

World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

World J Clin Cases 2017 August 16; 5(8): 307-348





EDITORIAL

- 307 Adjuvants to local anesthetics: Current understanding and future trends
Swain A, Nag DS, Sahu S, Samaddar DP

MINIREVIEWS

- 324 Treatment of sepsis: What is the antibiotic choice in bacteremia due to carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*?
Alhashem F, Tiren-Verbeet NL, Alp E, Doganay M

CASE REPORT

- 333 Vertebroplasty and delayed subdural cauda equina hematoma: Review of literature and case report
Tropeano MP, La Pira B, Pescatori L, Piccirilli M
- 340 Pseudotumoral acute cerebellitis associated with mumps infection in a child
Ajmi H, Gaha M, Mabrouk S, Hassayoun S, Zouari N, Chemli J, Abroug S
- 344 Atlanto-axial langerhans cell histiocytosis in a child presented as torticollis
Tfifha M, Gaha M, Mama N, Yacoubi MT, Abroug S, Jemni H

Contents

World Journal of Clinical Cases
Volume 5 Number 8 August 16, 2017

ABOUT COVER

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Clinical Cases*, Leonardo A Sechi, MD, Professor, Department of Experimental and Clinical Pathology and Medicine, University Hospital, 33100 Udine, Italy

AIM AND SCOPE

World Journal of Clinical Cases (*World J Clin Cases*, *WJCC*, online ISSN 2307-8960, DOI: 10.12998) is a peer-reviewed open access academic journal that aims to guide clinical practice and improve diagnostic and therapeutic skills of clinicians.

The primary task of *WJCC* is to rapidly publish high-quality Autobiography, Case Report, Clinical Case Conference (Clinicopathological Conference), Clinical Management, Diagnostic Advances, Editorial, Field of Vision, Frontier, Medical Ethics, Original Articles, Clinical Practice, Meta-Analysis, Minireviews, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight, in the fields of allergy, anesthesiology, cardiac medicine, clinical genetics, clinical neurology, critical care, dentistry, dermatology, emergency medicine, endocrinology, family medicine, gastroenterology and hepatology, geriatrics and gerontology, hematology, immunology, infectious diseases, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, oncology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, otolaryngology, pathology, pediatrics, peripheral vascular disease, psychiatry, radiology, rehabilitation, respiratory medicine, rheumatology, surgery, toxicology, transplantation, and urology and nephrology.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

World Journal of Clinical Cases is now indexed in PubMed, PubMed Central.

FLYLEAF

I-V

Editorial Board

EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Responsible Assistant Editor: *Xiang Li*
Responsible Electronic Editor: *Dan Li*
Proofing Editor-in-Chief: *Lian-Sheng Ma*

Responsible Science Editor: *Fang-Fang Ji*
Proofing Editorial Office Director: *Ze-Mao Gong*

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Clinical Cases

ISSN

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

April 16, 2013

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Giuseppe Di Lorenzo, MD, PhD, Professor, Genitourinary Cancer Section and Rare-Cancer Center, University Federico II of Napoli, 80131, Naples, Italy

Jan Jacques Michiels, MD, PhD, Professor, Primary Care, Medical Diagnostic Center Rijnmond Rotterdam, Bloodcoagulation, Internal and Vascular Medicine, Erasmus University Medical Center, Rotterdam, Goodheart Institute and Foundation, 3069 AT, Erasmus City, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Sandro Vento, MD, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Botswana, Private Bag 00713, Gaborone, Botswana

Shuhei Yoshida, MD, PhD, Division of Gastroenterology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Dana 509, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02215, United States

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

All editorial board members resources online at <http://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

EDITORIAL OFFICE

Xiu-Xia Song, Director
World Journal of Clinical Cases
Baishideng Publishing Group Inc
7901 Stoneridge Drive, Suite 501, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA
Telephone: +1-925-2238242
Fax: +1-925-2238243
E-mail: editorialoffice@wjgnet.com
Help Desk: <http://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>
<http://www.wjgnet.com>

PUBLISHER

Baishideng Publishing Group Inc
7901 Stoneridge Drive,
Suite 501, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA
Telephone: +1-925-2238242
Fax: +1-925-2238243
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <http://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>
<http://www.wjgnet.com>

PUBLICATION DATE

August 16, 2017

COPYRIGHT

© 2017 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. Articles published by this Open Access journal are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial License, which permits use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non commercial and is otherwise in compliance with the license.

