

GEAI 2022



Le cas d'une myélite post-COVID

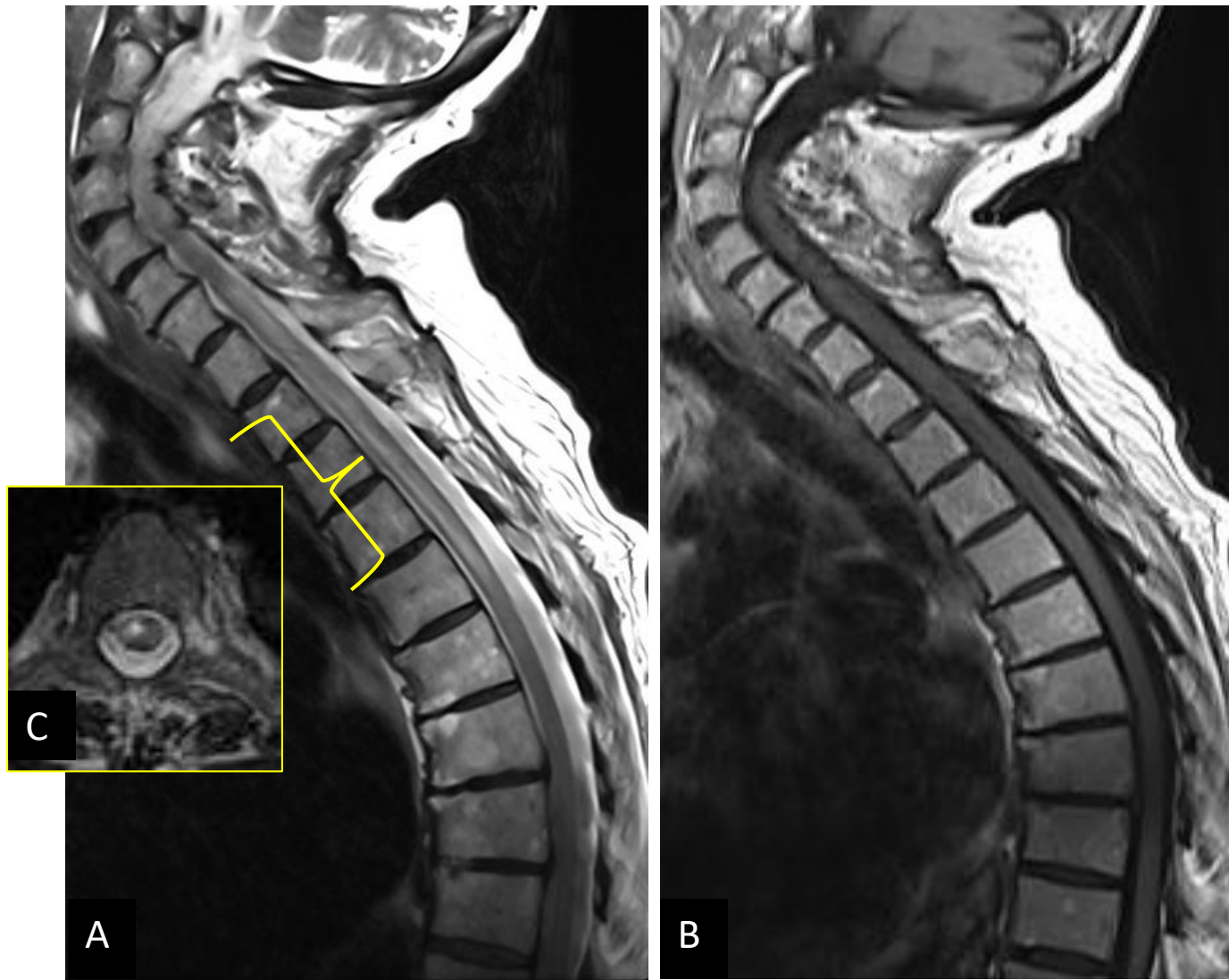
Pr Thierry VINCENT
Laboratoire d'Immunologie
CHU de Montpellier

- **Patiente de 71 ans**
- **Maladie de Rendu Osler avec atteinte hépatique et digestive (suivie en Médecine Interne)**
- **Syndrome myélodysplasique ss EPO**
- **Pemphigus (2007)**

Oct 2020
Covid-19

Nov 2020
Chute
F col du fémur
Diplopie ?

12/01/2021
confusion
Trouble phasique
Encéphalopathie hépatique
Déficit MI Droit
Puis paraplégie flasque
IRM: Myélite C7-T6



Spinal cord MRI revealed an extensive myelitis from C7 to T6 on T2-weighted sagittal image (A), without gadolinium enhancement on contrast-enhanced T1-weighted sequence (B). On T2-weighted axial images, a **bright spotty lesion is present** (C).

› Mult Scler. 2021 Feb 26;1352458521994259. doi: 10.1177/1352458521994259.
Online ahead of print.

Bright spotty lesions as an imaging marker for neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder


Sara Salama ¹, Michael Levy ²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 33635151 DOI: 10.1177/1352458521994259

FULL TEXT LINKS

 SAGE journals

 Inserm biblio

ACTIONS

“ Cite

☆ Favorites

Bright spotty lesions (BSLs), which are defined as hyperintense lesions on axial T2-weighted images and sometimes associated with T1 low signal, are now reported to have a higher specificity and sensitivity compared to LETM in predicting a diagnosis of NMOSD

neuromyéélite optique (NMO / Maladie de Devic)

