

Clinical analysis of children presenting with ADEM with or without MOG-IgG

Linda Nguyen, MD, PhD Assistant Professor

2024 Rare Neuroimmune Disorders Symposium

What is ADEM?

- Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis
- Rapid onset and widespread inflammation of the brain and spinal cord
- Occurs throughout the entire lifespan, though >90% of all cases happen in children
- Typically presents as monophasic disorder associated with multifocal neurological symptoms and encephalopathy
- A subgroup of patients are positive for MOG-IgG

Study aim

 To characterize in children presenting with ADEM, a) clinical and paraclinical features and b) outcomes associated with or without MOG-IgG

Participants

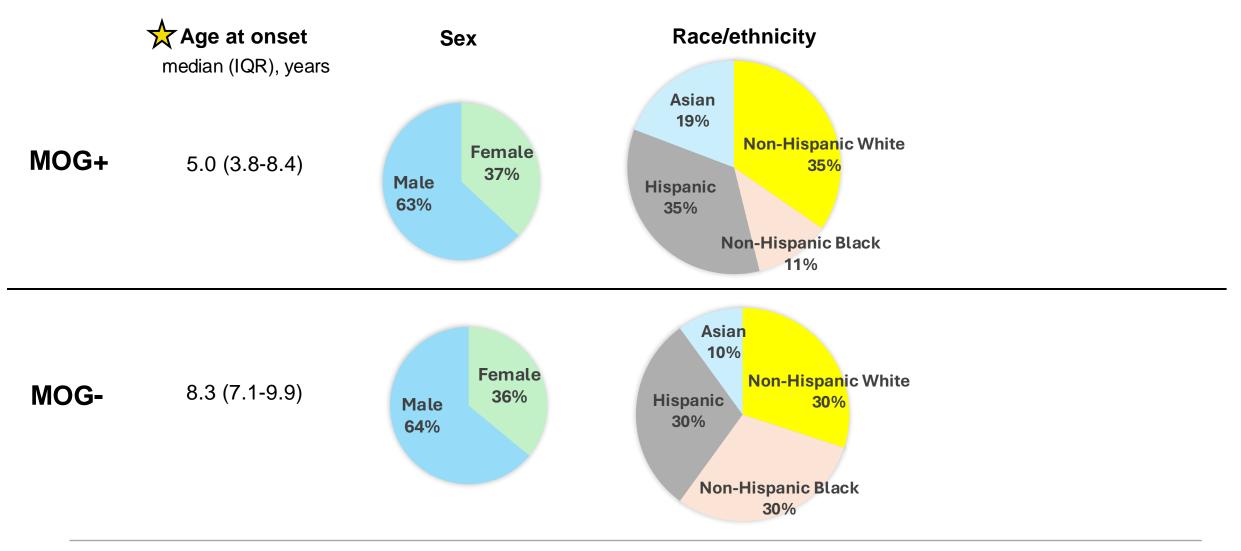
- Patients up to 18 years of age seen between 2017 and 2024 in the demyelinating disease clinic at Children's Health Dallas
- Diagnosed with ADEM
- Had serum MOG-IgG testing <u>at disease onset</u>

