Background: Haemophilus influenzae is considered a causative agent of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and Fisher syndrome, but the frequency of this infection in GBS is controversial.

Objective: To determine whether isolation of H influenzae indicates it is a causative agent in GBS and Fisher syndrome.

Results: Four (15%) of 27 patients with GBS and Fisher syndrome in whom H influenzae was isolated were also seropositive for Campylobacter jejuni. Antiganglioside IgG antibodies in the four patients did not cross react with their H influenzae lipo-oligosaccharides, whereas antiganglioside antibodies in the four patients with positive serology for H influenzae did.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that H influenzae isolation is not always indicative of the causative agent in these syndromes and that tests for other infections should be made, even in cases of positive culture.

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is a heterogeneous disorder in which various infections may occur before and after neurological onset. Such preceding infections as Campylobacter jejuni, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and Mycoplasma pneumoniae are generally accepted as causes of GBS.1 The antecedent infectious agent is usually determined by a serological test or isolation of the agent after GBS onset, sometimes making it difficult to distinguish the antecedent infection from complications of GBS itself. This is a problem in particular in the isolation of respiratory infectious agents, because nosocomial respiratory tract infections resulting from aspiration pneumonia and intra-tracheal intubation are common in GBS.2

Haemophilus influenzae, a major pathogen of community acquired respiratory infection, is considered a causative agent of GBS and Fisher syndrome, but the frequency of this infection in GBS is controversial.1 3 4 It is hypothesised that ganglioside epitopes on H influenzae lipo-oligosaccharide (LOS) induce autoantibodies against GM1 and GQ1b, thereby resulting in neuropathy.1 4 Identification of antecedent H influenzae infection is important in clinical terms because it is an indicator of rapid recovery from GBS.5 H influenzae isolation is the standard diagnostic procedure for this infection, but it is not clear whether isolation of the organism in cases of GBS or Fisher syndrome necessarily means that it is the cause of those disorders. We investigated other possible antecedent infections in patients with H influenzae isolations and examined whether the isolation indicates that it is a causative agent in GBS and Fisher syndrome.

METHODS

We examined recent infections (H influenzae, C jejuni, cytomegalovirus, and M pneumoniae) serologically, as described elsewhere,6 in 27 patients with GBS (n = 11), Fisher syndrome (n = 14), and overlapping Fisher syndrome/GBS (n = 2), from whom H influenzae had been isolated in sputum or swab cultures. All the strains were isolated shortly after neurological onset, and artificial ventilation was needed for five patients after culture sampling. Serotypes of the isolates were all non-typable, the biotypes predominantly II and III, like the isolates of uncomplicated respiratory infections. There was a history of antecedent respiratory infection symptoms in 21 patients (78%).

Serum IgG antibodies to GM1, GM1b, GM2, GD1a, GalNAc-GD1a, GD1b, GT1a, GT1b, and GQ1b were assayed by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), as reported elsewhere.4 An absorption study then was done to examine whether these antiganglioside antibodies cross reacted with the LOS on the isolates. Crude LOS was prepared as described previously.4 A 100 μl portion of diluted serum, which gave an optical density of between 1.0 and 2.0 for antiganglioside antibodies, was incubated in LOS precoated wells (LOS lysate 1 μl per well) of microtitre plates at 4°C for 48 hours. The supernatant was used as the primary antibody in the standard ELISA. Absorption rates are expressed as percentages of the optical densities obtained with and without absorption treatment.

RESULTS

Antiganglioside IgG antibodies were detected in 10 of 11 GBS patients (91%) and in all 16 Fisher syndrome patients. Frequent antibodies were anti-GM1 (73%) and anti-GM1b (55%) in the GBS patients, and anti-GQ1b and anti-GT1a (both 100%) in the Fisher syndrome patients.

Four patients (15%; three GBS; one Fisher syndrome) had positive serology for C jejuni and seven (26%; five Fisher syndrome; one GBS; one Fisher syndrome/GBS) had positive serology for H influenzae, but none for both. All the patients were negative for cytomegalovirus and M pneumoniae. Of the four C jejuni seropositive patients, one had a previous history of soft faeces, but the others had no preceding gastrointestinal symptoms (table 1). Follow up serum was available for one C jejuni seropositive patient (patient 3, table 1) who had a significant anti-C jejuni IgA titre decrease during the recovery phase of illness. IgG antibodies to GM1, GM1b, GT1a, or GQ1b were detected in all four patients. In contrast, all seven patients with positive serology for H influenzae infection had a previous history of respiratory infection symptoms. Anti-GQ1b and anti-GT1a IgG antibodies were detected in six of these and anti-GM1 IgG antibody in the seventh.

