The importance of recognizing faciobrachial dystonic seizures in rapidly progressive dementias

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ABSTRACT. Background: Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) is the prototypical cause of rapidly progressive dementia (RPD). Nonetheless, efforts to exclude reversible causes of RPD that mimic prion disease are imperative. The recent expanding characterization of neurological syndromes associated with antibodies directed against neuronal cell surface or sympathetic antigens, namely autoimmune encephalitis is shifting paradigms in neurology. Such antigens are well known proteins and receptors involved in synaptic transmission. Their dysfunction results in neuropsychiatric symptoms, psychosis, seizures, movement disorders and RPD. Faciobrachial dystonic seizure (FBDS) is a novel characterized type of seizure, specific for anti-LGI1 encephalitis. Objective: In order to improve clinical recognition we report the cases of two Brazilian patients who presented with characteristic FBDS (illustrated by videos) and anti-LGI1 encephalitis. Methods: We have included all patients with FBDS and confirmed anti-LGI1 encephalitis and video records of FBDS in two tertiary Brazilian centers: Department of Neurology of Hospital das Clínicas, Sao Paulo University, Sao Paulo, Brazil and Hospital Geral de Fortaleza, Fortaleza, Brazil between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2015. Results: Both patients presented with clinical features of limbic encephalitis associated with FBDS, hyponatremia and normal CSF. None of them presented with tumor and both showed a good response after immunotherapy. Conclusion: FBDSs may be confounded with myoclonus and occurs simultaneously with rapid cognitive decline. Unawareness of FBDS may induce to misdiagnosing a treatable cause of RPD as CJD. Key words: anti-LGI1 encephalitis, faciobrachial dystonic seizures, autoimmune encephalitis, rapidly progressive dementias, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.
INTRODUCTION

Unlike the more common dementing conditions that typically progress over years, rapidly progressive dementias (RPDs) can develop subacutely over weeks or months. They pose a challenge to neurologists because prompt, thorough and accurate diagnosis is mandatory given that treatable or even curable diseases can be the cause of RPDs. Data from dementia centers attributes 6.4% to 27% of RPD to potentially treatable etiologies.1-3

Autoimmune encephalitis, i.e. encephalitis associated with antibodies against neuronal surface or synaptic antigens, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD), may present with similar clinical, radiologic, electrophysiologic, and laboratory findings.4-8

Antibody testing and response to immunotherapy are reliable tools to confirm diagnosis of autoimmune encephalitis, however, they are not readily accessible and results can take several weeks.9

Thus, clinical clues to appropriately help discriminate these two conditions are of paramount importance. For example: hyponatremia, seizures, cerebral spinal fluid (CSF), pleocytosis brain abnormalities on T2-weighted and fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI restricted to medial temporal lobes) are not expected in prion diseases yet are typically found in autoimmune encephalitis.

Faciobrachial dystonic seizures (FDBS) is a distinctive adult-onset, high-frequency, very brief and highly specific antiepileptic resistant seizure and almost pathognomonic for anti-leucine-rich-glioma inactivated 1 (LGI1) encephalitis.10-12

Because FDBS manifest as sudden, myoclonic-like jerks, they can be easily mistaken for myoclonus, a clinical finding included in all diagnostic criteria of CJD.13-15 Hence, FDBS in the context of rapidly progressive dementia can lead to erroneous diagnosis.

In our experience, it is important for neurologists to be familiarized with this novel entity to avoid pitfalls when evaluating patients with RPD.

