

TEENAGER'S ASSOCIATED STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTION (PANDAS SYNDROME AND RHEUMATISM)

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Background. Streptococcal infection plays a significant role in the pathogenesis of various lesions of CNS, such as Sydenham chorea (small chorea) with rheumatism, children's autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorder associated with the streptococcal infection (PANDAS syndrome). PANDAS syndrome is an obsessive and compulsive behaviour after streptococcal infection (autoimmune cerebral vasculopathy). Single cases of combined course of acute rheumatic fever and PANDAS syndrome were reported.

Case Presentation Summary. 12-years-old boy complained about psycho-emotional excitability, speech and gait disorder, changes in handwriting, aggressiveness; T-38°C; both swelling and pain in the right hand and polyarthralgia were observed.

Convulsions were noted up to 1 year, an Arnold-Chiari anomaly was detected. Up to 11 years the psychological development was in the accordance with his age. Transient cerebrovascular accidents were observed twice. He was often sick with tonsillitis.

Objectively: BMI-24.5, swelling of the joints of the right hand. At the projection point of aortic and mitral valves there was diastolic murmur. Neurological status: deviation of the tongue to the left, muscular dystonia.

Laboratory: ESR-50 mm/hour, antistreptolysin-O-1600 units/ml, PSA-positive. CEC up to 280 (norm 40-85), IgG to herpes-2.44 wholesale unit (norm up to 0.55).

Doppler - regurgitation on the aortic valve of the stage, mitral -Idg., valves of pulmonary artery -Idg. Low amplitude EEG, hypersynchronous type, signs of paroxysmal activity. Diagnosis: acute rheumatic fever, endocarditis, arthritis. PANDAS-Syndrome. Arnold-Chiari anomaly.

Treatment: penicillin, streptococcal bacteriophage, aspirin - effective.

Learning Points/Discussion. In the given clinical case, chronic streptococcal infection led to the development of an autoimmune disease with the development of cerebral vasculopathy and rheumatism against a background of congenital anomaly of Arnold-Chiari and complicated family anamnesis of vascular pathology.

There are still discussions about the interrelation of PANDAS syndrome, acute rheumatic fever and chorea with a single pathogenetic development mechanism.