

CC: Difficulty walking

HPI: 18yoM p/w difficulty walking. 7 days before, he had back pain of sharpening nature and 6/10 intensity. 5 days before, the pain irradiated through his chest and abdomen like a belt. He also refers a sensation of needles crossing his chest and upper back when water runs through his body at bathing and the when he dries himself w/ a towel, he refers pain. The next day, patient w/ difficulty in urinating and constipation.

ROS: 3 weeks ago - fever, HA, odynophagia, mouth ulcers resolved spontaneously after 5 days.

PMH:	Fam Hx: None.
Asthma.	Soc Hx: From Peru. No recent travel history.
Meds: Paracetamol Albuterol.	Health-Related Behaviors: No drug use.
	Allergies:

Vitals: T:37.5 HR 94: BP:150/90 RR: SpO₂:

Exam:

- **General** Oriented and alerted. Normal capillary refill. No LAD.
- **Respiratory and CV:** normal
- **Abdomen:** distended bladder
- **Neurology:**
 - **Motor:** hypotonia and weakness 4/5 in inferior muscles. Conserved tropism.
 - **Reflexes:** knee-jerk reflex 0/4. Ankle jerk reflex 1/4. Other reflexes nl. Babinski neg b/l, abdominal reflexes negative b/l
 - **Sensitive:** Below T6 - no temperature and pain sensation

Notable Labs & Imaging:

CBC and BMP: Normal. HIV negative HTLV 1 neg Brucella neg Salmonella neg Syphilis neg HAV/HBV/HCV neg

LP: pression 6cm /colorless w/ leukocytes 10 (LMN 90%) RBCs 0, Gluco 96 Prot 82 ADA:1.6 Brucella, crypto, entherpex (HSV 1-8) neg

Imaging: CXR nl

Thoracic MRI: longitudinal hyperintensities along medullary cord.

[Enterovirus PCR testing in CSF:](#) positive

Final dx: transverse myelitis secondary to enterovirus

Rx: corticosteroids



Problem Representation: 18yM p/w acute gait impairment after a subacute infectious disease presenting w/ mouth ulcers associated w/ urinary dysfunction and constipation.

- Teaching Points (Maria): #EndNeurophobia**
- **Gait is a symphony of the neuro system:** it involves input (sensory, vision, vestibular system, proprioception), integration - higher order (mental status, basal ganglia, cerebellum) and output (motor).
 - **Sensory involvement - Pain**
 - **CNS:** Thalamic stroke - pure sensory lacunar syndrome, would be unilateral unless bilateral thalamus involvement
 - **Spine** - dermatome, sensory levels. **Cord or cauda equina** - consider it if we have saddle anesthesia or autonomic dysfunction (urinary incontinence, constipation/incontinence, erectile dysfunction)
 - **PNS:** polyneuropathy. **Muscle or NMJ** - don't cause sensory symptoms on its own.
 - **Spinal cord:** Not all sensory inputs travel together.
 - Dorsal Column (DC): proprioception, vibration, touch.
 - Spinothalamic (ST): pain and temperature
 - Corticospinal tracts (CS): motor
 - **Spinal Syndromes:**
 - Transverse myelitis affects all tracts. MS may show inflammatory non transverse or asymmetric lesions in spine.
 - Spinal artery occlusion: affects CS and ST. Etiology is vascular so expect sudden onset.
 - Hemisection: Contralateral ST, Ipsilateral DC and CS tract.
 - ALS: UMN + LMN signs. No sensory or bladder/bowel dysfunction.
 - **Spinal shock:** early period of CNS injury can present without classic UMN signs and rather present with hyporeflexia.
 - **LP:** low glucose - infectious and malignancies. Albuminocytological dissociation (few cells, high proteins) - nonspecific inflammation.