

Bickerstaff brainstem encephalitis with or without anti-GQ1b antibody

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Abstract

Objective

To clarify the differences in clinical characteristics between anti-GQ1b antibody-positive and antibody-negative Bickerstaff brainstem encephalitis (BBE).

Methods

We compared 73 anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE cases with 10 antibody-negative cases. Their clinical information and sera were collected from various hospitals throughout Japan between 2014 and 2017. The anti-GQ1b antibody was examined in each serum sample by ELISA.

Results

We identified the distinctive findings of anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE compared with the antibody-negative cases: (1) upper respiratory infection and sensory disturbance were more common, (2) the cell count or protein concentration was lower in the CSF, (3) the abnormal findings on brain MRI were less, and (4) the consciousness disturbance disappeared earlier. Furthermore, IV immunoglobulin (IVIG) was more frequently administered to the anti-GQ1b antibody-positive cases of BBE compared with the antibody-negative cases.

Conclusions

BBE with anti-GQ1b antibody has homogeneous features. IVIG is the treatment used prevalently for BBE with anti-GQ1b antibody in Japan.

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Glossary

BBB = blood-brain barrier; **BBE** = Bickerstaff brainstem encephalitis; **FG** = functional grade; **FS** = Fisher syndrome; **IVIG** = IV immunoglobulin; **MMP** = matrix metalloproteinase; **NCS** = nerve conduction study; **PP** = plasmapheresis; **TBS** = Tris-buffered saline.

Bickerstaff brainstem encephalitis (BBE) is an immunologic disease characterized by the acute onset of external ophthalmoplegia, ataxia, and consciousness disturbance, mostly subsequent to infection. BBE is considered to be a variant of Fisher syndrome (FS), which also exhibits external ophthalmoplegia and ataxia. The IgG anti-GQ1b antibody is frequently present in the acute phase sera of patients with BBE, and in FS. However, few clinical studies of a large number of patients with BBE have been reported because it is a rare disease. Recently, Koga et al.¹ conducted a nationwide survey of the Japanese population and reported the epidemiologic features and nosological position of BBE among brainstem encephalitis. Furthermore, they proposed the criteria for the diagnosis of BBE, in which BBE was divided into 2 categories (i.e., definite and probable) and suggested that definite BBE, which is defined as having typical clinical features and positive anti-GQ1b antibody, showed rather homogeneous characteristics compared with probable BBE. In this study, we focused on patients with anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE, either definite or probable, and compared them with patients with antibody-negative BBE to clarify the clinical significance of the anti-GQ1b antibody in BBE.

Methods

Patients and serum samples

A total of 641 serum samples from patients diagnosed with either BBE or suspected BBE were sent to our laboratory from various hospitals throughout Japan for testing for anti-glycolipid antibodies between 2014 and 2017. We excluded 481 cases from the present study because the clinical findings apparently did not fulfill the criteria for BBE. To evaluate the details of the remaining 160 cases (53 suspected of definite BBE and 107 suspected of probable BBE), we sent the questionnaires to the attending physicians. Finally, we received responses for 112 cases, which comprised 83 cases of BBE (50 with definite BBE and 33 with probable BBE) diagnosed based on the proposed criteria¹ and 29 cases with other diseases, including infectious meningoencephalitis, malignant lymphoma, anti-Ma2-associated encephalitis, neuro-Sweet disease, and acute disseminated encephalomyelitis. Finally, the 83 patients with BBE were enrolled in the study. We identified patients who met the following criteria as having BBE.¹ Definite BBE was defined by typical clinical features (presence of the neurologic triad and an acute self-limited clinical course) and positivity for the IgG anti-GQ1b antibody. By contrast, probable BBE was defined by atypical clinical features (unevaluated ataxia because of severe limb weakness or consciousness disturbance, unconfirmed recovery of the symptoms, laterality of the ophthalmoplegia, or

long tract sign instead of consciousness disturbance)¹ and positivity for the IgG anti-GQ1b antibody or typical clinical features and negativity for the IgG anti-GQ1b antibody.

