

Continuous decrease in serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels in a neuropsychiatric syndrome of systemic lupus erythematosus patient with organic brain changes

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Abstract: In the present study, the authors reported on a case in neuropsychiatric syndromes of systemic lupus erythematosus (NPSLE) with irreversible organic brain changes. The authors also longitudinally investigated serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels in the patient. We found that serum BDNF levels in the NPSLE patient with irreversible organic brain change were consistently low, independent of the severity of psychiatric symptoms. Thus, the longitudinal measurement of serum BDNF levels might be useful in predicting the prognosis of NPSLE.

Keywords: brain-derived neurotrophic factor; neuropsychiatric syndrome of systemic lupus erythematosus; organic brain change

Introduction

Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is a critical mediator of neuronal development, survival, and function (Lewin and Barde 1996). In addition, BDNF is currently considered to modulate and regulate immune functions (Vega et al 2003; Nockher and Renz 2003). Recently, it has been reported that BDNF is associated with the pathogenesis of several neuropsychiatric diseases such as schizophrenia (Hori et al 2007), depression (Yoshimura et al 2007), multiple sclerosis (Weinstock-Guttman et al 2007), cerebral ischemia (Berger et al 2004), encephalomyelitis (Chiaretti et al 2004), Alzheimer's disease (Laske et al 2006), Huntington's chorea (Ciammola et al 2007), and Parkinson's disease (Howells et al 2000).

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystem immune disease characterized by several abnormalities of the cellular immune system, including a loss of B cell tolerance and the production of pathogenic autoantibodies (Shlomchik et al 1994). Between 18% and 67% of patients with SLE exhibit central nervous system involvement, which is associated with inflammatory features in the brain. Neuropsychiatric syndromes of SLE (NPSLE) patients often reveal various psychiatric features such as delirium, cognitive blunting, psychosis, and affective disorder (ACR 1999). Recently, we had reported that serum BDNF levels were increased in the presence of severe psychiatric symptoms and organic changes in the brain (Ikenouchi et al 2006). In that case, serum BDNF levels were normalized in parallel with recovering organic brain changes and improving their associated psychotic symptoms. Here we report a case of NPSLE with irreversible organic brain changes. Interestingly, the serum BDNF levels were continuously low in spite of the severity of psychiatric symptoms.

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Case report

A 58-year-old man in a delirious state was admitted to the psychiatric ward at our university hospital. The patient had been diagnosed with SLE 11 years before, based on the presence of polyarthritis, photosensitivity, discoid, antinuclear antibodies, anti-Sm antibodies, pleuritis, and leucopenia. Six years later, he was codiagnosed with antiphospholipid syndrome. The patient had been treated with prednisolone and cyclophosphamide pulse therapy. On admission to the psychiatric ward (Day 0), he had insomnia, mood swings, agitation, paranoia, memory dysfunction, cognitive impairments and attention deficit. His magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan showed old left cerebellar infarctions and lacunar infarctions in the bilateral basal ganglia (Figure 1A). Furthermore the patient's single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) images showed an area of hypoperfusion in the bilateral frontal region (Figure 1B). The immunoglobulin G (IgG) index and the levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6) in his level of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) were 0.6 and 28 pg/mL, respectively (Day 0). In addition, the results of patient's CSF were cell count 3/ μ L, protein 93 mg/dL, and glucose 55 mg/dL. In addition, findings in blood cell count and electrolysis were not particular. Thus, the possibility for encephalitis was ruled out. Based on the results of these clinical examinations and imaging studies, the patient was diagnosed with delirium due to NPSLE and/or treatment with prednisolone. His IgG index and CSF IL-6 level were 0.6 and 28 pg/mL, respectively. When the patient experienced a delirious episode; his scores on the Delirium Rating Scale Revised 98 (DRS-R-98) (Trzepacz et al 2001) and the mini-mental state examination (MMSE) were 39 and 16, respectively. His serum BDNF level was 4.5 ng/mL (Day 1 after admission). Although the dose of prednisolone had decreased from 55 to 20 mg/day and cyclophosphamide pulse therapy had been completed because the activity of NPSLE was subsided, his delirious episode persisted. Treatment with quetiapine was initiated, and the dose was gradually increased up to 750 mg/day to treat his psychotic symptoms including the delirious episode. His delirium and paranoia subsided with quetiapine treatment. His DRS-R-98 scores were 9, 8, and 2 at 1, 2, and 4 weeks, respectively after quetiapine administration. However, mood swing was persisted. Thus, valproic acid was added to quetiapine and the dosage was increased to 900 mg/day (plasma valproic acid level: 56.8 mEq/L). Insomnia, mood swing, agitation, and attention deficits were gradually improved. However, cognitive impairments (memory disturbance, visuospatial skill and learning)

