggers a timely diagnosis of anti-LGI1 encephalitis.<sup>1</sup> We conducted anti-LGI1 antibody testing, prompted by characteristic FDG-PET findings. This case illustrates that basal ganglia and medial temporal lobe hypermetabolism are two distinct targets of anti-LGI1 encephalitis, although similar findings can be found in other autoimmune encephalitis (e.g, anti-NMDA, anti-IgLON5) or autoimmune chorea.<sup>2,3</sup>

### Figure 1 title

Brain MRI FLAIR sequence and  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG-PET

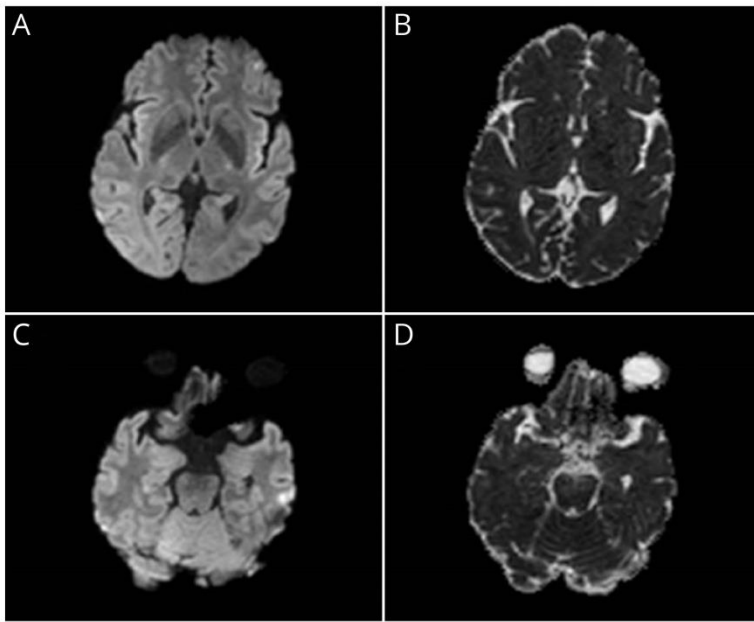


### Figure 1 legend

We matched axial cuts showing the basal ganglia (A, B) and medial temporal lobes (C, D) of fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) MRI and  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG-PET. FDG-PET image shows prominent glucose hypermetabolism in bilateral basal ganglia (B, red arrow). FLAIR image shows subtle hyperintensities in both medial temporal lobes (C, yellow arrow).

**Figure 2 title**

Brain MRI DWI and ADC sequence



**Figure 2 legend**

We matched axial cuts showing the basal ganglia (A, B) and medial temporal lobes (C, D) of diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) sequence of MRI. There was no diffusion restricted lesion.

## Reference

1. Teng Y, Li T, Yang Z, et al. Clinical Features and Therapeutic Effects of Anti-leucine-rich Glioma Inactivated 1 Encephalitis: A Systematic Review. *Front Neurol.* 2022 Jan 12;12:791014. doi: 10.3389/fneur.2021.791014. eCollection 2021.
2. Li G, Liu X, Yu T, et al. Positron emission tomography in autoimmune encephalitis: Clinical implications and future directions. *Acta Neurol Scand.* 2022 Dec;146(6):708-715. doi: 10.1111/ane.13717. Epub 2022 Oct 19.
3. Ehrlich DJ, Walker RH. Functional neuroimaging and chorea: a systematic review. *J Clin Mov Disord.* 2017 Jun 21;4:8. doi: 10.1186/s40734-017-0056-0. eCollection 2017.

ACCEPTED

# Neurology<sup>®</sup>

**Teaching NeuroImage: Glucose Hypermetabolism in the basal Basal gangliaGanglia:  
The decisive Decisive clue Clue to the diagnosis Diagnosis of an unusual Unusual  
antiAnti-LGI1 encephalitisEncephalitis**

Ye Eun Kim, Jae-Sung Lim, Yoojin Lee, et al.  
*Neurology* published online March 6, 2023  
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000207131

**This information is current as of March 6, 2023**

<b>Updated Information &amp; Services</b>	including high resolution figures, can be found at: <a href="http://n.neurology.org/content/early/2023/03/06/WNL.0000000000207131.citation.full">http://n.neurology.org/content/early/2023/03/06/WNL.0000000000207131.citation.full</a>
<b>Subspecialty Collections</b>	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): <b>All Cognitive Disorders/Dementia</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_cognitive_disorders_dementia">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_cognitive_disorders_dementia</a> <b>Encephalitis</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/encephalitis">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/encephalitis</a> <b>MRI</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri</a> <b>PET</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/pet">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/pet</a>
<b>Permissions &amp; Licensing</b>	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions">http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions</a>
<b>Reprints</b>	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: <a href="http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise">http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise</a>

*Neurology*® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2023 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

