

Marchiafava-Bignami disease in an AIDS patient

Doença de Marchiafava-Bignami em um paciente com AIDS

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A 40 year-old alcoholic man with AIDS developed acute encephalopathy and fever. Brain MRI showed a diffuse corpus callosum(CC) and periventricular white matter demyelinating lesions (Figure), suggestive of Marchiafava-Bignami disease (MBD). CD4 T lymphocyte count was 2/mm³, HIV viral load was 750000/mm³. CSF analysis was normal. Parenteral B vitamins were started with rapid improvement.

MBD is metabolic disease characterized by demyelination of the CC, which occurs in severe alcoholism and malnourished states¹, rarely associated with AIDS. The main differential diagnosis of CC lesions are multiple sclerosis, lymphoma, viral encephalitis and stroke².

MBD must always be considered in alcoholics with encephalopathy despite of their immune status.

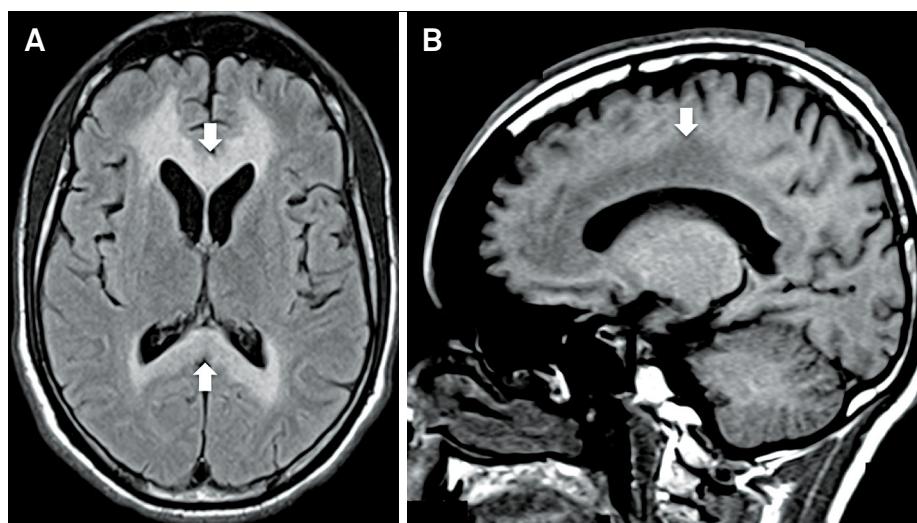


Figure. (A) Axial FLAIR image shows high signal intensity in anterior and posterior portions of the Corpus Callosum (white arrows) and periventricular white matter. (B) Sagittal T1-weighted image shows low signal intensity along the entire length of the Corpus Callosum (white arrow).

References

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