persisted after recovery of the delirium and psychosis. His MMSE score remained at 16 points. His MRI scan and SPECT did not improve (Day 92 after admission) (Figure 2A and 2B). His serum BDNF levels were 4.6 ng/mL (Day 14 after admission) 1.0 ng/mL (Day 38 after admission), 1.5 ng/mL (Day 70 after admission). The IgG index and CSF IL-6 level of the patients were 0.51 and 1.9 pg/mL, respectively (Day 38 after admission). One month later, his mental condition was stable with valproic acid (900 mg/day) and quetiapine (750 mg/day), his cognitive impairment (particularly memory impairment and apraxia) gradually had decreased (his serum BDNF level was 0.8 ng/mL).

Discussion

We presented a case of NPSLE with predominant symptoms of delirium and psychosis, which responded well to treatment with quetiapine and valproic acid. However, memory disturbance and cognitive impairment persisted. The interesting finding was that the patient with NPSLE and irreversible organic brain changes demonstrated consistently low serum BDNF levels in spite of the severity of psychiatric symptoms. We have recently reported that serum BDNF levels in healthy volunteers and patients with major depression were 23.4 ± 10.1 ng/mL, and 9.6 ± 7.7 ng/mL, respectively. Therefore, serum BDNF levels in the present case were lower compared with those in normal volunteers and even in depressed patients. In contrast, in a case of NPSLE with reversible organic brain changes, we reported that the plasma BDNF levels were raised during the period when the patient's psychotic symptoms deteriorated, and the plasma BDNF levels were normalized in parallel with the recovery of her organic brain changes and improvement in her psychotic symptoms (Ikenouchi et al 2006). In addition, Frey and colleagues (2006) reported that long term treatment with valproic acid increased hippocampal BDNF levels in rats, and Park and colleagues (2006) demonstrated that long term quetiapine administration attenuated the decreased BDNF mRNA expression in both the hippocampal and cortical regions of rats caused by immobilization stress. In short, we consider that treatment with valproic acid and quetiapine generally promotes BDNF synthesis in the brain. These findings show that a transient raise in serum/plasma BDNF levels during psychotic symptoms might indicate the possibility of nerve recovery, in other words, reversal of brain damage. In contrast, consistently low serum/plasma levels in spite of psychotic symptoms, while a patient is undergoing treatment with valproic acid and quetiapine might reflect neuronal loss of NPSLE. Furthermore, we cannot completely rule out the

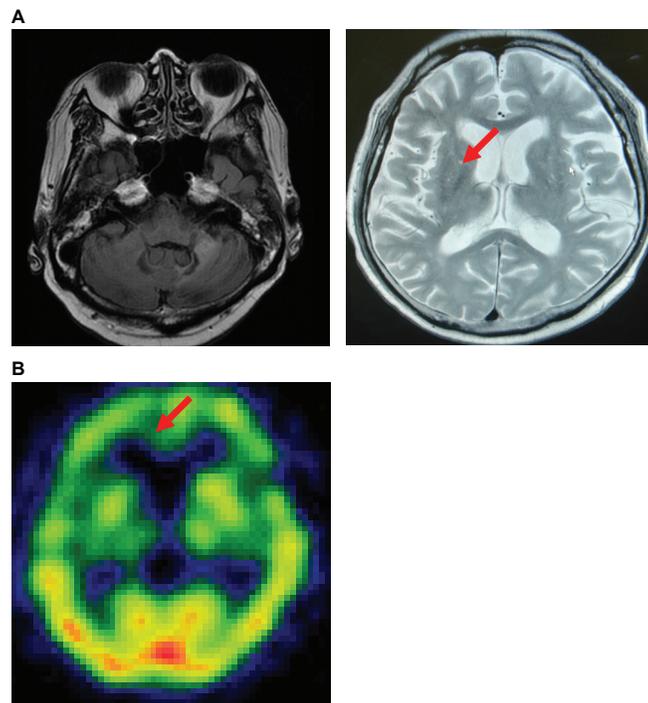


Figure 1. MRI (A) and SPECT (B) findings in day 0 after administration demonstrating old left cerebellar infarctions and lacunar infarctions exist in the bilateral basal ganglia in MRI and an area of hypoperfusion in bilateral frontal region was found in SPECT.