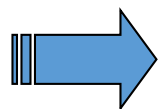
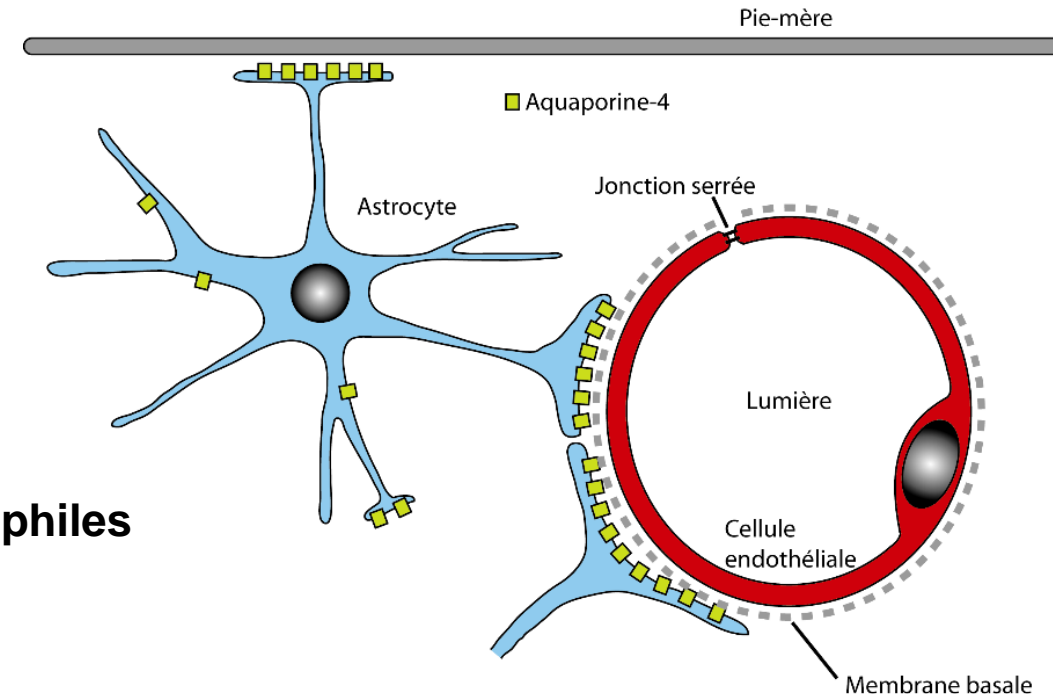
* **Maladie démyélinisante du SNC : nerf optique et/ou moelle épinière**

* **Présence d'Ac anti-aquaporine-4 (NMO-IgG)**

* **AQP4 exprimée par les astrocytes au niveau de la barrière hémato-encéphalique (*glia limitans*)**

→ infiltrat périvasculaire de **Polynucléaires neutrophiles + éosinophiles**
Macrophages (+ débris de myéline),
lymphocytes + plasmocytes

