RESEARCH

Neurological manifestations and neuroimaging findings of acute intermittent porphyria patients

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Acute intermittent porphyria (AIP) is an inherited disorder of heme biosynthesis, a porphyric attack can affect the autonomic, peripheral, and central nervous systems. The neurological clinical manifestations of which are incompletely understood. The neuroimaging findings of AIP could be reversible.

METHODS: We describe 28 cases of AIP, focusing on neurological clinical features and neuro-imaging. We also did the genetic screening tests of AIP in the families who agree to have to have genetic testing Urine PBG was quantitatively screened using the Watson-Schwartz method. During porphyric attack, brain CT and/or MRI and CSF test were performed on some patients, The molecular genetic analysis of the Hydroxymethylbilane Synthase (HMBS) was performed by direct sequencing of peripheral blood sample.

RESULTS: In this study, we showed two cases of PRES, two cases

RETRACTION NOTE

The article entitled "Neurological manifestations and neuroimaging findings of acute intermittent porphyria patients" has been accepted for publication in the The Neurosurgery Journal considering the statements provided in the article as personal opinion of the author which was found not having any conflict or biasness towards anything.

Publisher took decision to make the article online solely based on the reviewer's suggestion which considered the article not but a personal opinion of the author. However, it is found that the author has some personal concerns and issues, therefore, being retracted from the journal. of ODS, two cases of porphyric encephalopathy (cortical laminar necrosis), one case of RESLES. We divided 28 cases into 2 groups ,the blood sodium levels of who with MRI/CT abnormality were significantly lower than which with normal MRI/CT(110 \pm 43.15mmol/L and 117 \pm 57.02mmol/L, p=0.01).

DISCUSSION: Porphyria is a collective name of seven different diseases that are caused by an enzyme deficiency that inhibits the synthesis of heme. AIP is one of four forms of acute porphyria, which is caused by an inherited deficiency of PBGD. Symptoms of AIP occur during intermittent attacks are caused by the excess production of porphyrin precursors in the visceral, peripheral, autonomic, and central nervous systems, and may be life threatening.

CONCLUSION: To the best of our knowledge, these are the biggest series of MRI in AIP in China, and the only published cases of ODS associated with AIP in China. Hyponatremia may be an important mechanism in porphyric encephalopathy.

Key Words: Acute intermittent porphyria; Neuroimage; Hyponatremia

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