

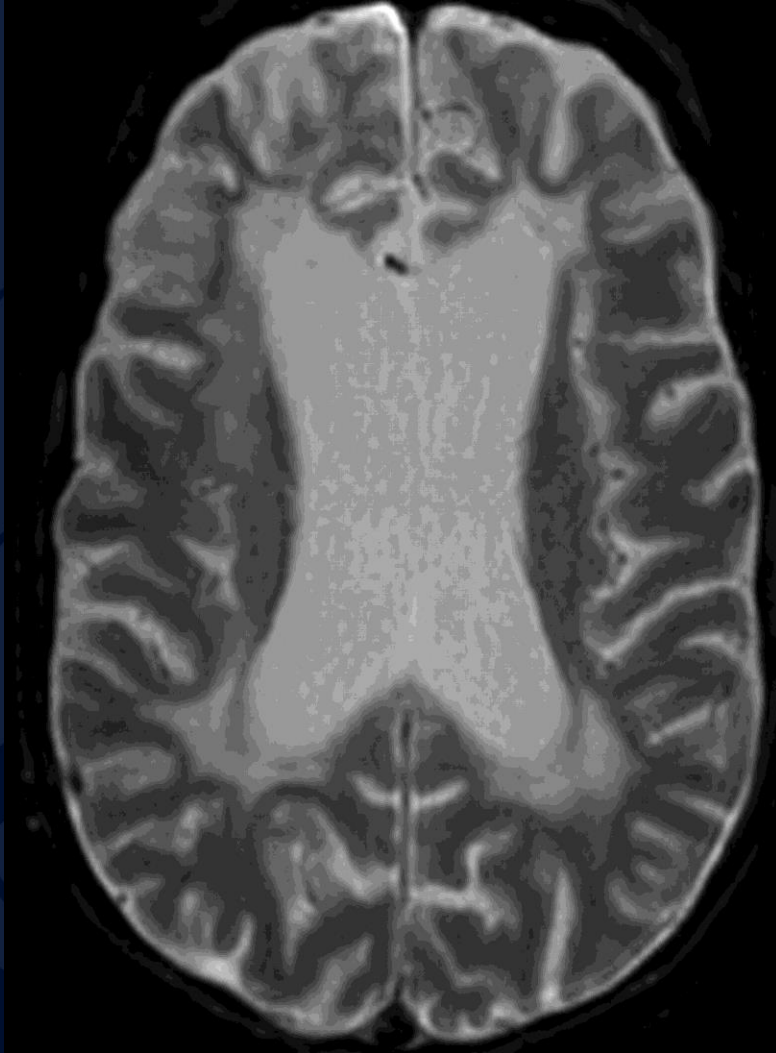
36 y/o male with a history of HIV
presenting with progressive
dementia, gait disturbance and
tremors

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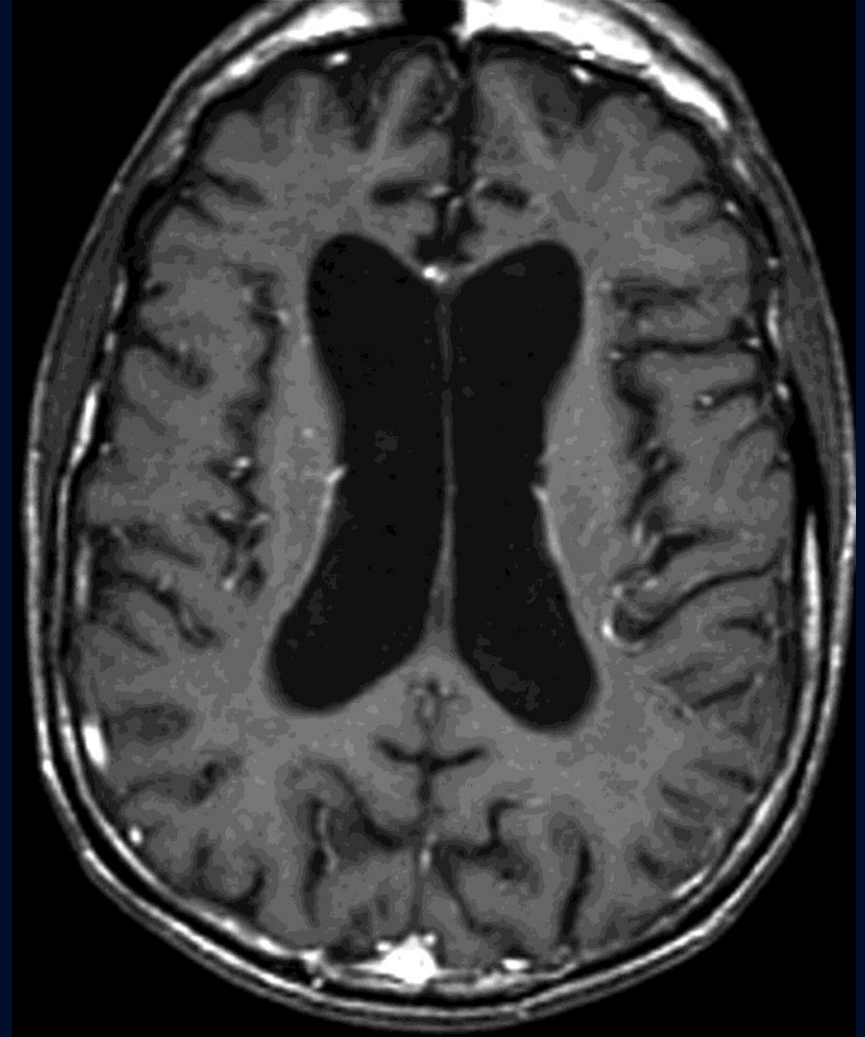
Axial CT