Demographics

• 38 children: 27 (71%) MOG positive, 11 (29%) MOG negative

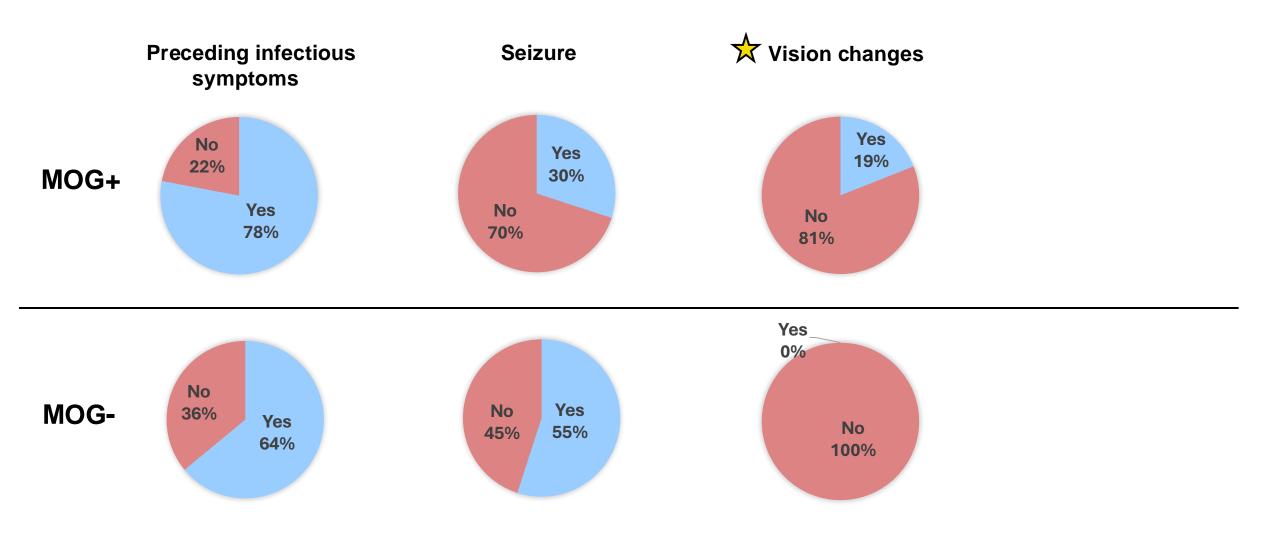
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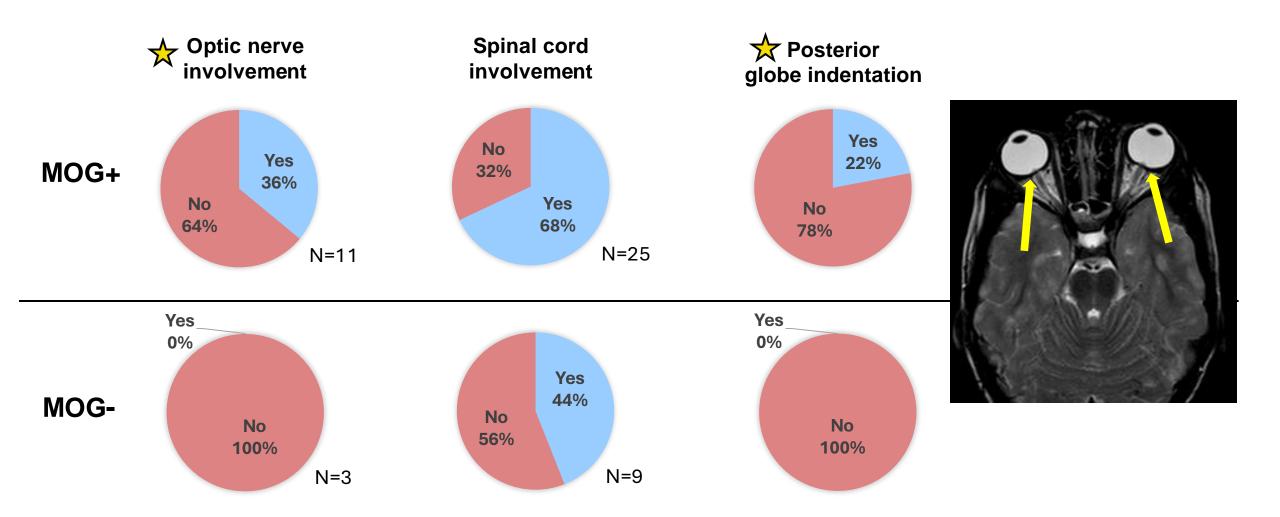


Acute phase

Presenting symptoms



MRI



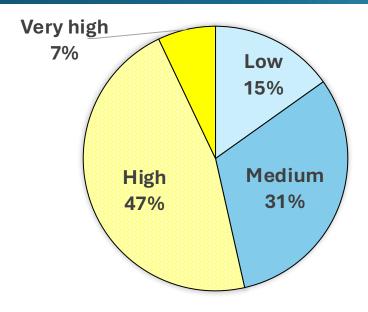
MRI lesion burden score

Area of abnormality	Score				
Supratentorial white	1 for 25% involvement				
matter	2 for 50% involvement				
	3 for 75% involvement				
	4 for near complete involvement				
	(max 4 points)				
Cortex	1 for unilateral				
	2 for bilateral				
	(max 2 points)				
Deep gray matter	1				
Brainstem	1				
Cerebellum	1				
Optic nerve	1				
Spinal cord	1 for each region of involvement				
	(cervical, thoracic, lumbar/conus)				
	(max 3 points)				
Total (max)	13				