Antibody testing (ELISA and combinatorial glycoarray)

IgG antibodies against GQ1b were investigated by ELISA, as described previously.² Moreover, anti-GQ1b-negative samples on conventional ELISA were examined by ELISA using tris-buffered saline (TBS) with added Ca²⁺ cations and combinatorial glycoarray³⁻⁶ to detect Ca²⁺-dependent antibodies and antiglycolipid complex antibodies.

Statistical analysis

The differences in proportions were examined by the χ^2 test or Fisher exact probability, and the differences in the median values were assessed using the Mann-Whitney *U* test. A 2-tailed *p* value < 0.05 was considered significant. All analyses were performed using the SPSS software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY).

Study approval and patient consents

This study was approved by the Internal Review Board of Kindai University Faculty of Medicine. All participants provided written informed consent.

Data availability

Anonymized data not published within the article will be shared by request from any qualified investigator.

Results

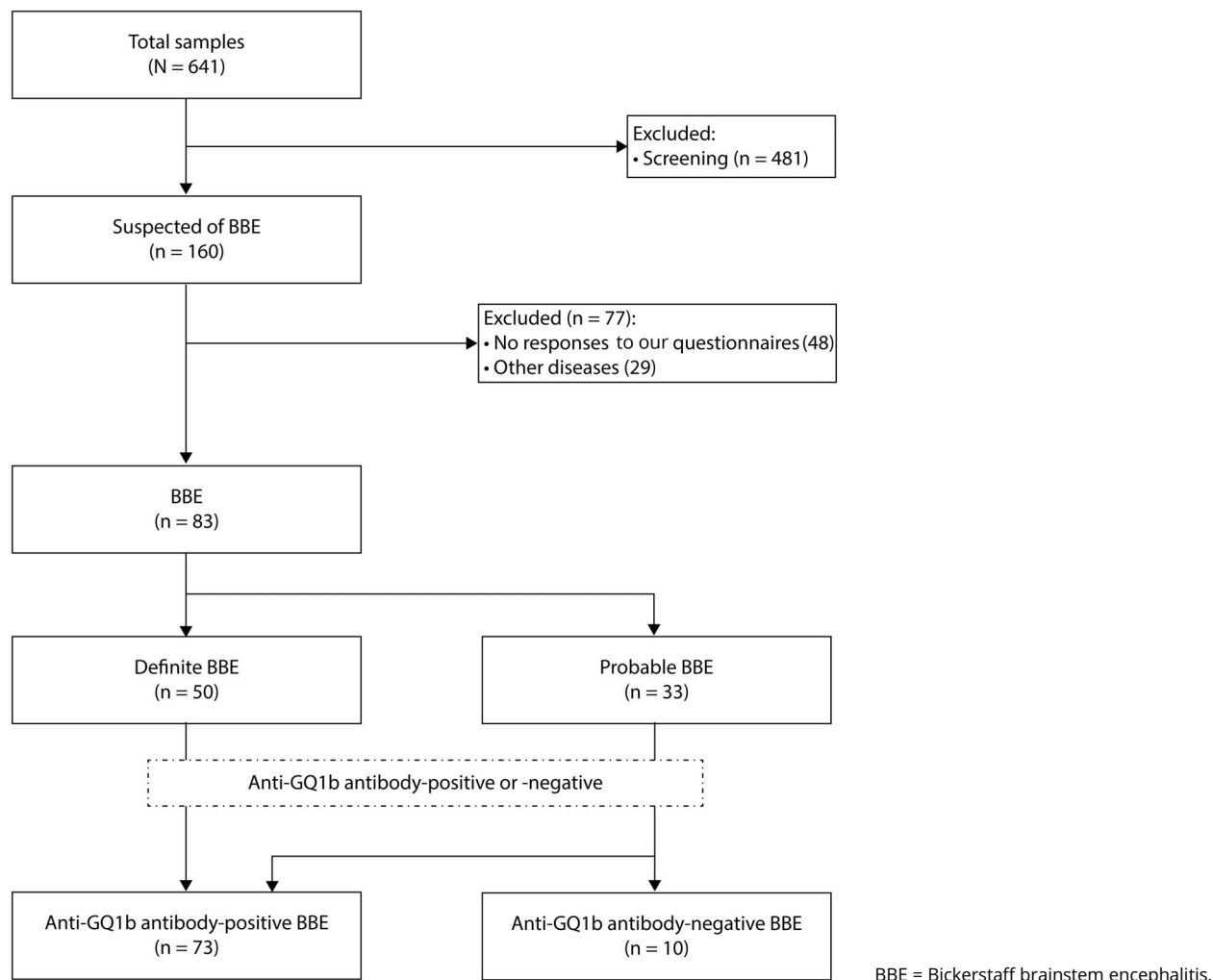
Study profile

Of the 33 cases with probable BBE, 22 were positive for the anti-GQ1b antibody by conventional ELISA. The remaining 11 cases were tested by ELISA using TBS with added Ca²⁺ cations and combinatorial glycoarray. Because only one of these cases was positive in either method, the number of anti-GQ1b antibody-positive cases with probable BBE was 23 (23 of 33, 70%). In total, the positive ratio of anti-GQ1b antibody in BBE was 88% (73 of 83). We compared the characteristics of 73 anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE cases (50 definite and 23 probable) with those of 10 antibody-negative cases (figure 1).

Comparison of patient characteristics

The proportion of patients who presented ophthalmoplegia, ataxia, and consciousness disturbance was not different between the 2 groups because most patients with the anti-GQ1b antibody and all the patients without the anti-GQ1b antibody exhibited the triad, according to the diagnostic criteria. However, the proportion of patients with antecedent

Figure 1 Study profile