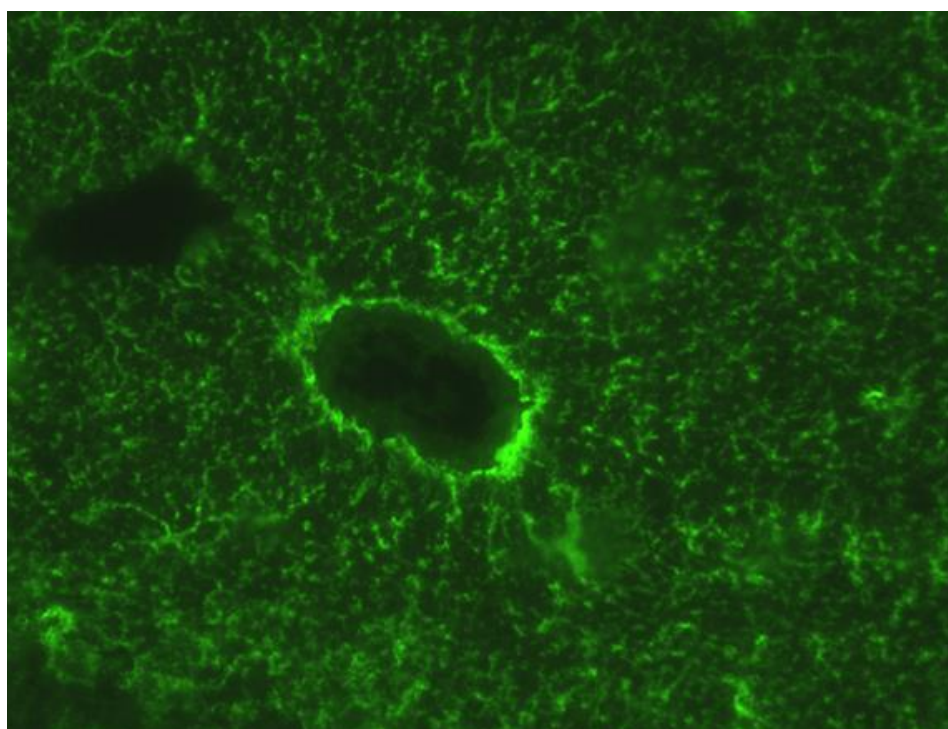
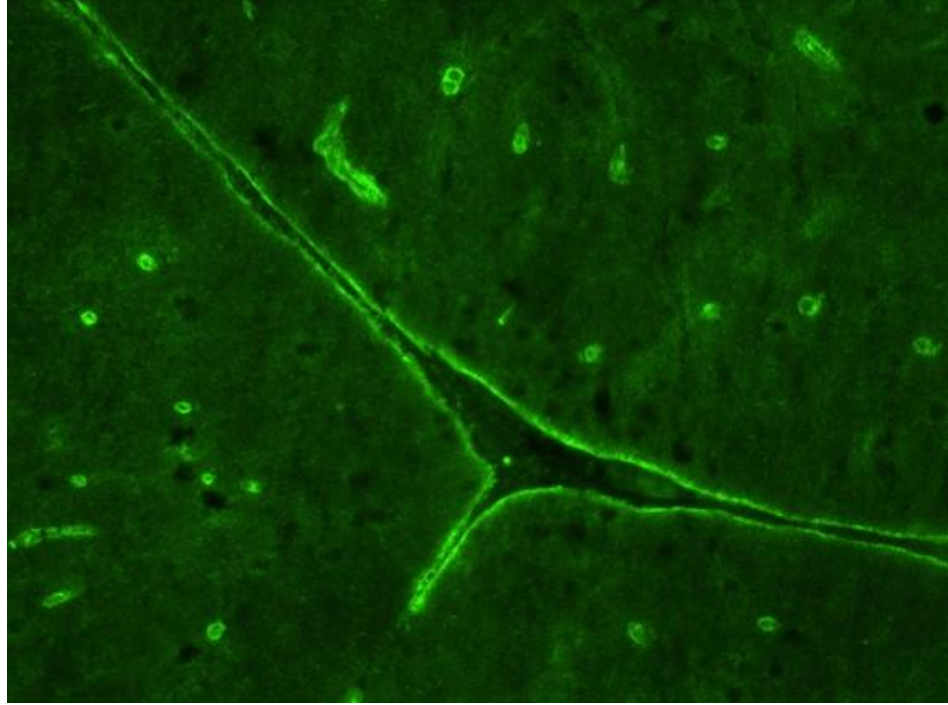
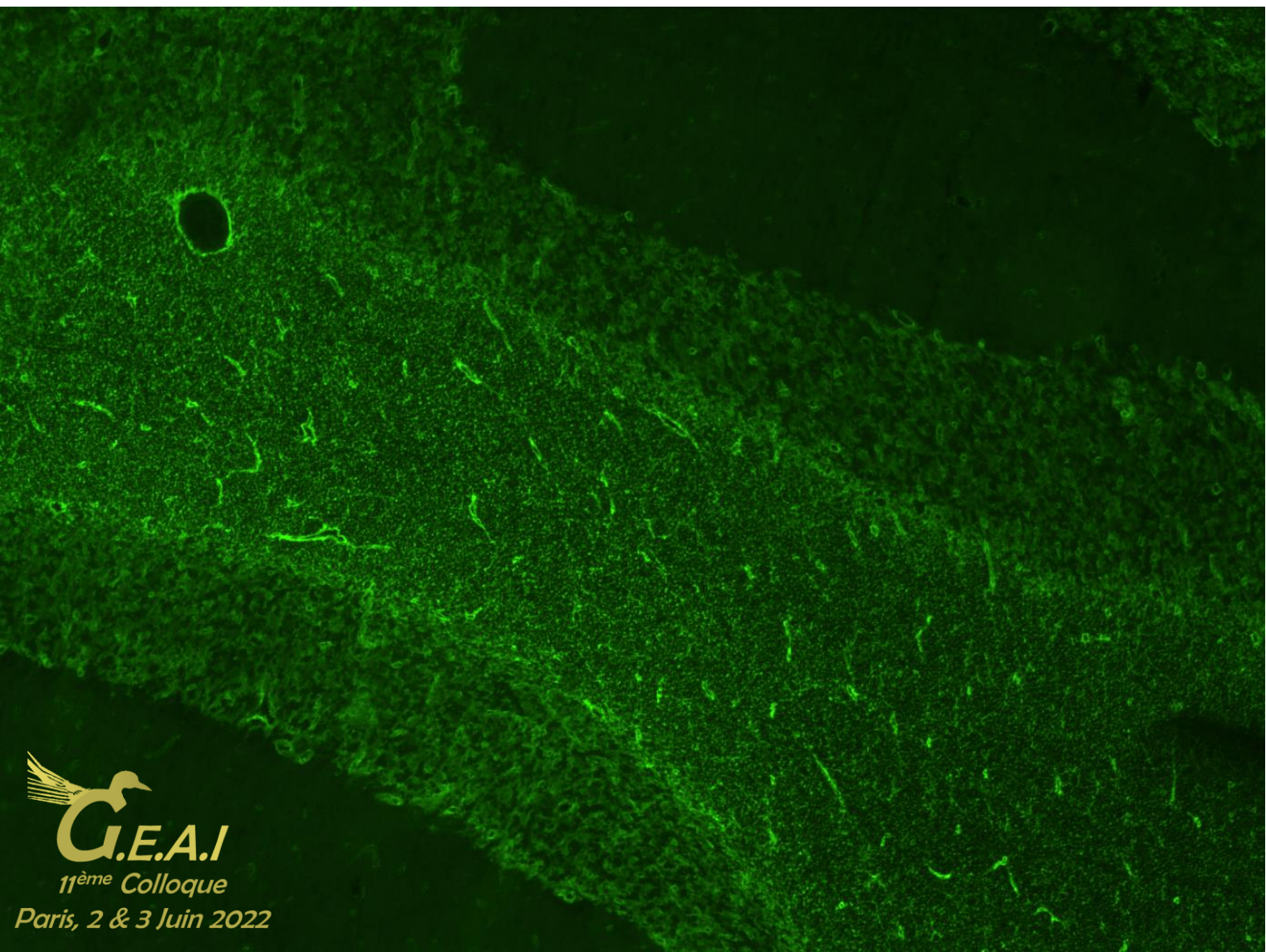
+ dépôts **d'Ig et C'** +++
+ œdème (rupture BHE).