SPECIAL STATEMENT

All articles published in journals owned by the Baishideng Publishing Group (BPG) represent the views and opinions of their authors, and not the views, opinions or policies of the BPG, except where otherwise explicitly indicated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<http://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<http://www.f6publishing.com>

Pseudotumoral acute cerebellitis associated with mumps infection in a child

Houda Ajmi, Mehdi Gaha, Sameh Mabrouk, Saida Hassayoun, Noura Zouari, Jalel Chemli, Saoussen Abroug

Houda Ajmi, Sameh Mabrouk, Saida Hassayoun, Noura Zouari, Jalel Chemli, Saoussen Abroug, Pediatrics Department, Sahloul University Hospital, Sousse 4054, Tunisia

Mehdi Gaha, Radiology Department, Sahloul University Hospital, Sousse 4054, Tunisia

Author contributions: All authors contributed to this manuscript.

Institutional review board statement: This case report was exempt from the Institutional Review Board standards at Sahloul University Hospital Sousse Tunisia.

Informed consent statement: The parents of the patient involved in this study gave their written informed consent authorizing use and disclosure of her protected health information.

Conflict-of-interest statement: All the authors have no conflicts of interests to declare.

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article which was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Manuscript source: Invited manuscript

Correspondence to: Dr. Mehdi Gaha, Radiologist, Radiology Department, Sahloul University Hospital, Route de Ceinture, Sousse 4054, Tunisia. gahamehdi@ms.tn
Telephone: +216-73-369411
Fax: +216-73-367451

Received: December 22, 2016

Peer-review started: December 26, 2016

First decision: February 17, 2017

Revised: April 21, 2017

Accepted: May 12, 2017

Article in press: May 15, 2017

Published online: August 16, 2017

Abstract

Pseudotumoral cerebellitis in childhood is an uncommon presentation of cerebellitis mimicking a brain tumor. It often follows an inflammatory or infectious event, particularly due to varicella virus. Patients could have a wide clinical spectrum on presentation. Some patients may be asymptomatic or present at most with mild cerebellar signs, whereas others may suffer severe forms with brainstem involvement and severe intracranial hypertension mimicking tumor warranting surgical intervention. Imaging techniques especially multimodal magnetic resonance imaging represent an interesting tool to differentiate between posterior fossa tumors and acute cerebellitis. We describe a case of pseudotumoral cerebellitis in a 6-year-old girl consequent to mumps infection and review the literature on this rare association.

Key words: Acute cerebellitis; Pseudotumoral cerebellitis; Posterior fossa tumor; Children; Mumps

© The Author(s) 2017. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core tip: Pseudotumoral cerebellitis in childhood is an uncommon presentation of cerebellitis mimicking a brain tumor. It often follows an inflammatory or infectious event, particularly due to varicella virus. Patients could have a wide clinical spectrum on presentation. Imaging techniques especially multimodal magnetic resonance imaging represent an interesting tool to differentiate between posterior fossa tumors and acute cerebellitis. We describe a case of pseudotumoral cerebellitis in a 6-year-old girl consequent to mumps infection and review the literature on this rare association.

Ajmi H, Gaha M, Mabrouk S, Hassayoun S, Zouari N, Chemli J, Abroug S. Pseudotumoral acute cerebellitis associated with mumps infection in a child. *World J Clin Cases* 2017; 5(8): 340-343

Available from: URL: <http://www.wjnet.com/2307-8960/full/v5/i8/340.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v5.i8.340>

INTRODUCTION

Acute cerebellitis is usually a benign disease^[1]. Patients could have a wide clinical spectrum on presentation. Some patients may be asymptomatic^[2] or present at most with mild cerebellar signs, whereas others may suffer severe forms related to brainstem compression and severe intracranial hypertension mimicking tumor warranting surgical intervention^[3]. The diagnosis and the management of these pseudotumoral forms represent a challenge for clinicians and radiologists to distinguish acute cerebellitis from posterior fossa tumors. The etiopathology of acute cerebellitis remains unknown, although an infectious or postinfectious origin is frequently advocated. Several viral infections maybe associated with cerebellitis in particular varicella virus.

We report a rare case of pseudotumoral cerebellitis secondary to mumps infection which resolved favorably after corticosteroid therapy.