REPORT OF CASES

Case 1. A 72-year-old man presented with progressive cognitive decline and episodes of stereotyped movements of the face and right arm. Four months before the admission, the family noticed progressive apathy, excessive somnolence and difficulty handling money, becoming dependent for basic activities of daily living. He also developed short unilateral jerk movements affecting the right arm and side of face. The episodes lasted a few seconds and initially occurred fifteen times a day. By the time the patient was admitted to the internal medicine ward, he was having these events up to four times per hour (still image Figure 1A, video 1 in supplemental data). At examination, he was disoriented in time and space, scoring 16 on the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and presented frontal release signs. Routine blood tests revealed mild hyponatremia (128 mg/dL). Brain MRI disclosed T2/FLAIR hyperintensity abnormalities in the right caudate and putamen and left caudate head whereas EEG showed slow activity only. CSF showed mild pleocytosis (10 lymphocytes) with normal glucose and protein content. The patient was referred for neurological assessment with initial diagnosis of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

A follow-up brain MRI revealed a new hyperintensity on T1-weighted images without contrast enhancement in the right caudate (Figure 2) at the same site of the previous, persisting T2/FLAIR abnormalities. After being evaluated by our center, the presumptive diagnosis of anti-LGI1 encephalitis with FDBS was reached.

Both CSF and serum were positive for LGI1 antibodies. Treatment was started with intravenous methylprednisolone (1 g daily for five days) followed by intravenous human immunoglobulin (0.4 g per kilo daily for five days). During the ensuing week, there was only partial improvement of hyponatremia and FDBS, with no improvement in cognition. Given the poor response to first-line treatment, rituximab was started and a significant improvement was seen. At the time of hospital discharge, the patient was alert, scored 19 on the MMSE, hyponatremia was under control and with less than 10 attacks of FDBS per day. The patient was kept on oral prednisone for 6 months with no other chronic suppression.

At long-term follow-up, the patient maintained progressive cognitive improvement, had resumed basic activities of daily living, with no further seizures and stable serum sodium levels. The last MMSE score (at 30 months’ follow-up) was 27.

Case 2. A 76 year-old woman presented in June of 2015 with subacute onset of forgetfulness, irritability, trouble managing routine daily activities and insomnia. These symptoms worsened and two weeks later she developed focal seizures characterized by brisk and sudden shock-like jerks of her left upper limb. Cognitive complaints progressed to complete compromise of daily tasks in the ensuing weeks. Epileptic seizures with secondary generalization became frequent and she was started on phenytoin.
Figure 1. Faciobrachial dystonic seizures (FBDSw). [A–B] Ictal stills of 2 patients. The ipsilateral face grimacing and arm posturing are visible in both cases. Videos are available in the online supplementary data, with the patients’ consent.

Two months after symptoms onset she was admitted to Hospital das Clínicas in São Paulo, Brazil. Neurological examination revealed significant cognitive impairment with MMSE score of 19, associated with marked executive dysfunction and frontal release signs. The remaining cognitive domains and somatic neurological exam were normal. Initial diagnostic work-up revealed sodium of 124 mg/dl. A Brain MRI revealed T2/FLAIR hyperintensity in the right hippocampus, right caudate nucleus and putamen. Brain Positron Emission Tomography (PET) showed hypermetabolism in the right hippocampus, prominent hypometabolism in the right caudate and diffusely decreased metabolism in the rest of the cerebral cortex. CSF examination was normal. Further investigation for epileptic seizures was performed with the Video Electroencephalography Monitoring Test (VEEG), which disclosed recurrent, brief and stereotyped dystonic involuntary movements restricted to the left upper limb and ipsilateral face (still image Figure 1 B, video 2 in supplemental data) associated with findings of an ictal electroderecremental pattern. Because of the high suspicion of anti-LGI1 encephalitis and exclusion of alternative causes, empiric treatment with high dose intravenous methylprednisolone and immunoglobulin was performed while awaiting diagnostic tests. Two weeks after start of therapy, a positive result for anti-LGI1 antibodies in the CSF and serum was received. During follow up, there was resolution of FBDS episodes, hyponatremia and although her cognitive symptoms improved, she had not returned to baseline level. After 8 months of follow-up, the patient evolved with relapsing symptoms and was retreated with corticosteroids. At last consultation (12 months’ follow-up) she scored 22 on the MMSE.

