Table 2 Significant differences found in stroke and control groups between patients with acute and chronic diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stroke patients N = 30</th>
<th>Controls N = 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute N = 17</td>
<td>0.99 ± 0.45</td>
<td>0.45 ± 0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic N = 13</td>
<td>1.57 ± 0.78*</td>
<td>0.93 ± 0.6*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Student t test *p < 0.05 (two tailed)

References


Toxic shock syndrome presenting as cerebral infarct

Sir: Neuropsychological sequelae such as impaired memory, calculation and poorly sustained concentration have been described after the toxic shock syndrome.1 We report a man whose presentation was with a cerebral infarct.

A 38-year-old taxi driver presented with 12 hours of severe diarrhoea, vomiting and myalgia. Immediately prior to admission he had suddenly collapsed in his kitchen. On arrival he was semi-conscious and shocked with a pyrexia 40–0°C, pulse 110 and a systolic blood pressure of 80 mm Hg. He had purposeful movement to pain of the left side of his body but not his right, and the right plantar was extensor. All cultures including blood and lumbar puncture were negative. He was treated with intravenous ampicillin, flucloxacillin, gentamicin and steroids. Within 24 hours he developed respiratory failure with bilateral interstitial pulmonary infiltrates and required ventilation for 8 days. His platelet count fell to 69 × 109/l and there was a rise in titre of fibrin degradation products. His urea and creatinine both rose to three times normal. After 36 hours his left leg became cold with loss of left femoral and all distal pulses. These returned within 6 hours of full heparinisation. By the third day he had developed a fine erythematous macular rash, and a pointing scrotal abscess with inguinal lymphadenopathy was noticed. 10 ml of pus from the abscess showed no growth but a skin swab grew a coliform and a non-toxin-producing strain of Staphylococcus aureus. Once off the ventilator he was found to have a mixed motor and sensory dysphasia with a right-sided hemiplegia. A CT brain scan showed a left temporoparietal infarct in the middle cerebral artery territory. A repeat scan after one month was unchanged. On the 13th day his soles and palms desquamated. During the illness his antistaphylo-lysin titres and antinucleus titres rose four fold. Normal investigations included serum amylase, viral, mycoplasma, legionella and antistreptolysin-O titres. He went home after 6 weeks.

Although we failed to isolate a Staphylococcus aureus able to produce exotoxin F we feel the clinical picture fulfills the case definition of toxic shock syndrome.2 The abscess was sterile as he had received 2 days of effective antistaphylococcal treatment prior to drainage. We believe this is the second case of scrotal infection causing the syndrome in this country.3 It is not clear why this man should have developed a cerebral infarct. There was no clinical evidence of endocarditis nor blood culture.4 Suggestions for mechanism of neurological damage have included direct toxic, altering permeability of the blood brain barrier or an immunologically mediated vasculitis.5 Large vessel spasm in this case might explain the cerebral infarct and the transient loss of leg pulses. The toxic shock syndrome may still have surprising presentations and should be considered in any septic ill patient, not just in menstruating women.

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References


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Letters

Creative kinase BB isoenzyme in rugby football players

Sir: Creative kinase isoenzyme BB (CK-BB) has been found in high concentrations in the brain. It is found in lesser concentrations in the gut.1 Normally, concentrations
Toxic shock syndrome presenting as cerebral infarct.

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