respiratory infection and sensory disturbance was higher in the anti-GQ1b antibody-positive group than it was in the antibody-negative group ($p < 0.01$, respectively). The presence of muscle weakness, pyramidal signs, autonomic dysfunction, and need for mechanical ventilation was not different between the 2 groups (table 1).

Patients with BBE without the anti-GQ1b antibody showed significantly higher cell count and protein levels in the CSF than did those with the anti-GQ1b antibody. Abnormal findings in the brain MRI were more frequently observed in patients without the anti-GQ1b antibody. Brain MRI in those patients revealed such findings as high-intensity abnormalities on T₂-weighted images or fluid attenuated inversion recovery in the midbrain or medulla oblongata ($n = 2$), in the corpus callosum ($n = 1$), around the ventricle ($n = 1$), or in the temporal pole ($n = 1$), whereas patients with BBE with the anti-GQ1b antibody showed the abnormalities in the deep white matter ($n = 3$), in the left thalamus ($n = 1$), or in the bilateral pyramidal tracts ($n = 1$). The remaining one was not referred in the questionnaire (table 2).

A nerve conduction study (NCS) was performed in 55 patients with BBE with the anti-GQ1b antibody and in 6 patients without the anti-GQ1b antibody. The results showed that “unclassified” was common and “acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy” or “acute motor axonal neuropathy” were very uncommon according to the criteria by Ho.⁷ The 2 groups exhibited no significant differences in electrodiagnosis (data not shown).

Comparison between probable BBE with and without the anti-GQ1b antibody

In this study, probable BBE comprised antibody-positive and antibody-negative patients. The differences between probable BBE with and without the anti-GQ1b antibody are shown in table 3. Similar to the results reported above for the whole cohort of BBE, the proportion of patients who had antecedent respiratory infection was higher among anti-GQ1b antibody-positive cases compared with antibody-negative cases ($p = 0.02$). Moreover, patients with probable BBE without the anti-GQ1b antibody exhibited higher cell count and protein levels in

