Case report

COVID-19–associated acute transverse myelitis: a rare entity

Uddalach Chakraborty, Atanu Chandra, Aritra Kumar Ray, Purbasha Biswas

SUMMARY
SARS-CoV-2 has wreaked havoc globally and has claimed innumerable lives all over the world. Apart from the characteristic respiratory illness, this disease has been associated with florid extrapulmonary manifestations and complications. A 59-year-old female healthcare worker presented with features of acute-onset non-compressive myelopathy with a sensory level at T10 segment along with high-grade fever for 4 days. MRI of dorsal spine was suggestive of myelitis at T7 vertebral level. She was initiated on injectable steroids and did show some initial signs of recovery. A day later, she developed an acute-onset respiratory failure but could not be revived despite our best efforts. Her nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab turned out to be positive for SARS-CoV-2 reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). We hereby report a case of acute transverse myelitis with COVID-19 as a probable aetiology.

BACKGROUND
COVID-19 emerged in Wuhan city of China in December 2019 and did spread rapidly claiming innumerable lives as a global health pandemic. SARS-CoV-2 infection classically presents with fever and respiratory illness. However, neurological manifestations are also being reported in the literature. The neurological features of this infection include headache, dizziness, anosmia, taste disturbances, cerebrovascular accident, Guillain-Barré syndrome, acute encephalitis and acute transverse myelitis (ATM). We report a case of ATM associated with COVID-19 infection in a 59-year-old female healthcare worker which is most probably the first reported case from India.

CASE PRESENTATION
A 59-year-old non-diabetic and non-hypertensive obese female healthcare worker was admitted under our care with complaints of acute-onset progressive ascending flaccid paraplegia of both lower limbs along with retention of urine and constipation and high-grade fever for 4 days. The fever was not associated with any shortness of breath, expectoration, haemoptysis, chest pain, orthopnoea, and loss of smell or taste sensation. There was no history of trauma, preceding diarrhoea or recent vaccination. The patient was neither on chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine for chemoprophylaxis against COVID-19 nor was she on any regular medications. On admission, she was febrile (temperature 102°F) with tachycardia (pulse rate 116/min). Her blood pressure was 114/64 mm Hg and respiratory rate was 18 breaths/min. Pulse oximetry revealed oxygen saturation of 97% on room air. On neurological examination, she had paraplegia (weakness of Medical Research Council Muscle Scale 0/5 in both proximal and distal lower limbs) with profound hypotonia of both lower limbs. Her deep tendon reflexes of lower limbs were absent with bilateral mute plantar response. All modalities of sensation were diminished below the T10 segmental level. Higher function tests and cranial nerve examination revealed no abnormality and neurological examination including the deep tendon reflexes of the upper limbs were within normal limits. Other systemic examinations were unremarkable.

INVESTIGATIONS
Her complete haemogram was within normal limits. Viral serology for hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV I and II were negative. Her renal and liver function tests were unaltered. Her chest X-ray did not reveal any abnormality.

Her initial nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab for RT-PCR to detect SARS-CoV-2 was negative. MRI T2-weighted imaging of dorsal spine revealed hyperintensity in the spinal cord at T6–T7 vertebral level, suggestive of myelitis (figure 1). A cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) study was done and the results are tabulated in table 1.

A nerve conduction study of both lower limbs was planned but had to be aborted due to some technical malfunction.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
In a background of acute-onset ascending symmetric flaccid paraplegia, a differential of acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculopathy (Guillain-Barré syndrome), para/post-infectious myelitis, traumatic spinal injury, epidural haematoma/abscess, post-diptheric polyneuropathy, acute intermittent porphyria, periodic paralysis, neurotoxic snake envenomation and paralytic poliomyelitis may be considered. Our patient had non-selective symmetric long tract involvement leading to bilateral lower extremity weakness, symmetric sensory deficits below a definite segmental level along with bladder and bowel involvement. These features of a non-compressive myelopathy along with evidence of myelitis on MRI dorsal spine is characteristic of ATM.
The most common neurological complaints reported in COVID-19 to date are headache, dizziness, hypogeusia and anosmia. Other complex neurological manifestations such as Guillain-Barré syndrome, large-vessel strokes and acute encephalitis have also been reported in literature.3

The primary target of SARS-CoV-2 virus is respiratory epithelium via the angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE 2) receptor. ACE 2 receptors are also present in glial cells of brain and spinal neurons, and this could be a probable mechanism for dissemination of SARS-CoV-2 into the central nervous system.3 It is also hypothesised that dissemination of the virus into the nervous system can occur through olfactory bulb in which the sensory neurons connect the central nervous system to the nasal cavity, terminate in the olfactory bulb and pass through the cribriform plate.3 Hypoxic damage and metabolic abnormalities, direct invasion by the virus or an exaggerated immune response to the virus are proposed to cause neurological dysfunction.3

Immune-mediated damage mainly occurs due to activation of inflammatory cells such as T lymphocytes and macrophages and subsequent overproduction of inflammatory cytokines, resulting in ‘cytokine storm’.3,4 Interleukin 6 (IL-6) causes further damage by causing endothelial dysfunction, activation of coagulation and complement cascade and ultimately results in organ dysfunction. The exact pathogenesis of ATM remains obscure and an exaggerated inflammatory response (‘cytokine storm’) related to a viral infection has been proposed as a possible cause.

The first reported case of COVID-19–associated ATM was reported from Wuhan in a 66-year-old man who developed paraparesis 1 week after the onset of fever.5 The second case was reported in a 28-year-old female patient who presented with features of ATM after a confirmed COVID-19 infection and she

Learning points

► As the number of persons infected with SARS-CoV-2 continues to rise globally, healthcare workers on the front lines bear witness to the varied clinical course and outcomes. Physicians should remain cognisant and aware of the less prevalent and atypical sequelae of novel coronavirus–related symptoms and complications.

► The neurological features of COVID-19 include headache, dizziness, anosmia, taste disturbances, cerebrovascular accident, Guillain-Barré syndrome, acute encephalitis and acute transverse myelitis (ATM).

► ATM may be considered as a potential rare but serious neurological complication associated with COVID-19 infection. It has severe consequences and early identification is very important to initiate appropriate treatment.

► Nasopharyngeal swab for SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR does not have 100% sensitivity. It is affected by factors like specimen collection and viral load. In case of high clinical suspicion, a swab can be repeated after an initial negative nasopharyngeal swab.
had significant improvement in symptoms after receiving intravenous corticosteroids and plasma exchange. A few cases from different parts of the world has also been reported.

Our patient presented with non-selective symmetric long tract involvement leading to bilateral lower extremity weakness and symmetric sensory deficits below a definite segmental level. These features are compatible with a non-compressive myelopathy, which along with early bladder and bowel dysfunction and evidence of myelitis on MRI dorsal spine is characteristic of ATM.

Considering the onset of these symptoms in the background of a confirmed COVID-19 test and initial improvement with steroids, ATM may be considered as an immune-mediated response to the virus. Therefore, in the current pandemic scenario, COVID-19 may be considered as a differential diagnosis in patients presenting with neurological symptoms like ataxia, loss of consciousness, status epilepticus, convulsion, encephalitis, neuritis or myelitis.

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ORCID iD Atanu Chandra http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3809-8926

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