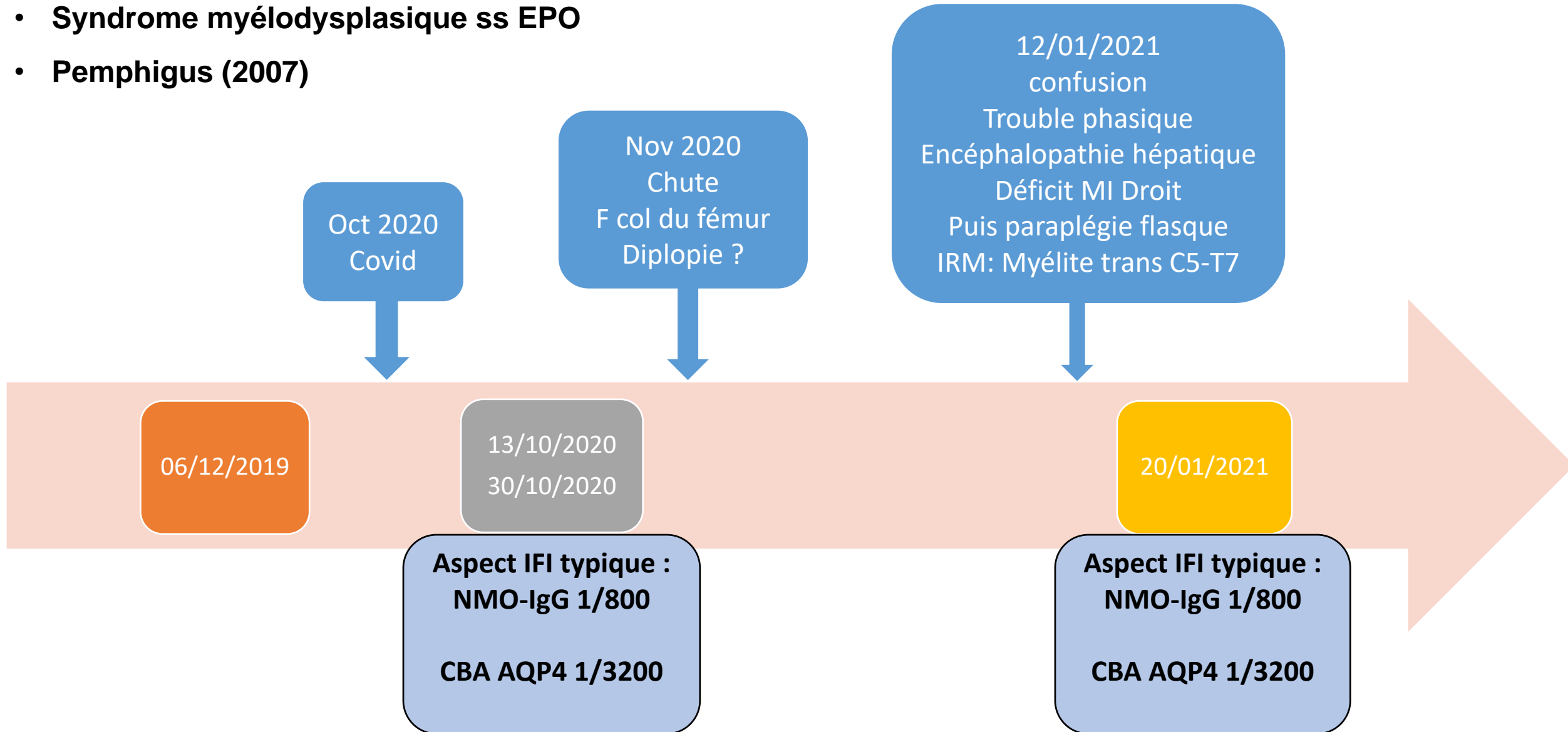
Rôle ++ de l'immunité à médiation humorale