DISCUSSION
These two cases are illustrative presentations of anti-LGI1 encephalitis with FBDS and rapid cognitive
The importance of being aware of and recognizing FDBS, does not hinge only on distinguishing patients with anti-LGI1 encephalitis and CJD. Although FDBS are highly specific to anti-LGI1 encephalitis, they precede the onset of cognitive symptoms by weeks in 40-71% of patients.\textsuperscript{11,22,23} For this reason, FDBS are a clue to early diagnosis and immunotherapy with further prevention of cognitive decline and dementia.\textsuperscript{24}

The most comprehensive description of FDBS semiology was given in a series of 29 patients.\textsuperscript{10} The FDBS phenomenon is very brief (usually <3 seconds), frequent (median of 50 episodes per day at their peak, ranging from 6-360), always involving the arm and commonly the ipsilateral face (76%) and leg (34%). It can involve either side but is always unilateral within an episode. Patients or bystanders noted ictal loss of consciousness in 66% of patients. Hand involvement can cause many patients to drop objects. Ictal vocalizations occur in 24% and FDBS can be triggered by auditory and emotional stimuli. EEG ictal epileptiform abnormalities were found in a minority of these patients, 7 out of 29, and localization was frontotemporal; frontal or temporal. Response to treatment with antiepileptic drugs only was generally poor and significant side effects were observed in 41% of these patients. Moreover, FDBS response to immunotherapy was excellent. Indeed, in our two cases, satisfactory control of FDBS was achieved only after immunotherapy.

Although described as a distinctive semiology, the epileptic origin of FDBS remains a matter of debate.\textsuperscript{25} Some authors argue that lack of impairment of consciousness and coincident epileptiform activity on ictal scalp EEG together with inconsistent response to different AEDs, points to an alternative, non-epileptic origin.\textsuperscript{26} Interestingly, basal ganglia MRI abnormalities are found in patients with LGI1 encephalitis and FDBS, and are typically contralateral to the episodes, suggesting a subcortical origin.\textsuperscript{10,24,27} This theory is supported by findings of functional neuroimaging (i.e., fluorodeoxyglucose-glucose-positron emission tomography or single photon emission computed tomography) studies which disclose altered glucose metabolism in different cerebral regions, including basal ganglia, in most individuals affected.\textsuperscript{10,23}

Besides mesial temporal lobe abnormalities (the most known marker of limbic encephalitis), brain MRI of our 2 patients disclosed basal ganglia T1, T2 abnormalities (Figure 2). A Mayo Clinic series of 26 patients with LGI1 encephalitis and FDBS showed that basal ganglia T1 and T2 signal abnormalities were detected in 42% of these patients, including T1 hyperintensity alone (2/11), T2 hyperintensity alone (1/11) or both (8/11).\textsuperscript{27} A separate analysis of all patients with LGI1 encephalitis (with and without FDBS) showed that basal ganglia abnormalities were not present in patients without FDBS and that mesial temporal MRI abnormalities were less common among patients with FBDS than those without. It is noteworthy that there are few causes
of basal ganglia T1 hyperintensities (manganese accumulation, CJD, chorea from nonketotic hyperglycemia or lupus, HIV infection, multiple system atrophy, Fahr disease, Wilson’s disease, medications such as cyclosporine, Cockayne Syndrome, hypoxic/ischemic injury, intracranial hemorrhage, and multiple MRI scans with gadolinium) compared to T2 hyperintensities (which have a broader list of differential diagnoses) and most are bilateral. Therefore, unilateral basal ganglia T1 hyperintensity is an important marker for anti-LGI1 encephalitis with FDBS. Illustratively, T2/FLAIR abnormalities in the right putamen within the context of a rapidly progressive dementia and myoclonic-like movements led to patient 1 initially receiving a diagnosis of prion disease.