Table 1 Clinical features of patients with Bickerstaff brainstem encephalitis

	Anti-GQ1b antibody-positive (n = 73)	Anti-GQ1b antibody-negative (n = 10)	p Value
Age (Median [range])	40 [15–80]	50 [19–84]	n.s.
Sex (male/female)	43/30	5/5	n.s.
Preceding infection, n (%)	65 (89)	5 (50)	<0.01
Respiratory infection	51 (70)	2 (20)	<0.01
Gastrointestinal infection	11 (15)	0 (0)	n.s.
Ataxia, n (%)	68 (93)	10 (100)	n.s.
Cerebellar ataxia	39 (53)	6 (60)	n.s.
Sensory ataxia	9 (12)	0 (0)	n.s.
Undeterminable	20 (27)	4 (40)	n.s.
Muscle weakness, n (%)	45 (62)	6 (60)	n.s.
Tendon reflex, n (%)			
Brisk	17 (23)	3 (30)	n.s.
Normal	13 (18)	2 (20)	n.s.
Decreased	14 (19)	2 (20)	n.s.
Absent	29 (40)	3 (30)	n.s.
Pathologic reflex, n (%)	35 (48)	2 (20)	n.s.
Sensory disturbance, n (%)	41 (56)	1 (10)	<0.01
Dysesthesia	32 (44)	0 (0)	<0.01
Superficial sense impairment	8 (11)	0 (0)	n.s.
Pain	2 (3)	1 (10)	n.s.
Deep sense impairment	8 (11)	0 (0)	n.s.
Autonomic dysfunction, n (%)	26 (36)	4 (40)	n.s.
Mechanical ventilation, n (%)	15 (21)	2 (20)	n.s.

Abbreviation: n.s. = not significant.

the CSF and more frequent abnormal findings on brain MRI than did the antibody-positive patients ($p < 0.01$, respectively).

Comparison between definite and probable BBE in anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE

To confirm the homogeneity of anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE, we compared definite cases with probable cases among anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE. No differences were found in the proportion of patients who had antecedent respiratory infection, dysesthesia, abnormal CSF findings, or abnormality on brain MRI and also in a median time until the improvement of the consciousness disturbance. The reasons why some patients with anti-GQ1b antibody were categorized into probable BBE were as follows: impossible to evaluate their ataxia because of severe limb weakness or consciousness disturbance in 5, unconfirmed recovery of the symptoms or remarkable laterality of external ophthalmoplegia in 17, and long tract sign instead of impaired level of consciousness in one.

Treatments and responses

Overall, most of the patients (79 of 83, 95%) received immunologic treatments, such as IV immunoglobulin (IVIG), corticosteroids, plasmapheresis (PP), or a combination of any of them. Among the remaining 4 patients, 2 recovered spontaneously and no information on treatment was obtained for 2 cases. Acyclovir or vitamin B12 was added at the discretion of the treating neurologists.

The immunologic treatments administered to the 70 patients with the anti-GQ1b antibody were as follows: IVIG alone in 25, corticosteroids alone in 8, PP alone in 1, combination of IVIG and corticosteroids in 33, and combination of IVIG, corticosteroids, and PP in 3 patients. The 9 patients without the anti-GQ1b antibody were treated as follows: IVIG alone in 3, corticosteroids alone in 4, combination of IVIG and corticosteroids in 1, and combination of IVIG, corticosteroids, and PP in 1 patient. Among patients for whom treatment information was available,

Table 2 CSF and radiologic findings in patients with Bickerstaff brainstem encephalitis

	Anti-GQ1b antibody-positive (n = 73)	Anti-GQ1b antibody-negative (n = 10)	p Value
Duration (d), median [range]	3 [1–23]	5.5 [1–22]	n.s.
Pleocytosis (>5/μL), n (%)	34/71 (48)	6/9 (67)	n.s.
Median [range]	12.5 [5.3–90]	75.9 [11–251]	<0.01
Elevated protein (≥45 mg/dL), n (%)	20/71 (28)	8/9 (89)	<0.01
Median [range]	63.5 [47–132]	159 [59–381]	<0.01
Brain MRI abnormal findings, n (%)	6/73 (8)	5/10 (50)	<0.01

Abbreviation: n.s. = not significant.
Duration, days from onset to conduct of lumbar puncture.

anti-GQ1b antibody-positive cases received IVIG more frequently than did antibody-negative patients (86% [61 of 71] vs 50% [5 of 10], $p = 0.021$).

