

## 56th ANNUAL DIAGNOSTIC SLIDE SESSION 2015

### CASE 2015-3

#### Submitted by:

R.S. Tashjian<sup>1</sup>, A.M. Langer-Gould<sup>2, 3</sup>, S. Natarajan<sup>4</sup>, B.K. Kleinschmidt-DeMasters<sup>5</sup>, H.V. Vinters<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA USA

<sup>2</sup> Department of Neurology, University of Southern California (USC), Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles CA, USA

<sup>3</sup> Department of Research and Evaluation, Kaiser Permanente Southern California, Los Angeles CA, USA

<sup>4</sup> Department of Pathology, Kaiser Permanente Southern California, Los Angeles CA, USA

<sup>5</sup> Department of Pathology, University of Colorado Denver, Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, USA

#### Clinical History:

The patient was a 42-year-old male with complicated history of rapidly progressive neurologic deterioration. Imaging studies demonstrated bi-hemispheric abnormalities. He was treated for presumptive diagnosis of tumefactive multiple sclerosis with Solumedrol, plasmapheresis, and Cyclophosphamide but showed no improvement. The initial brain biopsy showed features consistent with a “macrophage-rich lesion,” although it was unclear whether the biopsy was representative. In the intensive care unit, the patient developed septic shock with fevers up to 106 degrees Fahrenheit, and he was managed with pressors and broad-spectrum antibiotics.

#### Autopsy findings:

Not available

#### Materials submitted:

1. One (1) unstained slide of cerebral cortex and white matter
2. One (1) postmortem image

#### Points for discussion:

1. Pathologic findings
2. Pathogenesis of this disorder
3. Relationship of pathologic lesions to neuroradiographic findings