# **Cerebrospinal Fluid Findings of Solid Organ Transplant Recipients with Neuroinvasive West Nile Virus Infections**

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### Background

West Nile virus (WNv) infection is usually a selflimited disease or mild febrile illness in immunocompetent hosts, though a small proportion may develop neuroinvasive disease. In the solid organ transplant population neuroinvasive WNv disease is observed at higher rates compared to immunocompetent patients. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) sampling is recommended in cases of suspected WNv neuroinvasive infections to evaluate cell count, protein, glucose, CSF serology as well as nucleic acid amplification testing. We evaluated the CSF of neuroinvasive WNv infections among solid organ transplant recipients at our institution.

### Methods

We retrospectively reviewed medical records of all solid organ transplant recipients at our institution who tested positive for WNv and were diagnosed with neuroinvasive disease (meningitis, encephalitis, meningoencephalitis) from January 1, 2010, to December 30, 2018. Descriptive statistics were examined on key variables.



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## **CSF Findings: Antibodies**

	Negative in 7 patients
VNv IgG	Not performed in 1 patient
	Positive in 3 patients
/Nv lgM	Negative in 3 patients
	Not performed in 1 patient

### Conclusion

West Nile virus infection produces a CSF pleocytosis with neutrophilic predominance, though we noted more lymphocytic predominance among solid organ transplant recipients. Elevated CSF protein is also noted. CSF IgM and IgG are important CSF