Axial T2 MRI



Axial T1 Post-Contrast MRI





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A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The background is a solid dark blue.

Chronic HIV Encephalitis

Prominent
sulci

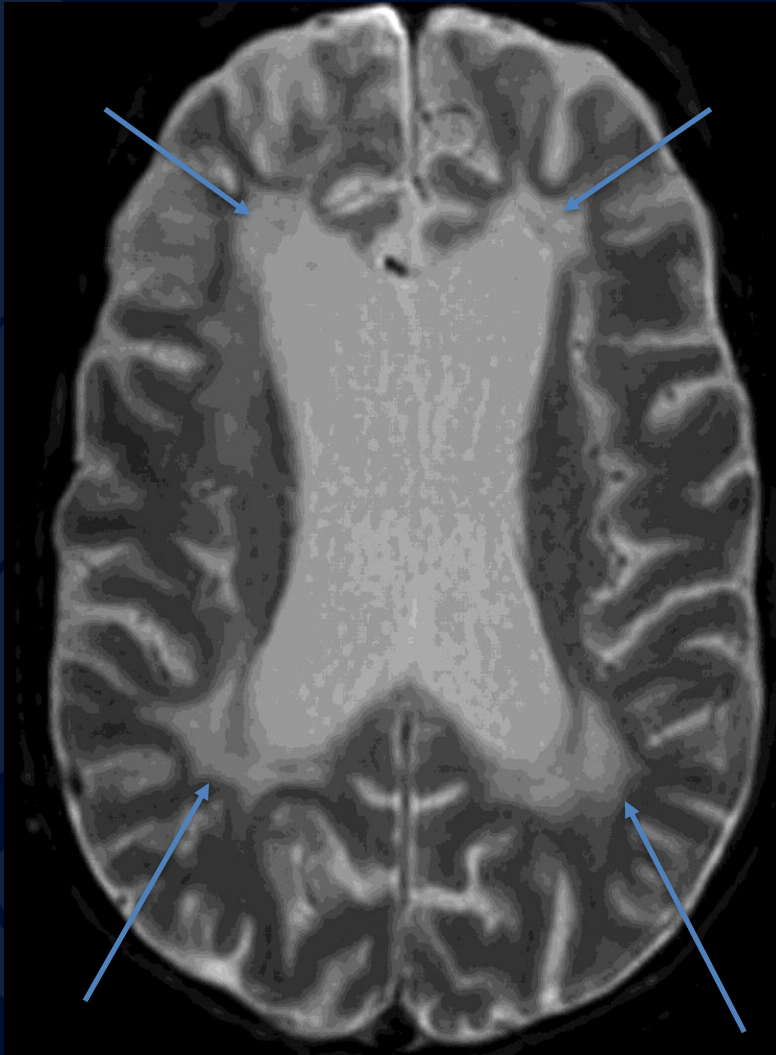


Diffuse volume loss, more
than expected for age

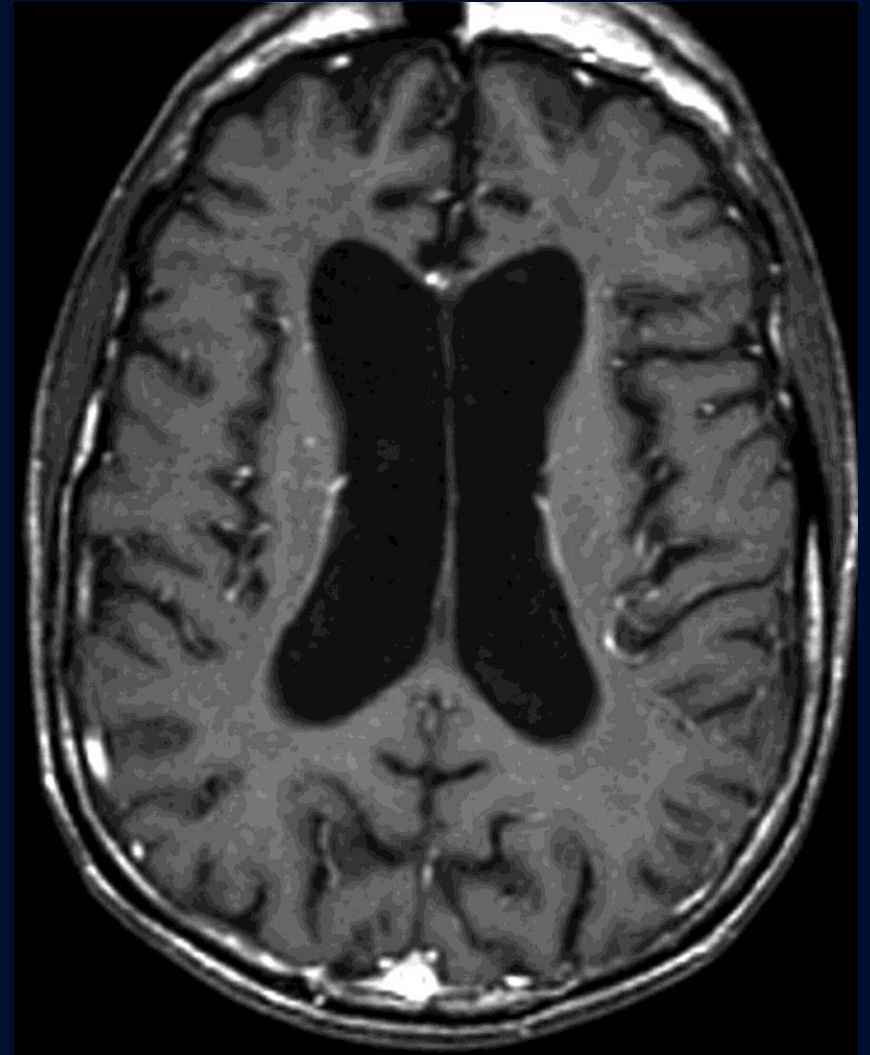
Enlarged lateral
ventricles

Axial CT

Axial T2 MRI



Axial T1 Post-Contrast MRI



Symmetric periventricular white matter T2 hyperintensity

AIDS Dementia Complex (Chronic HIV Encephalitis)

- Chronic HIV-associated neurodegenerative syndrome characterized by progressive cognitive and motor impairment, as well as atrophic changes in the brain
- Predominantly affects the white matter by producing demyelination and gliosis
- Occurs in later stages of AIDS
 - CD4 counts < 200 cells/ μ L, longer duration of HIV infection, and older age at seroconversion are at most risk for developing AIDS dementia complex
 - Severity is related to patient's viral load and can regress with ART
 - Superimposed infection may lead to fulminant disease
- Overall prognosis is not good, generally leading to death in less than a year

Imaging Findings

- Imaging features of AIDS dementia complex are frequently referred to as HIV encephalitis
- Diffuse, symmetric cerebral atrophy that is out of proportion for the patient's age
- Symmetric, abnormal low attenuation in the periventricular and deep white matter
- No mass effect or enhancement.
 - If either of these findings are present, another diagnosis must be considered
- Proton (^1H) MR spectroscopy reveals decreased *N*-acetylaspartate (NAA) and elevated peaks of in choline and myoinositol.

References

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