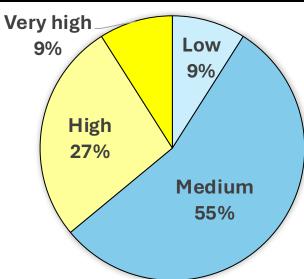
Cumulative	Burden
score	level
1-3	Low
4-6	Medium
7-9	High
10-13	Very High

MRI lesion burden score

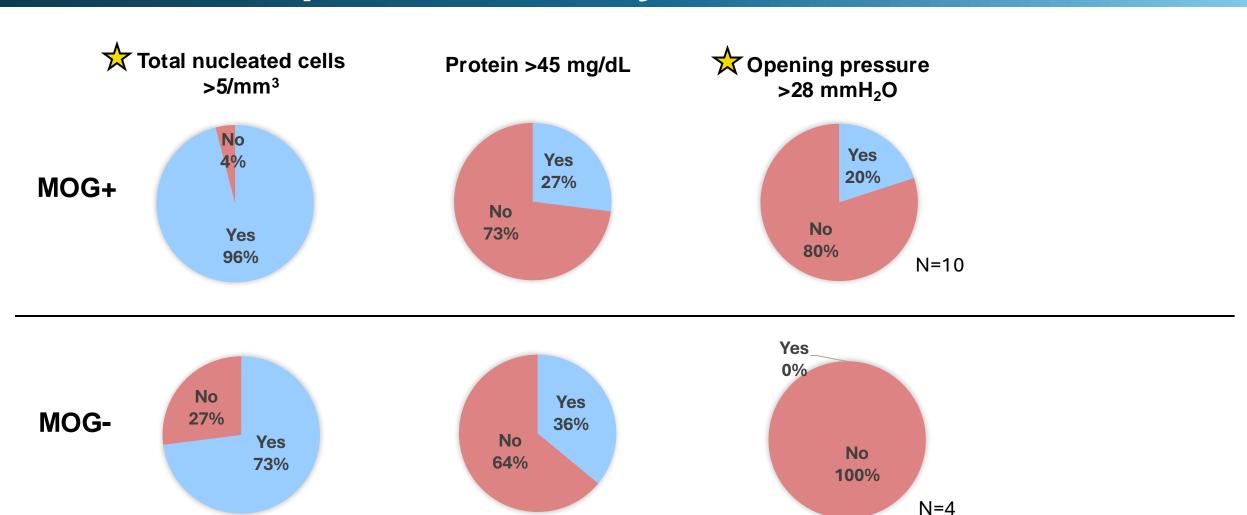
MOG+



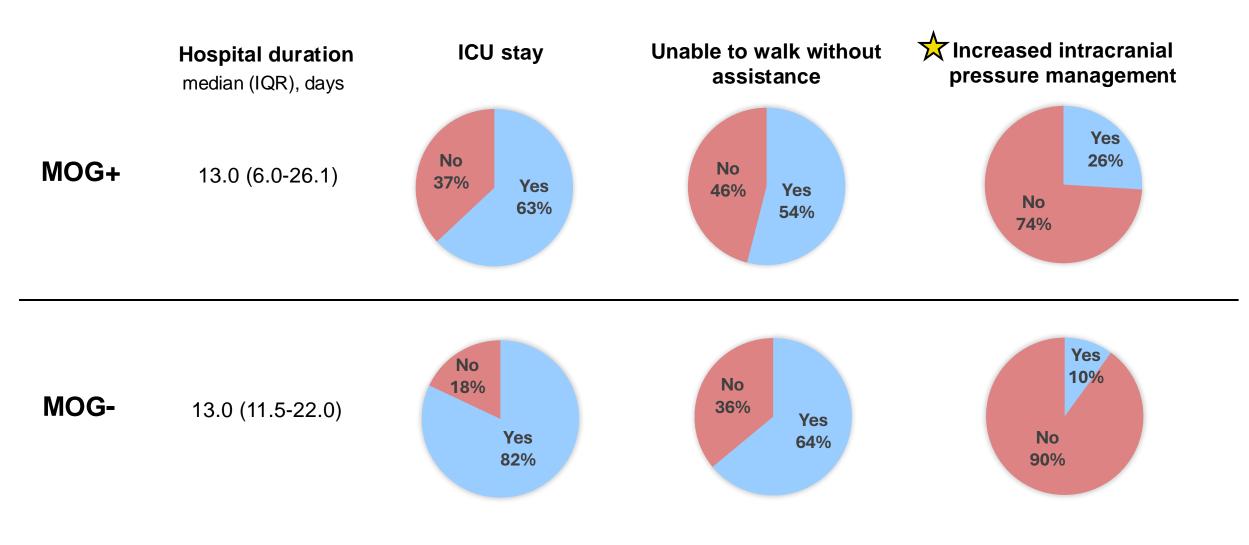
MOG-



Cerebral spinal fluid analysis

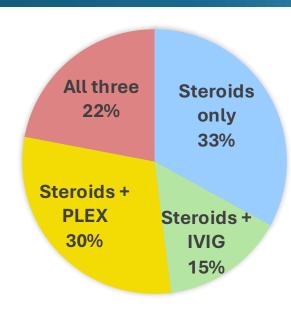


Hospital course

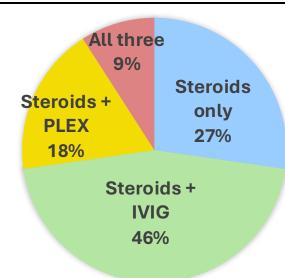