Sérum du 20-01-2021

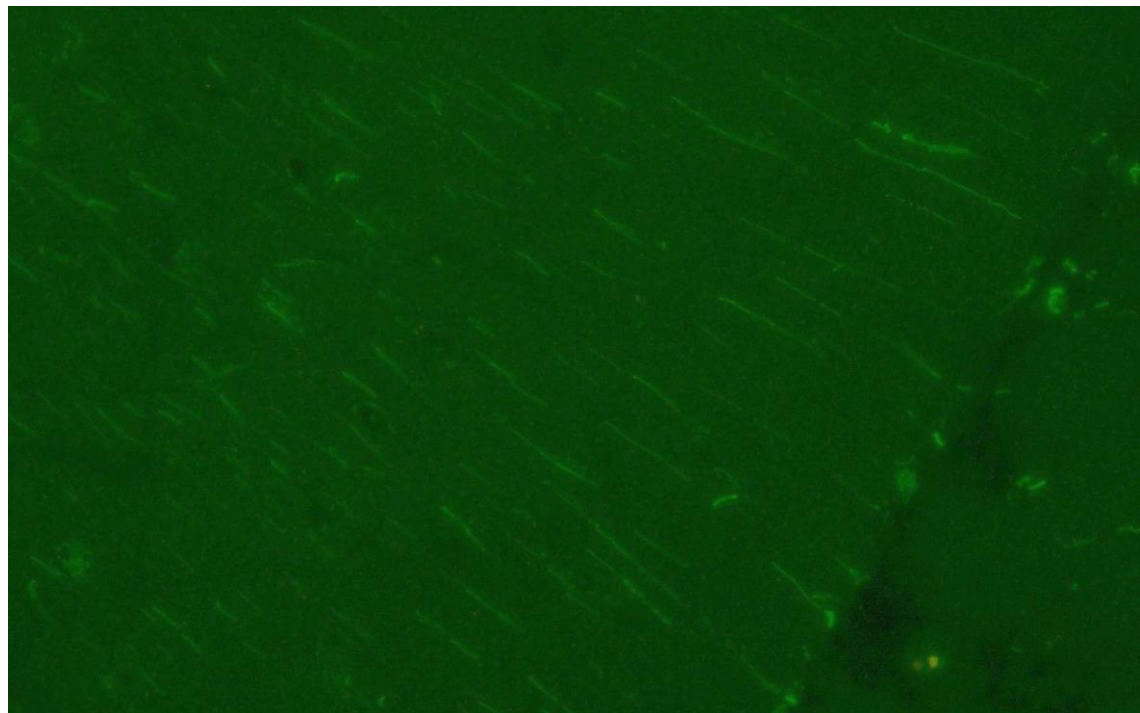
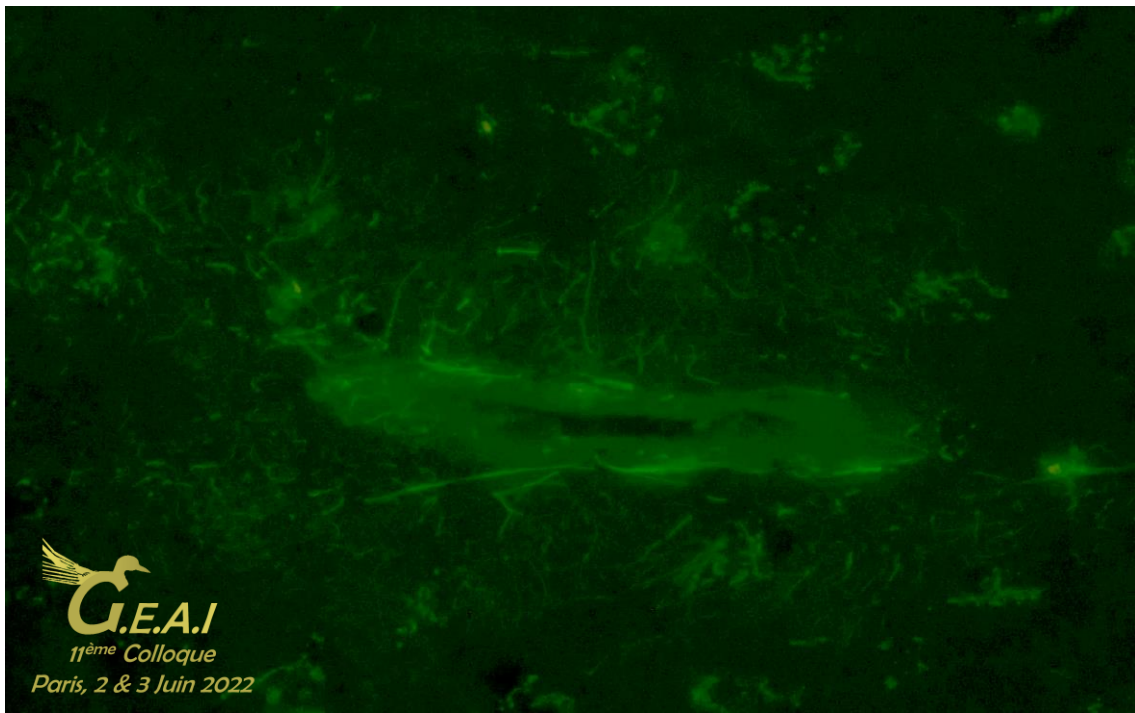
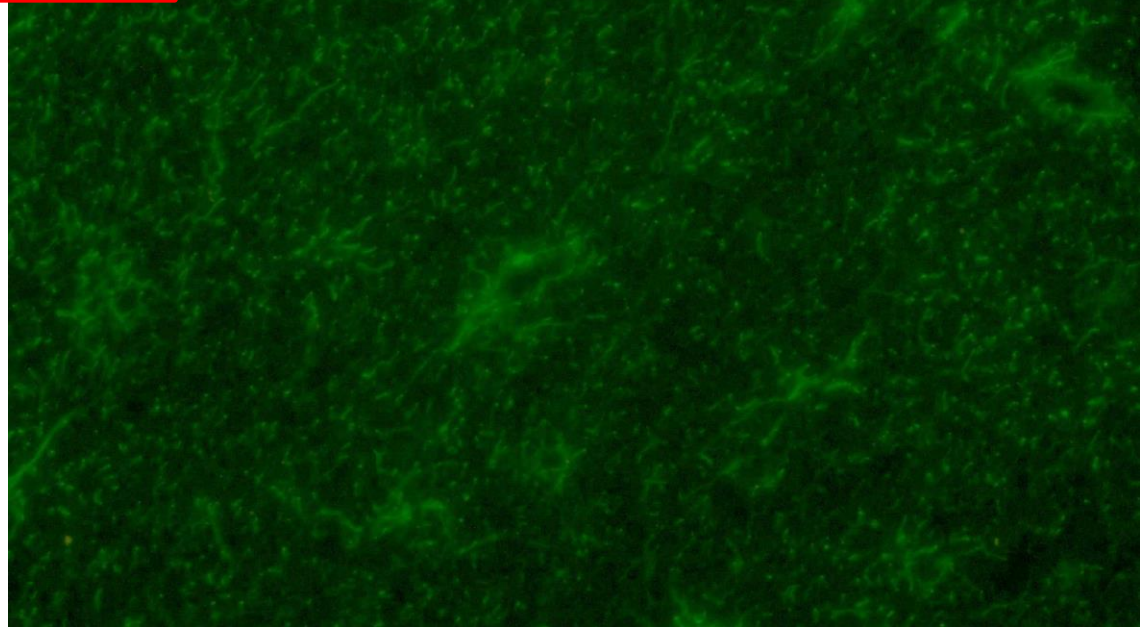
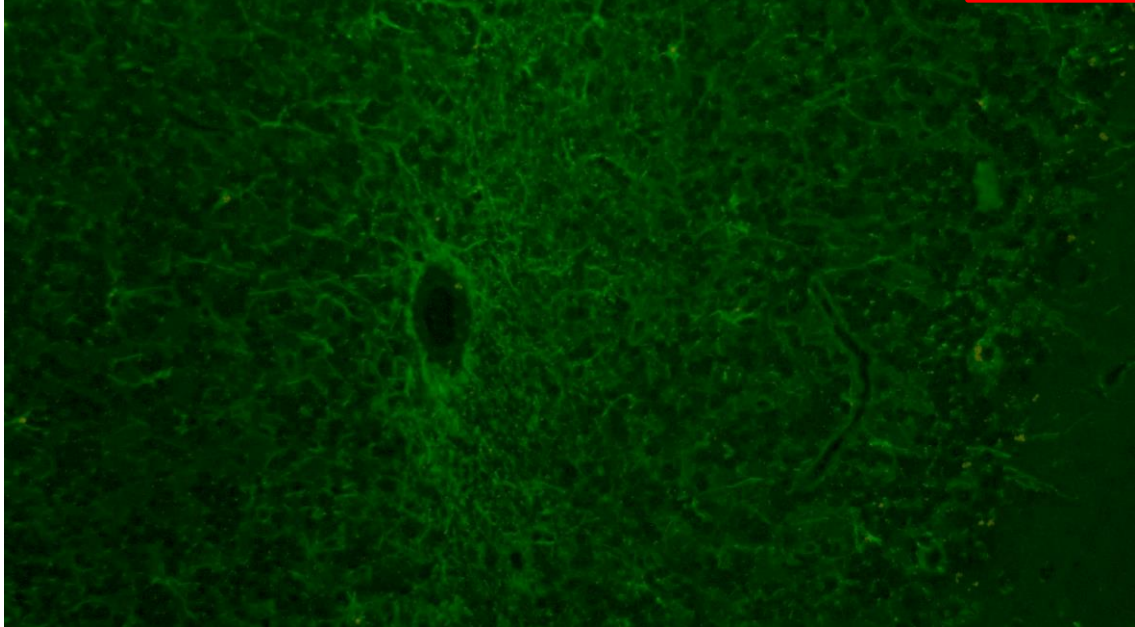
IFI sur coupe cerveau/cervelet



