Cerebrospinal Fluid Findings in an Adult with Human Metapneumovirus–
Associated Encephalitis

Natalie Jeannet, Bernadette G. van den Hoogen, Joerg C. Schefold, Franziska Suter-Riniker, Rami Sommerstein

Author affiliations: University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland (N. Jeannet, J.C. Schefold, F. Suter-Riniker, R. Sommerstein); Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands (B.G. van den Hoogen); Bern University Hospital, Bern (J.C. Schefold, R. Sommerstein)

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To the Editor: Acute encephalitis/encephalopathy associated with human metapneumovirus (HMPV) has been documented in children (1–3). Recently, Fok et al. (4) described an encephalitis case in an adult but were unable to test cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) for HMPV. Following authors’ recommendations, we performed diagnostic testing on the CSF of an adult with HMPV-associated encephalitis.

A previously healthy 61-year-old man came to our institution with headache and seizures 5 days after onset of an influenza-like illness. A lumbar puncture on admission revealed pleocytosis (36 cells/µL) and a mononuclear predominance of 98%. Results of magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography of the head and chest radiography on admission were inconclusive. The patient was treated in the intensive care unit for possible viral and bacterial meningoencephalitis. Although results of routine CSF-workup for infectious causes were unremarkable, to consider other causes for acute encephalitis, CSF-workup for infectious causes were unremarkable, to consider other causes for acute encephalitis, we performed diagnostic testing on the CSF of an adult with HMPV-associated encephalitis.

By using duplex reverse transcription PCR (r-gene; Biomérieux, Marcy l’Etoile, France), we were able to test cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) for HMPV. However, HMPV reverse transcription PCR results were negative in the concurrent CSF sample. Immunoassays demonstrated HMPV IgG (serum titer 1:8,192; CSF titers 1:64 and 1:32). Indices calculated using the formula (IgG\textsubscript{CSF} HMPV/IgG\textsubscript{Serum} HMPV)/(IgG\textsubscript{CSF} total/IgG\textsubscript{Serum} total) were lower than the cut-off value of 4, indicating absence of intrathecal IgG against HMPV (Table).

As in the study by Fok et al. (4), our case supports consideration of HMPV as a causative agent of acute encephalitis after respiratory tract infection in adults. We could not demonstrate direct or indirect evidence of HMPV CSF invasion as the cause for HMPV-associated encephalitis in an adult, in contrast to a case in a child in which detection of HMPV in CSF suggested a causative role in acute encephalitis (1). Our data may point toward the role of nonspecific inflammatory response as the main pathogenic factor in HMPV-related encephalitis in adults.

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References

Address for correspondence: Rami Sommerstein, Department of Infectious Diseases, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, Freiburgstrasse 18 CH 3010 Bern, Switzerland; email: rami.sommerstein@insel.ch

Table. Results of PCR and immunoassay testing in adult patient with HMPV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type, result or IgG titer</th>
<th>HMPV IgG index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngeal swab</td>
<td>CSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse transcription PCR</td>
<td>Positive (cycle threshold 28.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunofluorescence assays</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vero-118 cells infected with HMPV NL/1/100

Vero-118 cells infected with HMPV NL/1/99

A duplex reverse transcription PCR (r-gene) for detection of human metapneumovirus (HMPV) was performed from a nasopharyngeal swab specimen and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). For immunofluorescence assays, 96-well plates coated with Vero 118 cells were infected with HMPV NL/1/00 and NL/1/99, respectively. Twenty-four hours later, infected cells were incubated with serial dilutions of patient serum and CSF for 1 h at 37°C. After washing with phosphate-buffered saline, plates were incubated with anti-human IgG conjugated with fluorescein isothiocyanate for 1 h at 37°C. Lowest dilution giving a positive result was determined by UV microscopy. Intrathecal IgG synthesis was calculated using the formula (IgG\textsubscript{CSF} HMPV/IgG\textsubscript{Serum} HMPV)/(IgG\textsubscript{CSF} total/IgG\textsubscript{Serum} total). Indices below 4 indicate absence of intrathecal IgG antibody synthesis.