Cross reactivity of antiganglioside IgG antibodies to the LOSs of their H influenzae isolates was examined in eight patients, four with positive serology for C jejuni and four for H influenzae. Cross reactivity was absent in the four who had positive C jejuni serology, whereas it clearly was present in at

Abbreviations: GBS, Guillain-Barré syndrome; LOS, lipo-oligosaccharide

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least three of the four _H. influenzae_ seropositive patients examined (fig 1). The target ganglioside of the antibodies was not related to cross reactivity (data not shown).

**DISCUSSION**

We found that 15% of our patients from whom _H. influenzae_ was isolated had positive serology for recent _C. jejuni_ infection. The specificity of the _C. jejuni_ serological assay system used is 97%; moreover, a significant titre decrease during the recovery phase was confirmed in one patient, indicating that there were no false positive results. In GBS and Fisher syndrome after _H. influenzae_ and _C. jejuni_ infections it is hypothesised that the ganglioside mimics present on the bacterial LOSs produce antiganglioside antibody. The antibodies in our _H. influenzae_ seropositive patients did cross react with their isolate LOSs, whereas those in the _C. jejuni_ seropositive patients did not. This suggests that production of antiganglioside antibodies in the latter patients was not triggered by _H. influenzae_, although _H. influenzae_ infection had certainly occurred, either before or after the neurological onset. It also is noteworthy that only one of four _C. jejuni_ seropositive patients had a history of preceding gastrointestinal symptoms, but this does not necessarily indicate false positive results in our _C. jejuni_ serology assay because _C. jejuni_ has been isolated from some GBS/Fisher syndrome patients who experienced only upper respiratory infectious symptoms or fever. Our findings suggest that _H. influenzae_ isolation does not always indicate that this is the causative agent in GBS and Fisher syndrome. Even when _H. influenzae_ is isolated, we should also test for other infections—in particular _C. jejuni_—irrespective of the antecedent symptoms. This also may hold true for cases in which other agents are isolated and serological evidence obtained. We believe that more careful judgment of the causal agent in GBS and Fisher syndrome will lead to a decrease in the numerous case reports of sham causal infection in these syndromes.

Positive _H. influenzae_ serology was found in 26% of the tested cases in whom _H. influenzae_ had been isolated. This low frequency may partly reflect the assay’s low sensitivity, or it may indicate that _H. influenzae_ infection was merely a complication of GBS or Fisher syndrome in some of the patients, because most of the serum samples assayed were obtained soon after neurological onset, at a time when neither antibody response nor _H. influenzae_ infection may have occurred. However, anti-GQ1b and anti-GT1a antibodies were detected in most of the _H. influenzae_ seropositive patients, all of whom had Fisher syndrome. This supports our previous results showing that _H. influenzae_ infection is associated more closely with Fisher syndrome than with GBS and that production of antiganglioside antibody is mediated by a GQ1b/GT1a epitope on the bacterial LOS. A serological _H. influenzae_ test and examination of the cross reactivity of antiganglioside antibodies with the isolate LOS would help in determining the causal role of the bacterium when _H. influenzae_ is isolated in such cases.

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NEUROLOGICAL PICTURE

Ultra fast resolution of acute post-traumatic subdural haematoma

Post-traumatic acute subdural haematoma (ASDH) is a life threatening condition. The traditional approach is urgent surgery in haematomas with a mass effect. We report a case with a large post-traumatic ASDH whose haematoma disappeared markedly within 2 hours.

A 19 year old man sustained a head trauma at 22:30 and presented with Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of 9 to the state hospital. CT scan showed a right hemispheric ASDH and a marked midline shift (panel A). He was transferred to our hospital for urgent surgery. In our hospital his GCS score was 12. A repeat CT scan at 00:30 showed substantial decrease of ASDH and oedema (panel B). Six hours later CT revealed total resolution of ASDH and the appearance of subarachnoidal haemorrhage (panel C). On the third day he was completely alert with a GCS of 15. MRI on the fifth day showed mild subarachnoidal haemorrhage (panel D). He was discharged on the tenth day with excellent neurological condition.

Although infrequently reported, rapid spontaneous resolution of an ASDH may be underestimated. Two possible hypotheses for spontaneous resolution have been proposed: (1) the haematoma is diluted by cerebrospinal fluid and is washed out; (2) the haematoma is compressed by the pressure produced by acute cerebral swelling and redistributed. Some authors have demonstrated redistribution and dispersal of blood in the subdural space with MRI. We think that a tear in the arachnoid membrane and connection between the subdural and subarachnoidal spaces results in dilution of haematoma. Thus not only redistribution and dispersal but also washing out of haematoma by retrograde flow into the subarachnoidal space may be the causes of ultra fast spontaneous resolution of an ASDH. In cases showing rapid improvement of neurological status a subsequent control CT is indicated before surgery.

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