

INTRODUCTION

Transverse myelitis is a neurological disorder that damages the myelin covering the spinal cord. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) is a rare autoimmune condition primarily targeting the optic nerves and spinal cord. This report highlights a case of NMOSD presenting as acute transverse myelitis (ATM) in a pregnant woman.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To present a case of Acute Transverse myelitis in pregnancy and to evaluate the clinical, diagnostic, and therapeutic challenges of NMOSD presenting as ATM in pregnancy.

REFERENCES

Saadoun S, Chang VT, Papadopoulos MC. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder. Neuroimmune Diseases: From Cells to the Living Brain. 2019:523-41.

DISCUSSION

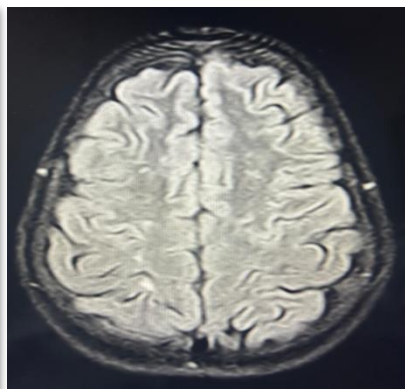
A 23-year-old primigravida with 32weeks 6days POG with c/o bilateral lower limb weakness with power of lower limbs 3/5 since 4days. She has a sudden onset of weakness which is progressive in nature. She had a c/o involuntary micturition and defecation since 2days. Treated with IV-Steroids (Inj. Methyl Prednisolone 500mg in 500ml NS-BD for 5days. Supportive therapy and physiotherapy were given. H/O decreased vision followed by complete loss of vision of the right eye at 16weeks POG for which steroids are advised but she was non-compliant. K/C/O Neuromyelitis optica with recurrent optic neuritis. At 37weeks, Emergency caesarean section was done i/v/o thick MSL and post-op period was uneventful. At present, she is able to walk with support and do her daily activities.

CONCLUSION

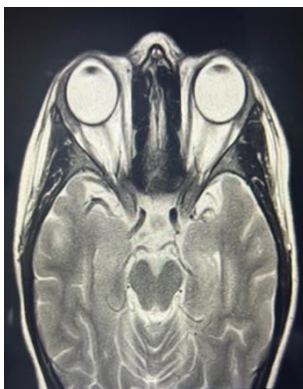
NMOSD is a rare but severe condition with significant implications for young women, particularly during pregnancy. This case underscores the importance of early recognition, accurate diagnosis, and prompt management of NMOSD flares to prevent disability and safeguard maternal and fetal health.



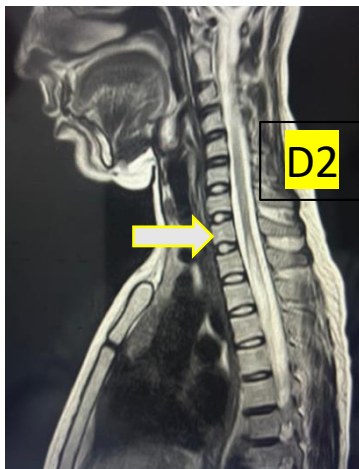
RIGHT EYE
optic disc swelling & pallor, Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer (RNFL) Thinning, Dilated capillaries



Multiple focal T2WI/flair hyperintensities in both lobes.



B/L optic atrophy
NMOSD



Abnormal spinal cord signal intensities D2-D6