Cerebrospinal Fluid Eosinophils in Pediatric Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody-Associated Disease (MOGAD)

Alexandra B. Kornbluh, Victor M. Campano, Claire Har, Pallavi Dwivedi, William Suslovic, Ilana Kahn Children's National Hospital

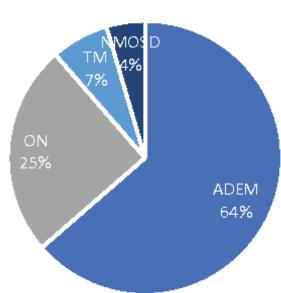
BACKGROUND

- Eosinophils in CSF are uncommon
 - Associated with parasitic infections¹
- Eosinophils present in 10 - 15% of acute CSF samples from patients with AQP4+ NMO²
- Eosinophilic granulocytes are seen in acute NMO lesions³
- Eosinophilic infiltration is not thought to be typical of MOGAD^{3,4}
- Only seen in up to 7% of samples in prior studies⁵

METHODS

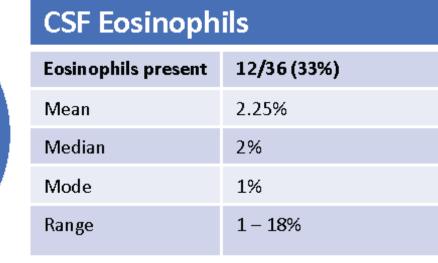
- Retrospective chart review
- 46 pediatric patients at Children's National Hospital
- Patients with positive serum MOG-lgG
- Analyzed with descriptive statistics

46 pediatric patients with positive serum MOG-IgG analyzed 2 patients excluded for MS diagnosis 44 patients included in analysis **MOGAD Phenotype**



Demographics 11.7 years Mean age Male: 19/44 (43%) Sex Female: 25/44 (57%) White/Caucasian: 25/39 (64%) Racial Black/African: 13/39 (33%) Group Asian: 1/39 (3%)

RESULTS



CONCULSIONS

- Eosinophils were found in 1/3 of pediatric MOGAD patients in this retrospective cohort
- Rate of CSF eosinophil positivity is significantly higher than previous cohorts
- May be higher than rates reported in AQP4+ NMO
- Findings may facilitate more prompt diagnosis and treatment for MOGAD



Spousors



Co-Host