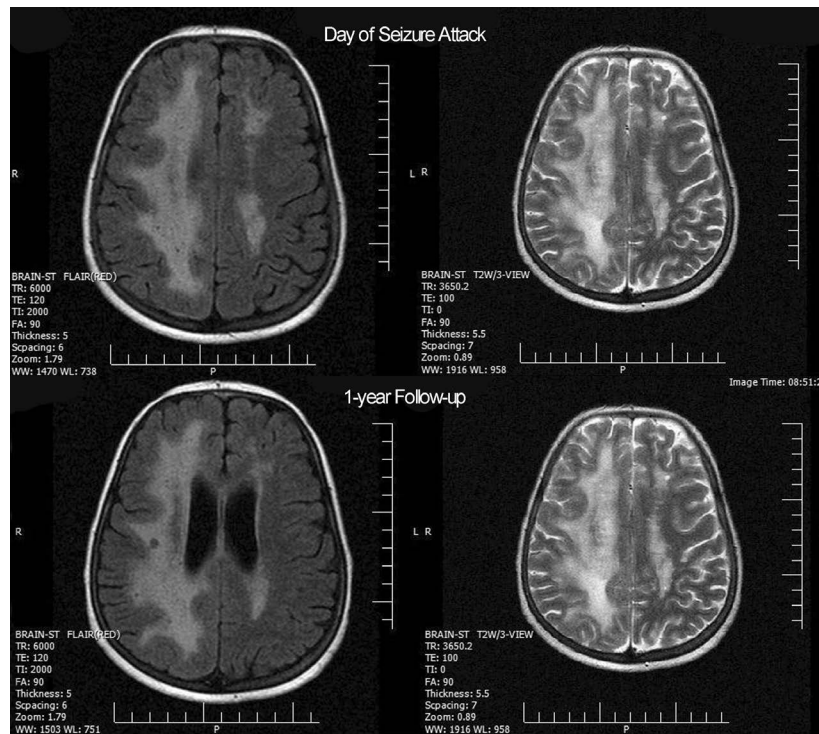


Irreversible Lesions of Tacrolimus-induced Posterior Reversible Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome

IJKD 2017;11:408
www.ijkd.org



Posterior reversible leukoencephalopathy syndrome (PRES) is an acute neurologic dysfunction accompanied by imaging abnormalities of brain which can follow the treatment with calcineurin inhibitors.¹ While clinical PRES is mainly reversible when expeditiously recognized, it could be associated with significant morbidity and mortality if diagnosed late.² A 14-years old boy with end-stage renal disease received a kidney transplant from a deceased donor. He was given polyclonal antibody, for induction, and mycophenolate mofetil, prednisolone, and tacrolimus, as maintenance therapy. Five days after transplantation, he developed headache and seizures. Neurologic examination, vital signs, and other general physical examination were normal. Tacrolimus trough level was within therapeutic range. Lumbar puncture, blood and urine cultures, and other laboratory findings were normal. Echocardiography showed no vegetation. A brain magnetic resonance imaging showed hyperintensity in the subcortical and cortical regions of the bilateral parieto-occipital lobes in T2-weighted, matching PRES. Tacrolimus was replaced by cyclosporine. Seizures were controlled with low-dose antiepileptics. One year after transplantation, the patient had no more episodes of seizure, while the antiepileptic dose was tapered; however, the follow-up imaging showed lesions remained almost unchanged.

Shokoufeh Savaj,¹ Maryam Farasatinasab,² Atefeh Amouzegar^{3*}

¹Department of Nephrology, Firoozgar Hospital, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

²Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Firoozgar Clinical Research Development Center, School of Pharmacy-International Campus, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

³Department of Nephrology, Firoozgar Clinical Research Development Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

E-mail: atefehamouzegar@yahoo.com

REFERENCES

1. Parvex P, Pinsk M, Bell LE, O’Gorman AMG, Patenaude YG, Gupta IR. Reversible encephalopathy associated with tacrolimus in pediatric renal transplants. *Pediatr Nephrol.* 2001;16:537-42.
2. Wu Q, Marescaux C, Wolff V, et al. Tacrolimus-associated posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome after solid organ transplantation. *Eur Neurol.* 2010;64:169-77.