CASE REPORT

A 6-year-old girl presented to the emergency department with a 2-d history of severe headache, nausea and vomiting. There was no family history of neurological disorders and her psychomotor development was normal. She had a history of a recent episode of mumps infection 10 d before presentation, with spontaneous resolution. Upon admission, the patient had an altered consciousness level and was mildly confused (Glasgow Coma Scale = E4 V4 M6). Neurological examination revealed trunk and gait ataxia with bilateral dysmetria on finger-nose tests. The body temperature was 37.5 °C. Vital signs were initially stable with normal heart and breath rates. Few hours after her admission, she had dysautonomic troubles; her heart rate decreased unexpectedly to 55 beats/min and her arterial pressure dropped to 80/50 mmHg. Therefore, the patient was transferred to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit for close observation. Brain computed tomography scan showed a cerebellar ill-defined hypodense lesion with mass effect on the fourth ventricle and dilation of the upper ventricular system. A multimodal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed in order to differentiate between posterior fossa tumor and acute cerebellitis. Brain MRI showed cerebellar high-intensity areas on T2-weighted and FLAIR images predominant on the right side, related to a diffuse edema with mass effect on the fourth ventricle and brainstem, tonsillar herniation and supratentorial hydrocephalus (Figure 1A and B). No bleeding on T2* sequence or diffusion restriction was noted. Gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted sequence revealed leptomeningeal enhancement along the cerebellar

folia (Figure 1C). Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (TE = 35 ms) showed mildly reduced level of N acetyl aspartate (NAA)/Creatine and normal Choline/Creatine ratios. Doublet of lactate-lipid peak (1.3 ppm) was also found (Figure 2). Biological investigation revealed an hemoglobin concentration of 12.7 g/dL, a white blood cell count of 14280/mm³ (with 85% neutrophils, 9% lymphocytes and 4.8% monocytes), platelet count of. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate showed moderate increase and was 20 mm/h. C-reactive protein level was above 2 mg/L. Lumbar puncture was not performed because of the risk of cerebellar herniation. Serological tests for Epstein Barr virus, human herpes virus, human immunodeficiency virus, rubella virus, parvovirus B19, measles virus and Mycoplasma pneumoniae in serum were all negative except for the serological test for mumps virus which was positive with IgM and IgG and positive with IgG in the control serology done 10 d later. Post-infectious acute hemicerebellitis was diagnosed on the basis of the MRI features, the clinical symptoms and the biological findings. The patient was treated with mannitol and corticosteroid. She received IV methylprednisolone 30 mg/kg per day for 3 d followed by oral prednisone 1 mg/kg per day tapered within 1 mo. The evolution was rapidly favorable. Eighteen days after discharge, a brain MRI showed a partial resolution of signal alterations in the cerebellar hemispheres. Complete resolution was confirmed by brain MRI performed 3 mo later.

DISCUSSION

Acute cerebellitis often occurs as a primary infectious, post-infectious, post-vaccination disorder and it may follow a vaccine or drug administration^[1]. It is associated with viral or bacterial infections in approximately 24% of the children^[4]. Several infectious agents associated with cerebellitis were reported in literature: Varicella-Zoster virus, human herpes virus, Epstein-Barr virus, rubella, pertussis, diphtheria, coxsackie virus, Coxiella burnetti or Mycoplasma pneumoniae^[5]. Mumps virus infection causes usually benign diseases and 30% of pediatric cases are asymptomatic^[6]. It induces viremia resulting in dissemination of virus to several organ systems, including the central nervous system^[7]. Mumps viruses are highly neurotropic, with evidence of central nervous system infection in more than half of all cases of infection^[8]. The most common neurological complication of mumps is aseptic meningitis. Severe complications, though rare, include hearing loss in children (5/100000) and encephalitis (incidence of < 2/100000 cases, of which 1% are fatal)^[6]. Our patient had an acute cerebellitis post mumps virus infection which is an unusual clinical feature. These severe complications could be explained by the neurovirulence of some mumps virus strains rather than others. This observation has been also shown by Sauder *et al*^[7] through the use of different live