Although a specific marker, FDBS may be present in a minority of patients with anti-LGI1 encephalitis. Antibodies against LGI1 were discovered in 2010. Before improved characterization of this target, it was thought that the disease was caused by antibodies directed against voltage-gated potassium channels (VGKC). LGI1 is a unique human epilepsy-related gene that does not encode an ion channel subunit, but is a neuronally secreted protein. It links two epilepsy-related receptors, ADAM22 and ADAM23, in the brain and organizes a transsynaptic protein complex that includes presynaptic potassium channels and postsynaptic alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA) receptor scaffolds.

It is mainly expressed in the hippocampus and temporal cortex. Mutation of the LGI1 protein gene causes autosomal dominant lateral temporal epilepsy.

A Dutch nationwide study documented an annual incidence of anti-LGI1 encephalitis of 0.83/million, which is similar to the incidences of CJD and Lambert Eaton myasthenic syndrome in this country.

Two recent large cohorts of patients with anti-LGI1 encephalitis showed that most patients develop limbic encephalitis, clinically characterized by limbic amnesia, seizures or psychiatric symptoms associated with involvement of medial aspects of temporal lobes on MRI, and CSF pleocytosis or EEG with epileptic or slow

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<th>Table 1. Clinical features of previously reported series of anti-LGI1 encephalitis cases.</th>
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<td>Number of patients</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men</td>
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<td>Age at onset, y, median</td>
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<td>Limbic Encephalitis</td>
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FDBS: Faciobrachial dystonic seizures; IVIg: intravenous immunoglobulins; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; mRS: modified Rankin Score; PLEX: plasma exchange; Y: years
activity involving the temporal lobes.11,34 (Table 1) Hyponatremia is also an important clue for anti-LGI1 autoimmunity, being present in 60-75% of patients.11,30,34 Both of our cases presented with unexplained hyponatremia.

Other types of seizure types besides FDBS can also occur in patients with anti-LGI1 encephalitis: focal seizures with mainly dyscognitive, autonomic (goosebumps), motor, gelastic or aura aspects can be present. In 13% of cases, anti-LGI1 can present with normal brain MRI and CSF without pleocytosis.34 Findings of1,34 antibodies in CSF or serum confirm a diagnosis of anti-LGI1 encephalitis. Thus far, we recommend testing both serum and CSF because the most recent studies of patients with anti-LGI1 encephalitis have shown conflicting data. The Spanish Group showed that antibodies were detected only in CSF in 8% of patients;24 while the Dutch Group showed that CBA in CSF lacks specificity, where only 53% of CSF samples tested positive.11 Association with tumor is uncommon in anti-LGI1 encephalitis, and is estimated to be found in 10-11% of patients.11,30,34

Although most patients with-LGI1 encephalitis respond to immunotherapy, only 35% are able to return to work or resume all premorbid activities, and 29% remain with moderate-to-severe cognitive problems.34 The Dutch cohort showed persistent disturbed spatial recognition memory with normal performance on other memory and neuropsychological tests during follow-up of patients with good recovery.11 Case 2 evolved with relapse, which is estimated to occur in 27-35% of patients.11,34 Despite a potentially reversible disease with initial improvement after immunotherapy, the outcome of anti-LGI1 encephalitis was far from optimal.

Therefore, it is important to recognize FDBS clinically, since antibody tests are not widely available, and prompt treatment with immunotherapy may shorten the time to recovery and prevent cognitive impairment.

**Author contribution.** Dr. Simabukuro had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Study concept and design: Simabukuro, Nóbrega, Nitrini. Acquisition of data: Simabukuro, Nóbrega, Pitombeira, Grativvol, Pinto. Analysis and interpretation of data: Simabukuro, Nóbrega, Pinto. Drafting of the manuscript: Simabukuro. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Simabukuro, Nóbrega, Pitombeira, Grativvol, Pinto, Castro, Nitrini. Administrative, technical, or material support: Simabukuro, Nóbrega, Pinto, Castro, Nitrini.

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