- 71 ans
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- **Syndrome myélodysplasique ss EPO**
- **Pemphigus (2007)**



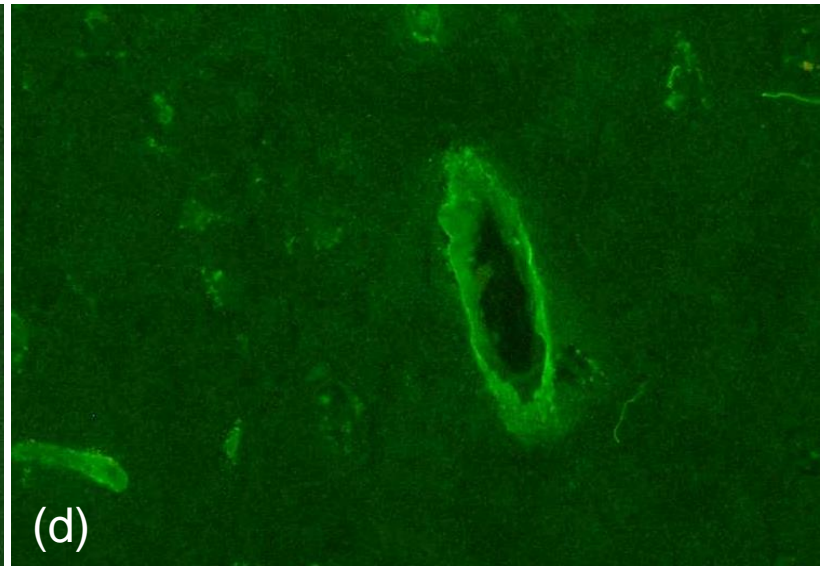
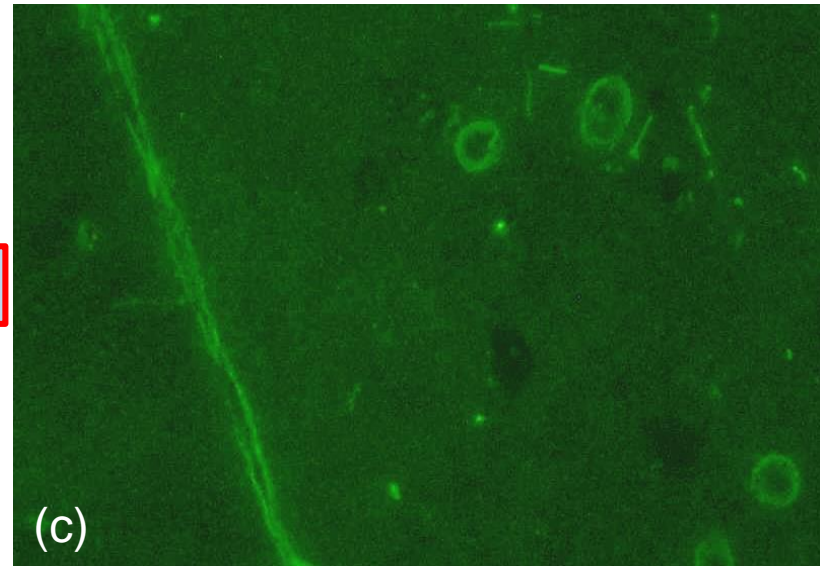
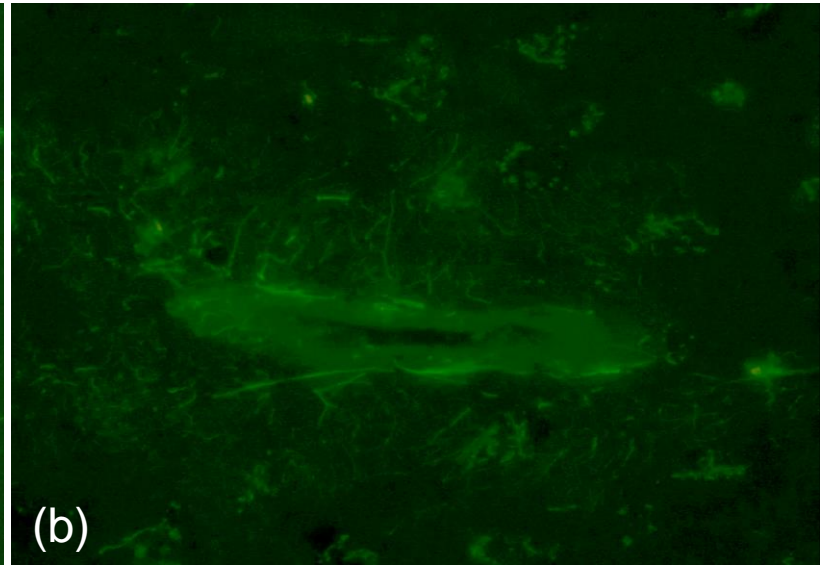
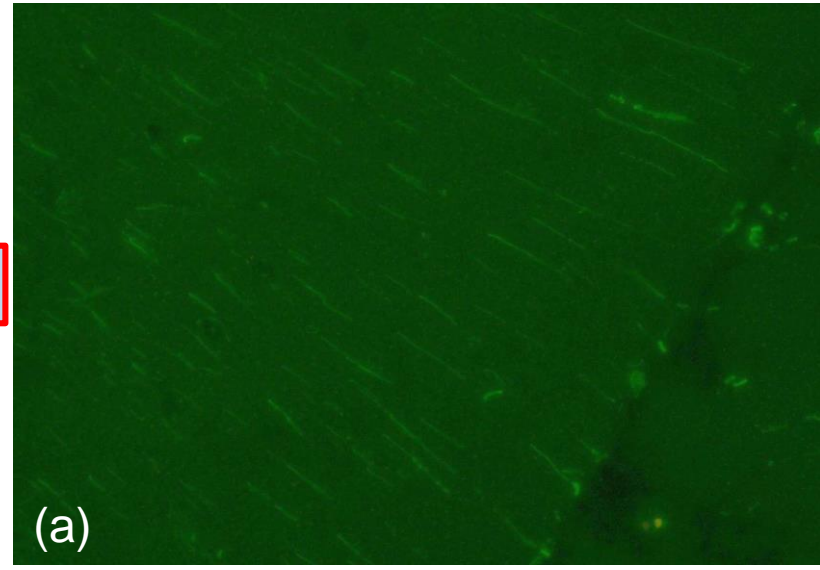
Sérum du 06-12-2019