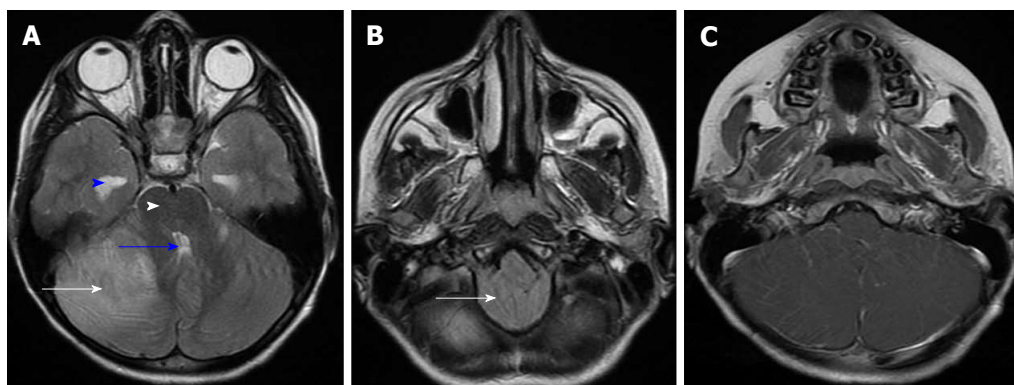


Figure 1 Magnetic resonance imaging: T2 and T1 post contrast images. A and B: Cerebellar hyperintense areas on T2-weighted images predominant on the right side (white arrow in A), related to diffuse edema and producing cerebellar mass-effect on the fourth ventricle (blue arrow) and brainstem (white head arrow), tonsillar herniation (white arrow in B) and supratentorial hydrocephalus (blue head arrow); C: Gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted sequence revealed leptomeningeal enhancement along the cerebellar folia.

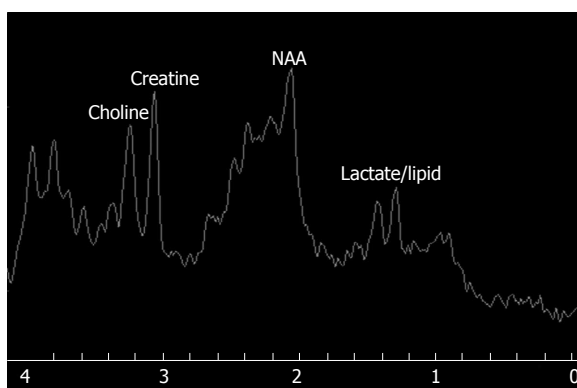


Figure 2 Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (TE = 35 ms) showed mildly reduced N acetyl aspartate/creatine and normal Choline/Creatine ratios. Doublet of lactate/lipid peak (1.3 ppm) was detected. NAA: N acetyl aspartate.

attenuated mumps viruses strains. Our observation is distinctive by its clinical and radiological presentations and by its uncommon infective etiology. It illustrates pseudotumoral feature of acute cerebellitis associated with mumps virus infection. Clinical presentation and radiological features were similar to posterior fossa tumors. The challenge in these cases is to differentiate between posterior fossa tumor and acute cerebellitis. MRI is the study of choice to demonstrate cerebellar pathology, which could be undetected on CT. It confirms acute cerebellitis and leads to a more accurate description of the lesion. Cases of cerebellitis involving only one hemisphere are rare and are more difficult to differentiate from tumors. Magnetic resonance spectroscopy is a valuable tool to exclude tumor by showing normal choline/creatine ratio. Most forms of acute cerebellitis have a good clinical outcome and have no need for specific treatment as they are benign forms. However, some cases, like in our report, could be fulminant and should be treated urgently. These severe forms require to start methylprednisolone bolus with a very close observation of clinical and imaging variables.

We report a child with acute cerebellitis secondary to post-mumps infection. This case illustrates that although mumps infection is a benign infection, it

could be associated to a severe and atypical cerebellitis syndrome. Imaging techniques especially multimodal MRI represent an interesting tool to differentiate between posterior fossa tumors and acute cerebellitis. The risk of brainstem compression may be life-threatening and indicate an urgent need for treatment.

COMMENTS

Case characteristics

A 6-year-old girl presented to the emergency department with a 2-d history of severe headache, nausea and vomiting. She had a history of a recent episode of mumps infection 10 d before presentation, with spontaneous resolution.

Clinical diagnosis

Acute cerebellitis.

Differential diagnosis

A multimodal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed in order to differentiate between posterior fossa tumor and acute cerebellitis.

Laboratory diagnosis

Serological tests for Epstein-Barr virus, human herpes virus, human immunodeficiency virus, rubella virus, parvovirus B19, measles virus and Mycoplasma pneumoniae in serum were all negative except for the serological test for mumps virus which was positive with IgM and IgG and positive with IgG in the control serology done 10 d later.

Imaging diagnosis

Brain MRI showed cerebellar high-intensity areas on T2-weighted and FLAIR images predominant on the right side, related to a diffuse edema with mass effect on the fourth ventricle and brainstem, tonsillar herniation and supratentorial hydrocephalus. Gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted sequence revealed leptomeningeal enhancement along the cerebellar folia. Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (TE = 35 ms) showed mildly reduced level of N acetyl aspartate (NAA)/Creatine and normal Choline/Creatine ratios. Doublet of lactate-lipid peak (1.3 ppm) was also found.