Acute treatments





MOG-

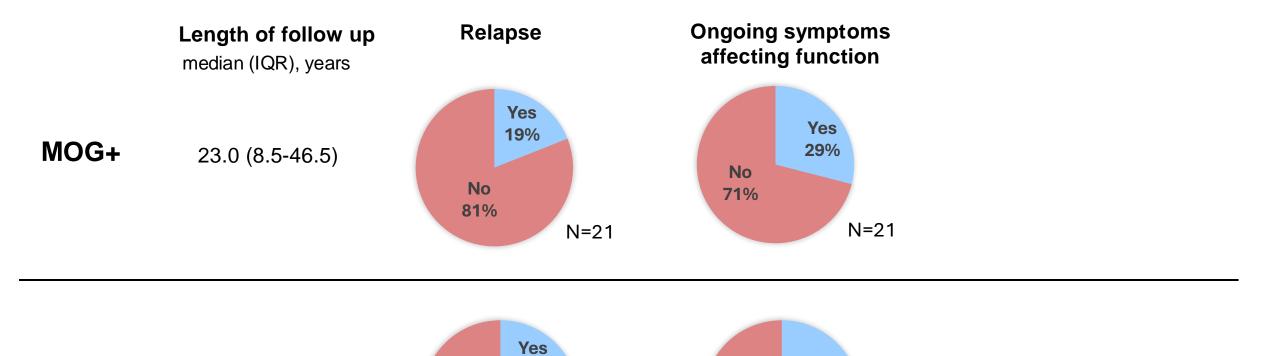


Recovery/follow-up phase

Outcomes

12.2 (7.1-54.6)

MOG-



No

56%

Yes

44%

N=9

22%

N=9

No 78%

MRI recovery

Degree of recovery

No/minimal improvement (<25% improved)

Significant remaining T2 lesions (25-50% improved)

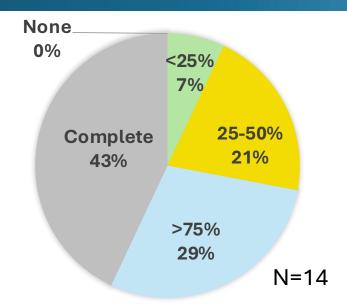
Moderate remaining T2 lesions (50-75% improved)