We defined it as a favorable response, when each treatment improved the functional grade (FG) by one or more points and FG reaches no more than 2 at the final visit.^{8,9} The proportion of favorable responses to representative treatments were 80% (20 of 25) in IVIG alone, 75% (6 of 8) in corticosteroids alone, and 91% (30 of 33) in IVIG added with corticosteroids in patients with anti-GQ1b antibody, whereas those were 100% (3 of 3), 75% (3 of 4) and 100% (1 of 1), respectively, in those without anti-GQ1b antibody. There were no differences in response rate in these treatments between the 2 groups.

Severity and prognosis

The disease severity was not significantly different between anti-GQ1b antibody-positive and anti-GQ1b antibody-negative cases. The median of the FG at the nadir was 4 (bedridden or chair-bound) and those at the final visit were 1 in both groups. The median time to the nadir was 4 days in antibody-positive cases and

6 days in antibody-negative cases. We focused on the time required for improvement of the symptom triad. Although no significant difference was found between the groups regarding ophthalmoplegia and ataxia, the consciousness disturbance disappeared earlier in the anti-GQ1b antibody-positive cases than in the antibody-negative cases (10 days vs 23 days, $p = 0.014$) (figure 2).

Discussion

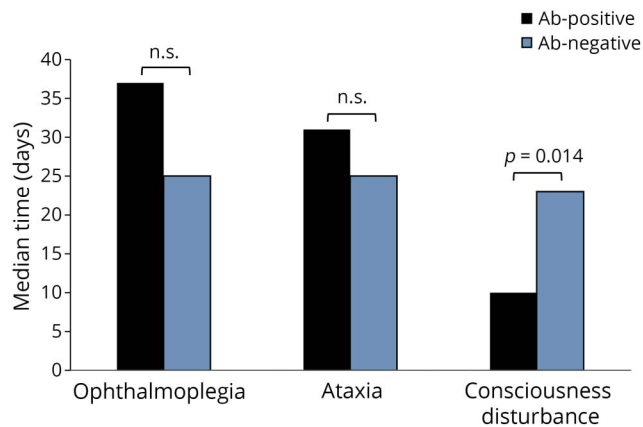
This study was designed to investigate the clinical differences between anti-GQ1b antibody-positive and anti-GQ1b-negative BBE. Overall, we found that anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE exhibited distinctive findings. In the antibody-positive group, preceding upper respiratory infection and sensory disturbance were more common, cell count or protein concentration in the CSF were lower, and abnormal findings on brain MRI were rarer compared with the antibody-negative group. Therefore, the patients with anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE included in this study had clinical features that were similar to those of the patients with definite BBE reported previously (who all had the anti-GQ1b antibody according to the diagnostic criteria).¹

Table 3 Comparison between probable BBE with and without the anti-GQ1b antibody

	Probable BBE with the anti-GQ1b antibody (n = 23)	Probable BBE without the anti-GQ1b antibody (n = 10)	p Value
Preceding infection, n (%)	21 (91)	5 (50)	0.02
Respiratory infection	16 (70)	2 (20)	0.02
Gastrointestinal infection	4 (17)	0 (0)	n.s.
Dysesthesia, n (%)	8/23 (35)	0 (0)	n.s.
Pleocytosis (>5/μL), n (%)	8/23 (35)	6/9 (67)	n.s.
Median [range]	12.5 [8–45]	75.9 [11–251]	0.01
Elevated protein (≥45 mg/dL), n (%)	6/23 (26)	8/9 (89)	<0.01
Median [range]	68 [48.9–129]	159 [59–381]	n.s.
Brain MRI abnormal findings, n (%)	0/23 (0)	5/10 (50)	<0.01

Abbreviations: BBE = Bickerstaff brainstem encephalitis; n.s. = not significant.

Figure 2 Median time until the improvement of the symptom triad



The consciousness disturbance disappeared earlier in patients with the anti-GQ1b antibody than it did in those without the antibody ($p = 0.014$). Conversely, there was no significant difference in the median time of ophthalmoplegia and ataxia between the 2 groups. n.s. = not significant.

Moreover, similar clinical features were also found in the anti-GQ1b antibody-positive probable BBE. This indicates that the anti-GQ1b antibody may play significant pathogenetic roles in BBE and determine its clinical characteristics. The treatment modalities and responses did not differ significantly between the 2 groups; however, IVIG alone or IVIG combined with other immunologic treatments were the most prevalent therapies.