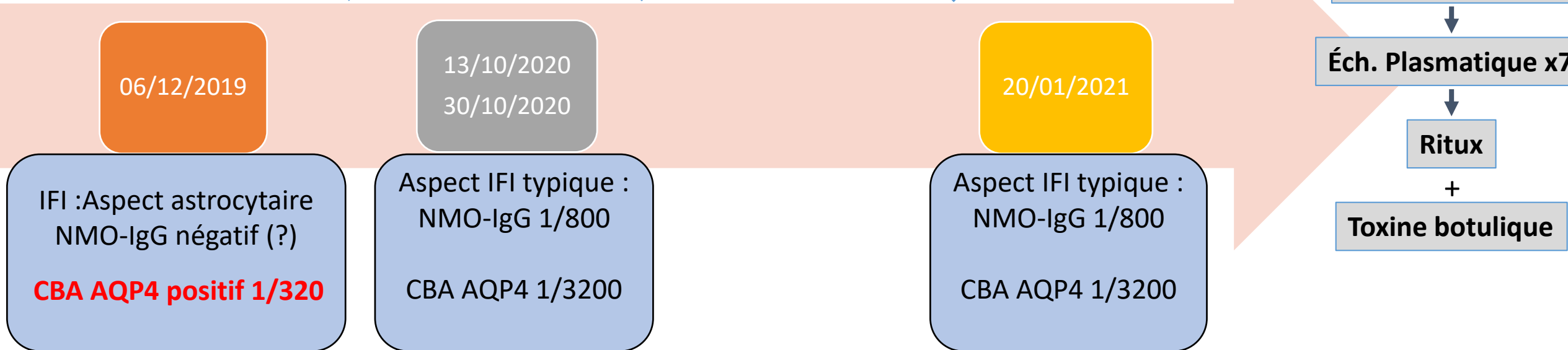
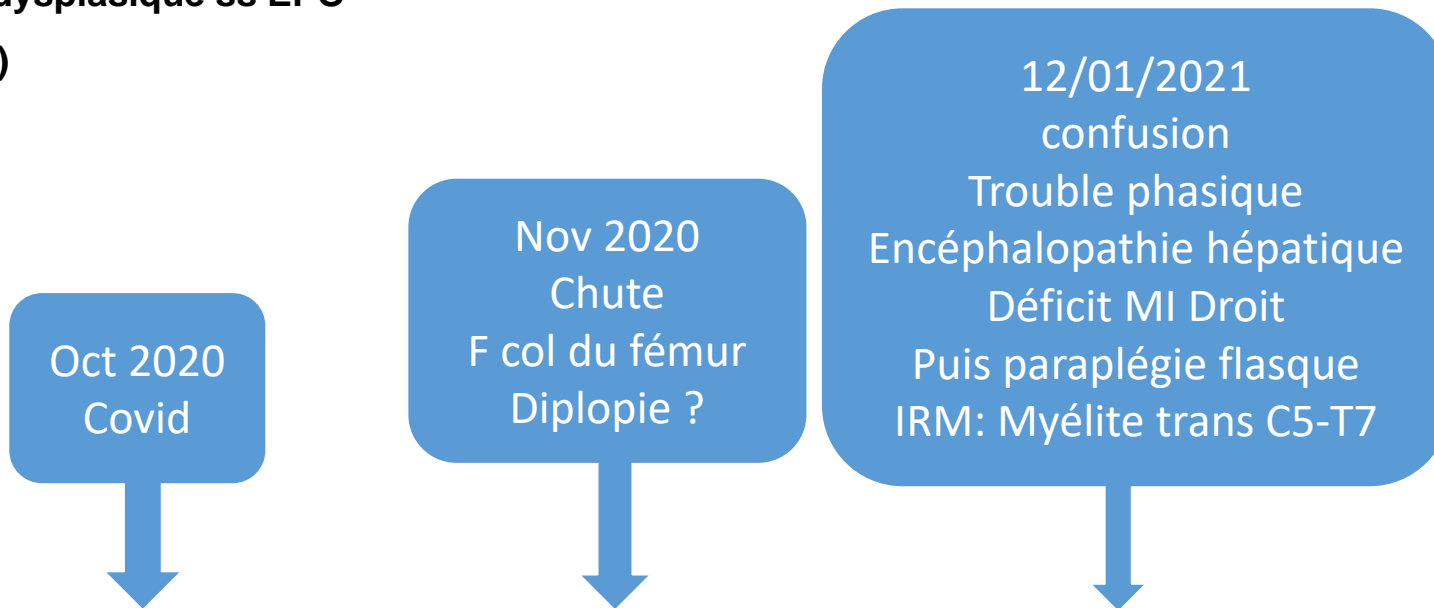
Sérum du 06-12-2019



Sérum du 13-10-2020

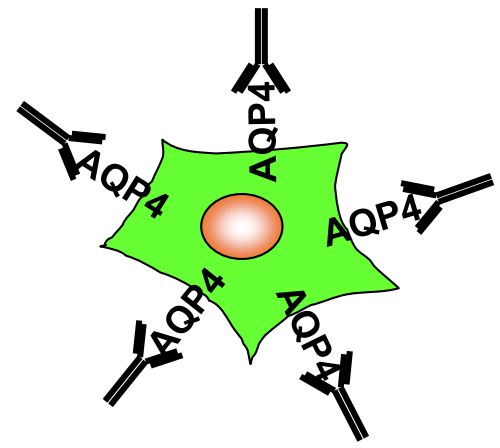


- 71 ans
- **Maladie de Rendu Osler avec atteinte hépatique et digestive (S Rivière)**
- **Syndrome myélodysplasique ss EPO**
- **Pemphigus (2007)**