Pathological diagnosis

Final diagnosis: Post-infectious acute hemicerebellitis.

Treatment

The patient was treated with mannitol and corticosteroid. She received IV methylprednisolone 30 mg/kg per day for 3 d followed by oral prednisone 1 mg/kg per day tapered within 1 mo.

Related reports

Pseudotumoral cerebellitis in childhood is an uncommon presentation of cerebellitis mimicking a brain tumor. Imaging techniques especially multimodal MRI represent an interesting tool to differentiate between posterior fossa tumors and acute cerebellitis. The authors describe a case of pseudotumoral cerebellitis in a 6-year-old girl consequent to mumps infection and review the literature on this rare association.

Term explanation

Acute cerebellitis often occurs as a primary infectious, post-infectious, post-vaccination disorder and it may follow a vaccine or drug administration. It is associated with viral or bacterial infections in approximately 24% of the children.

Experiences and lessons

The authors report a child with acute cerebellitis secondary to post-mumps infection. This case illustrates that although mumps infection is a benign infection, it could be associated to a severe and atypical cerebellitis syndrome. Imaging techniques especially multimodal MRI represent an interesting tool to differentiate between posterior fossa tumors and acute cerebellitis. The risk of brainstem compression may be life-threatening and indicate an urgent need for treatment.

Peer-review

The case report is described very well and will be useful to share with the scientific community.

REFERENCES

- 1 **Morais RB**, Sousa I, Leiria MJ, Marques C, Ferreira JC, Cabral P. Pseudotumoral acute hemispheric cerebellitis in a child. *Eur J Paediatr Neurol* 2013; **17**: 204-207 [PMID: 22771177 DOI: 10.1016/j.ejpn.2012.06.005]
- 2 **Luijnenburg SE**, Hanlo PW, Han KS, Kors WA, Witkamp TD, Verbeke JJ. Postoperative hemispheric inflammation mimicking recurrent tumor after resection of a medulloblastoma. Case report. *J Neurosurg Pediatr* 2008; **1**: 330-333 [PMID: 18377311 DOI: 10.3171/PED/2008/1/4/330]
- 3 **de Ribaupierre S**, Meagher-Villemure K, Villemure JG, Cotting J, Jeannot PY, Porchet F, Roulet E, Bloch J. The role of posterior fossa decompression in acute cerebellitis. *Childs Nerv Syst* 2005; **21**: 970-974 [PMID: 15928964 DOI: 10.1007/s00381-005-1176-7]
- 4 **Carceller Lechón F**, Duat Rodríguez A, Sirvent Cerdá SI, Khabra K, de Prada I, García-Peñas JJ, Madero López L. Hemispheric cerebellitis: Report of three paediatric cases and review of the literature. *Eur J Paediatr Neurol* 2014; **18**: 273-281 [PMID: 24423631 DOI: 10.1016/j.ejpn.2013.12.004]
- 5 **Adachi M**, Kawanami T, Ohshima H, Hosoya T. Cerebellar atrophy attributed to cerebellitis in two patients. *Magn Reson Med Sci* 2005; **4**: 103-107 [PMID: 16340165]
- 6 **Gabutti G**, Guido M, Rota MC, De Donno A, Ciofi Degli Atti ML, Crovari P; Seroepidemiology Group. The epidemiology of mumps in Italy. *Vaccine* 2008; **26**: 2906-2911 [PMID: 18439732 DOI: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2008.03.040]
- 7 **Sauder CJ**, Vandenberg KM, Iskow RC, Malik T, Carbone KM, Rubin SA. Changes in mumps virus neurovirulence phenotype associated with quasispecies heterogeneity. *Virology* 2006; **350**: 48-57 [PMID: 16494912 DOI: 10.1016/j.virol.2006.01.035]
- 8 **Brown JW**, Kirkland HB, Hein GE. Central nervous system involvement during mumps. *Am J Med Sci* 1948; **215**: 434-441 [PMID: 18107726]

P- Reviewer: Krishnan T, Shinjoh M, Tlili-Graies K, Zuccotti G

S- Editor: Ji FF **L- Editor:** A **E- Editor:** Wang S





Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7901 Stoneridge Drive, Suite 501, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA
Telephone: +1-925-223-8242
Fax: +1-925-223-8243
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com
Help Desk: <http://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>
<http://www.wjgnet.com>