Few remaining T2 lesions (>75% improved)

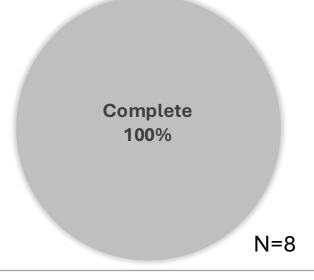
Complete resolution

MRI recovery *

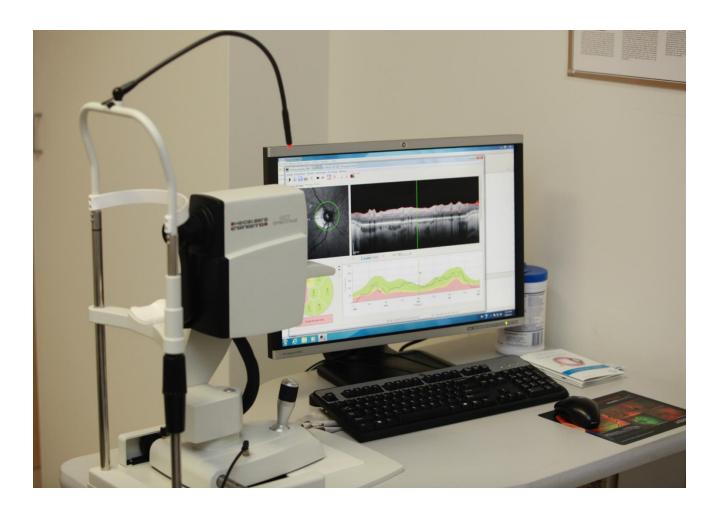
MOG+

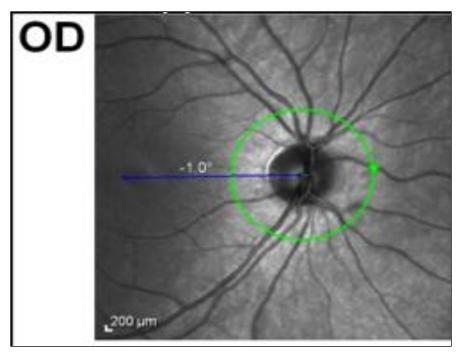


MOG-



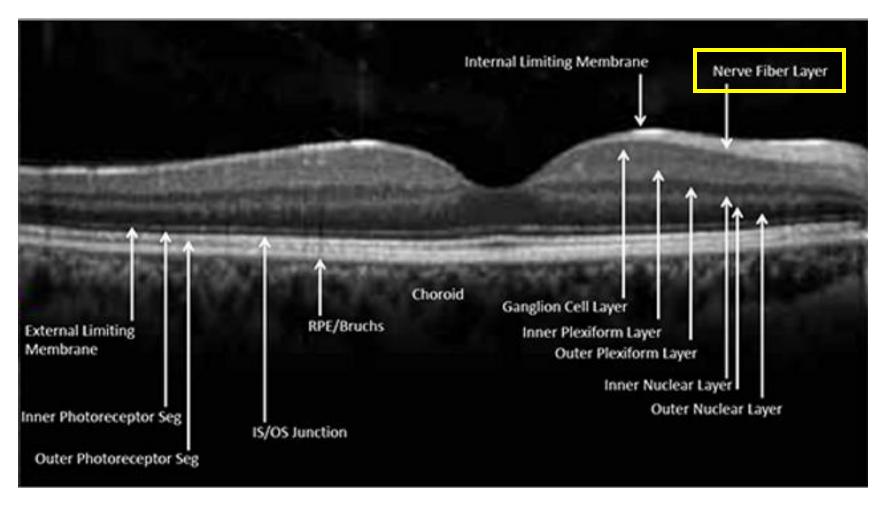
OCT





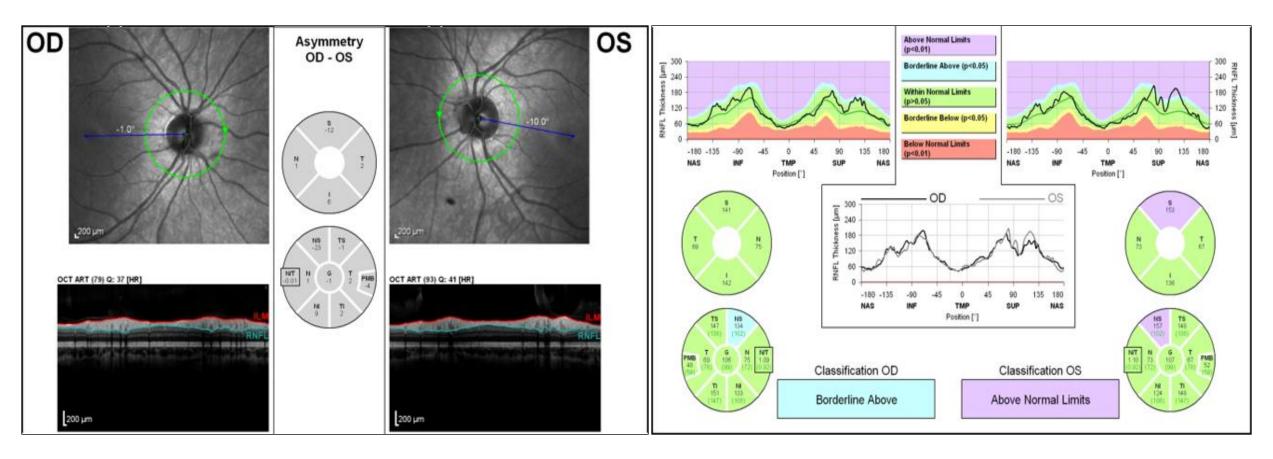
Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)

OCT



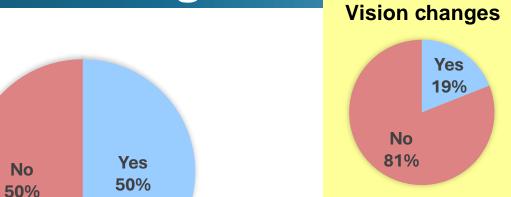
Retinal layers

Retinal nerve fiber layer thickness

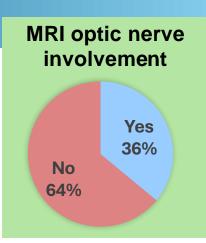


Example report from OCT

OCT with abnormal thinning *

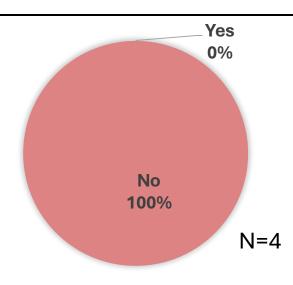


N = 14



MOG+







At presentation			
Increased intracranial pressure	MOG+	>	MOG-
Optic nerve involvement	MOG+	>	MOG-
CSF total nucleated cells >5/mm³	MOG+	>	MOG-
At follow-up			
MRI recovery	MOG+	<	MOG-

At presentation			
Increased intracranial pressure	MOG+	>	MOG-
Optic nerve involvement	MOG+	>	MOG-
CSF total nucleated cells >5/mm³	MOG+	>	MOG-

At follow-up			
MRI recovery	MOG+	<	MOG-
Ongoing symptoms affecting function	MOG+	≤	MOG-

At presentation			
Increased intracranial pressure	MOG+	>	MOG-
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CSF total nucleated cells >5/mm³	MOG+	>	MOG-

At follow-up			
MRI recovery	MOG+	<	MOG-
Ongoing symptoms affecting function	MOG+	≤	MOG-
Relapse	MOG+	=	MOG-

At presentation			
Increased intracranial pressure	MOG+	>	MOG-
Optic nerve involvement	MOG+	>	MOG-
CSF total nucleated cells >5/mm³	MOG+	>	MOG-

At follow-up			
MRI recovery	MOG+	<	MOG-
Ongoing symptoms affecting function	MOG+	≤	MOG-
Relapse	MOG+	=	MOG-
OCT with abnormal thinning	MOG+	>	MOG-



Thank you!

Dr. Benjamin Greenberg
Dr. Cynthia Wang
Dr. Sumit Singh
Darrel Conger