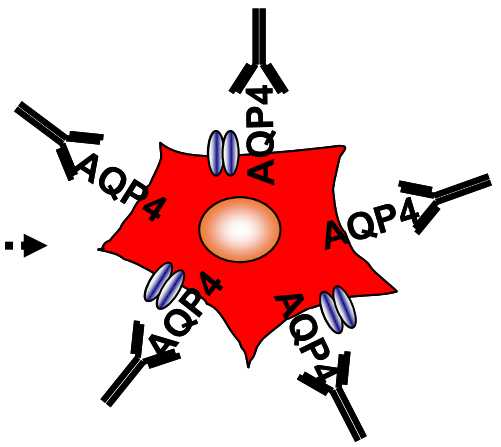
test de cytotoxicité (CDC) pré / post- covid

Cellules 293 transduites
/ virions GFP-AQP4



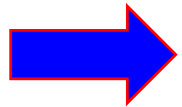
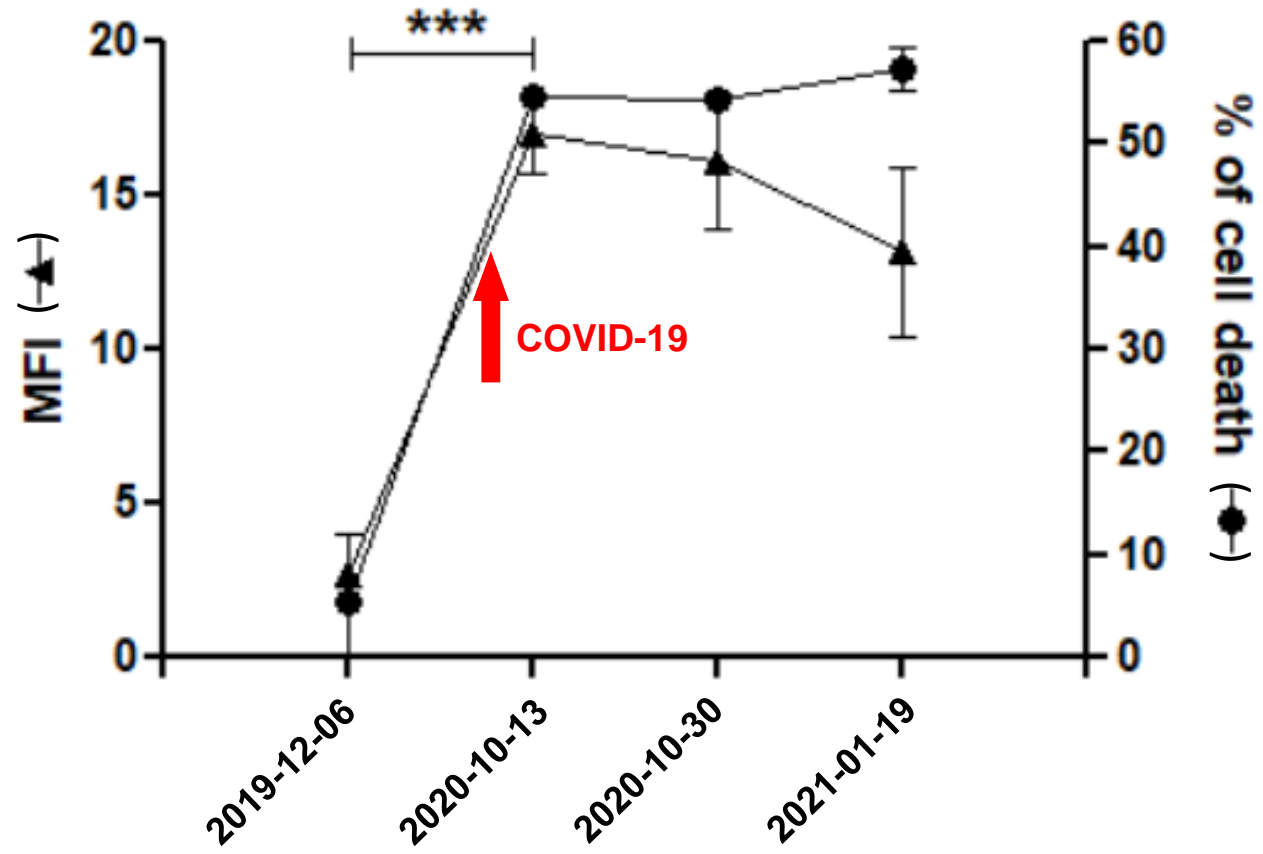
+
Sérum pré/post
covid

+C'
+7 AAD

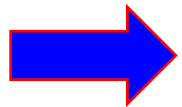


Titre des Ac (MFI)
Activité cytolytique

↗ post covid ???



↗ titre des Ac anti-AQP4



titre des Ac anti-AQP4 # activité cytolytique

Suite....et fin.

Décès le 28 aout 2021.


→ rôle respectif du Rendu Osler / NMOSD ??

Journal of Neurology
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00415-022-10972-9>

LETTER TO THE EDITORS



**Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder following COVID-19 infection
with increase in pre-existing anti-aquaporin-4 antibodies**

Alexandre Jentzer¹ · Clarisse Carra-Dallière² · Claire Lozano¹ · Sophie Riviere³ · Olivier Darmon³ · Xavier Ayrignac² ·
Pierre Labauge² · Thierry Vincent¹ 

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Contexte
dysimmunitaire
(Rendu Osler)

↗ concentration
+ dérive épitopique ?
+ modification glycosylation ?

Ac anti-AQP4 avant oct 2020



Ac anti-AQP4 après oct 2020

Sans
répercussions
clinique

Covid-19

NMOSD
(myélite
transverse)

En résumé...

SARS-CoV2



Activation du système immunitaire



Poussées de MAI



« démasquer » une MAI infra-clinique

Merci pour votre attention !!

