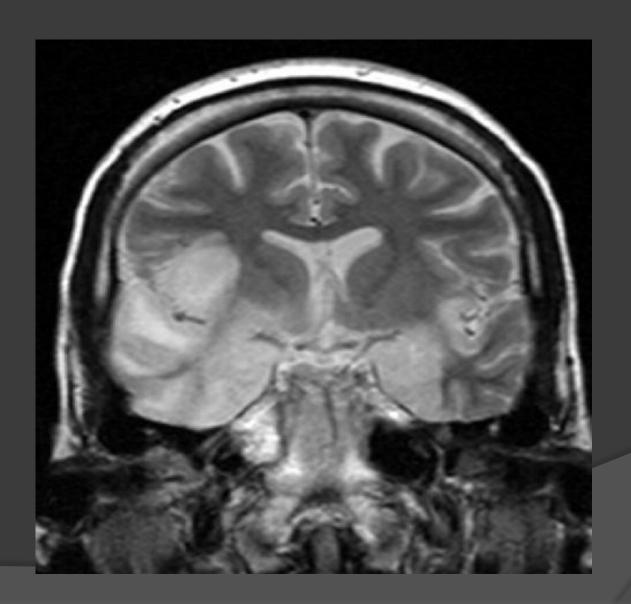
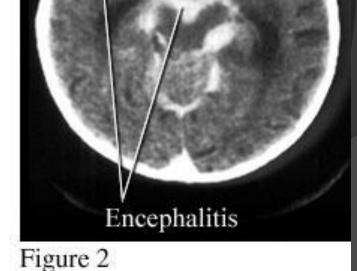
### Encephalitis



# ENCEPHALITIS IS AN ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN. THE MAJORITY OF CASES ARE CAUSED BY EITHER A VIRAL INFECTION OR THE IMMUNE SYSTEM MISTAKENLY





SUE.

## encephalitis can range from mild to severe.

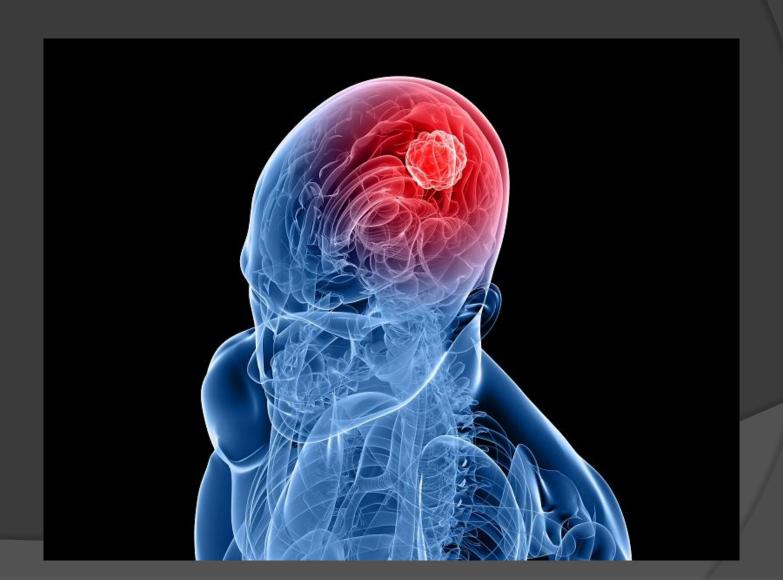
### Mild symptoms include:

- fever
- headache
- vomiting
- □ stiff neck
- lethargy (exhaustion)