The positive ratio of anti-GQ1b antibody was higher than that reported by previous studies.^{1,10,11} Even if they had the typical symptom triad of BBE, some of the patients without the anti-GQ1b antibody were not finally diagnosed as having BBE. Thus, we should take into consideration that patients without the anti-GQ1b antibody may be affected by other diseases.

It is noteworthy that dysesthesia was more frequently found in anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE. Dysesthesia could be characteristic in this condition and rarely found in the other brainstem encephalitis. Thus, we speculate that the anti-GQ1b antibodies play an important role in the appearance of the dysesthesia. The potential mechanisms of dysesthesia associated with anti-GQ1b antibodies has been supported by previous studies in patients with FS, in which the decreased level of sensory nerve action potential in NCS and the axonal damage in a nerve biopsy was demonstrated.^{12,13}

In addition, this was the first study to show that consciousness disturbance exhibited an earlier improvement in anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE compared with antibody-negative BBE. The median time to the disappearance of the consciousness disturbance was only 10 days, suggesting that the CNS disturbance observed in anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE is mostly functional, rather than organic. By contrast, there was no significant difference in the improvement of ophthalmoplegia and ataxia between anti-GQ1b antibody-positive and anti-GQ1b antibody-negative BBE.

Although the mechanism of consciousness disturbance has not been clarified, a previous report has shown that humoral factors, such as matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9), might be involved in the pathology of BBE. MMP-9, which is secreted by brain microvascular endothelial cells, was significantly increased after exposure to the sera obtained from patients with BBE, whereas it was not changed after exposure to the sera obtained from patients with FS. Moreover, this change of MMP-9 was reversed after the application of MMP inhibitor.¹⁴ These findings could explain the reason why the blood-brain barrier (BBB) is disturbed and the level of consciousness is decreased in patients with BBE. The spontaneous recovery of consciousness disturbance in anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE might be due to the reversible dysfunction of BBB.

ELISA using TBS with added Ca^{2+} cations and combinatorial glycoarray detected only one additional case of anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE. This may explain the observation that antibody activity in BBE is not enhanced by such techniques, which could be a characteristic finding of anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE. Recently, we demonstrated that the positive ratio of the antibody against GQ1b-related antigens increased from 57% to 73% in Guillain-Barré syndrome with ophthalmoplegia, whereas no such increase was observed in BBE.¹⁵

Although a previous study reported that corticosteroids and PP were mainly administered in BBE,¹¹ we found that, recently, IVIG or IVIG combined with corticosteroids were the most prevalent treatments in our cohort. However, we have no evidence of the optimal treatment of BBE, which should be investigated in future studies.

The methods of this study had several limitations. First, the number of patients with BBE was small because this is a very rare disease. Second, we could not avoid selection biases by attendant physicians. In fact, approximately half of the cases that were suspected of having probable BBE were excluded because of the lack of response to our questionnaires. Third, coexistent other autoantibodies against neuronal surface antigens, such as anti-NMDA receptor antibody, were not examined in all cases. Forth, the clinical information of each patient was retrospectively collected using a questionnaire. Thus, the severity of consciousness disturbance could not be evaluated. In addition, the usage of IVIG in BBE might be due to the preference of the primary physicians in Japan.

In conclusion, our findings indicate that anti-GQ1b antibody-positive BBE has homogeneous features possibly because of the pathogenetic roles of anti-GQ1b antibodies. IVIG alone and IVIG combined with corticosteroids are the most prevalent recent treatments of BBE with anti-GQ1b antibody in Japan. A further prospective research enrolled a larger population is needed to elucidate the pathogenic mechanisms and identify the optimal treatment in BBE.

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Disclosure

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Keisuke Yoshikawa, MD, PhD	Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan	Acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data and drafted the article
Motoi Kuwahara, MD, PhD	Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan	Analyzed and interpreted data and participated in drafting the article and revising it
Miyuki Morikawa, MD, PhD	Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan	Acquisition and analysis of data
Susumu Kusunoki, MD, PhD	Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan	Substantial contributions to conception and design of the study and revised article critically for important intellectual content

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