



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

HERPES ZOSTER OPHTHALMICUS, COMPLICATED WITH CONTRALATERAL HEMIPARESIS

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Introduction: Herpes zoster ophthalmicus (HZO) is often complicated by neurological disorders.

Objective: the study of the features of HZO, complicated by contralateral hemiparesis.

Materials and Methods: The study included 34 individuals aged 23-86 years with HZO, complicated by contralateral hemiparesis. Men were 19 (55,9%), women - 15 (44,1%). Methods of diagnostics: general blood test, virological examination of blood and cerebrospinal fluid, assessment of local and neurological status, neuroimaging methods, ophthalmoscopy.

Results: Right-sided HZO was observed in 14 (41,2%), left-sided - in 20 (58,8%) subjects. The rash was localized on the skin of the upper eyelid and the frontal area. At first, there was erythema, then vesicles, papules, crusts, and later hypo- or hyperpigmentation occurred. Hemorrhagic form of HZO was observed in 4 (11,8%) patients.

Early terms of development of contralateral hemiparesis (up to 7 weeks) occurred in 22 (64,7%) patients, late (from 8 to 24 weeks) - in 12 (35,3%). Most often contralateral hemiparesis occurred in 7-8 weeks.

According to the MRI, the cerebral infarction zone in the area of the internal capsule on the side of the defeat was found in 12 (35,3%) patients. Ultrasound diagnosis revealed a decrease in the rate of blood flow in the system of the middle cerebral artery on the side of the HZO.

Ophthalmoscopically: blepharoconjunctivitis - in 12 (35,3%) patients, conjunctivitis - in 11 (32,4%), uveitis - in 3 (8,8%), perivasculitis - in 8 (23,5%).

Laboratory methods revealed blood lymphocytosis in 27 (79,4%) patients, positive results of polymerase chain reaction to varicella zoster virus (VZV) from vesicle content - in 9 (26,5%), antibodies to VZV in the cerebrospinal fluid - in 15 (44,1%).

Conclusions: This study can detect the features of the course of HZO with contralateral hemiparesis, which will improve the prevention of neurological vascular complications.