#### Severe symptoms include:

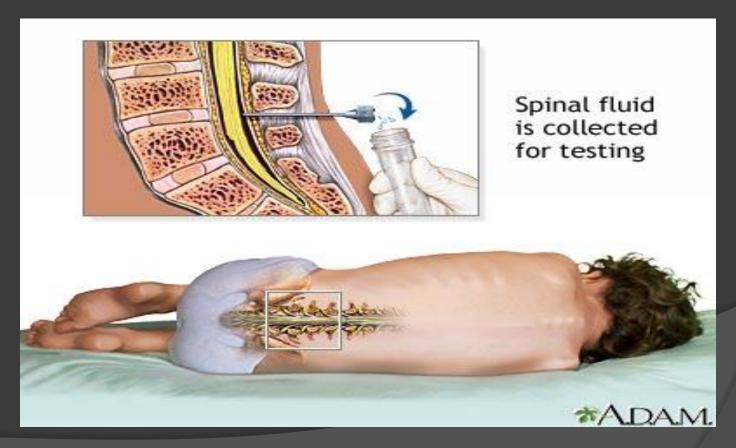
- very high fever
- confusion
- drowsiness
- hallucinations
- slower movements
- coma
- seizures
- irritability
- sensitivity to light
- unconsciousness

#### How Is Encephalitis Diagnosed



#### Spinal Tap or Lumbar Puncture

In this test, your doctor will collect a sample of spinal fluid and test it for signs of infection



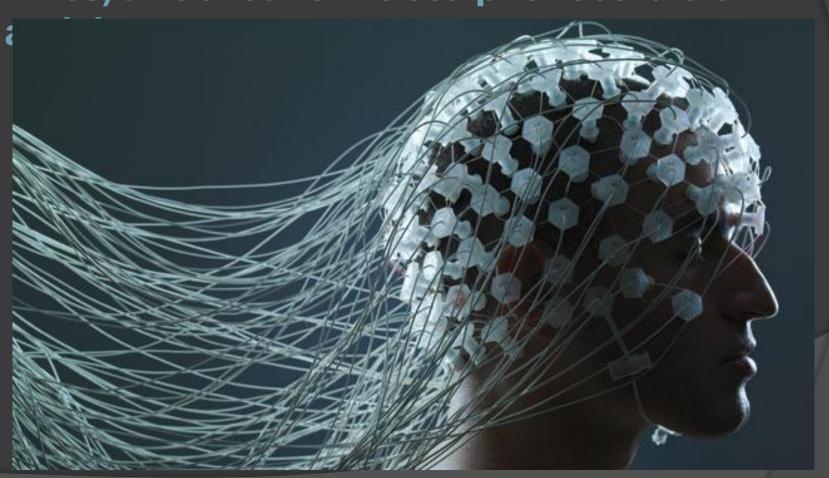
#### Brain Imaging with CT Scan or MRI

These tests detect changes in brain structure. They can rule out other possible explanations for symptoms, such as a tumor or stroke.



#### Electroencephalograph (EEG)

An EEG uses electrodes (small metal discs with wires) attached to the scalp to record brain



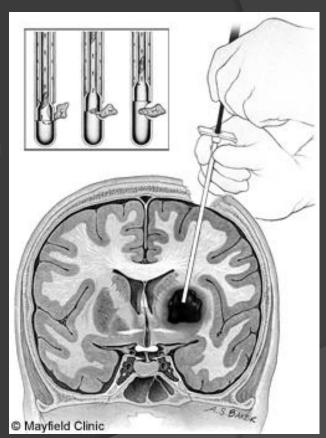
#### **Blood Tests**

A blood test can reveal signs of a viral infection.



#### Brain Biopsy

In a brain biopsy, your doctor will remove small samples of brain tissue to test for infection. This procedure is rarely performed because there's a high risk of complications. It's usually only done if doctors can't determine the cause the brain swelling or if treatment isn't working.



#### **How Is Encephalitis Treated?**

Anti-viral medications can help treat herpes encephalitis. However, they aren't effective in treating other forms of encephalitis. Instead, treatment often focuses on relieving symptoms. These treatments may include:

- rest
- pain killers
- corticosteroids (to reduce brain inflammation)
- mechanical ventilation (to help with breathing)
- anticonvulsants (to prevent or stop seizures)
- sedatives (for restlessness, aggressiveness, and irritability)

# Thank you for attention