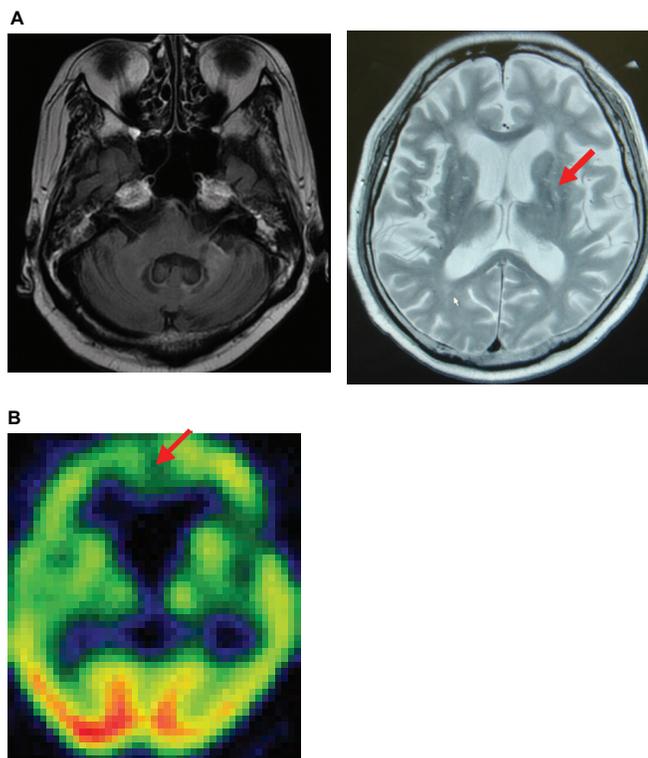


Figure 2. MRI (A) and SPECT (B) findings in day 92 after administration demonstrating not significant changes in MRI and SPECT.

possibility that prednisolone treatment decreased serum BDNF levels in this case. Indeed, chronic stress decreased BDNF expression in the brain via enhanced corticosteroid release (Jacobsen and Mork 2006). However, serum BDNF levels were at consistently low levels after prednisolone was decreased. Taken together, it is plausible that the BDNF dynamics may differ between NPSLE patients with irreversible organic brain changes and those with reversible ones. Since the patient did not gain significant amounts of weight over the course of treatment, it is unlikely that decreased serum BDNF levels might due to hyperphagia (Hashimoto et al 2005).

Experimental evidences in rodents suggest that the effect of BDNF on psychiatric symptoms differ with respect to brain region. For example, reduced BDNF in the mesolimbic dopamine system is associated with improvement in anxiety and depressive-like behaviors while increased BDNF in the hippocampal formation is associated with antidepressant efficacy and cognitive function (Berton et al 2006; Chhatwal et al 2006; Martinowick et al 2007).

Recently, Oroszi and colleagues (2006) have reported that the association between of BDNF Met66 confers protection against the decline of motor and psychomotor cognitive function in SLE patients suggesting that carriers of the Met66 polymorphism may be protected from NPSLE. On the other hand, this allele shows a decrease in activity-dependent secretion and its associated with poorer cognitive function and smaller hippocampal volume (Egan et al 2003). The discrepancy between these two findings remains unknown. It is plausible that the role of BDNF in the pathophysiology of SLE might be complicated.

The source of circulating BDNF remains unknown. Platelet, brain neurons, and vascular endothelial cells are currently considered to be putative sources. It was demonstrated that BDNF cross the blood-brain barrier (Pan et al 1998) and that BDNF levels in the brain and serum have been shown to undergo similar changes during the maturation and aging process in rats (Karege et al 2002). These results indicate that blood BDNF levels might in part reflect the BDNF levels in the brain. Nonetheless, it remains unclear to what extent peripheral levels reflect brain BDNF levels.

In conclusion, the finding in the present case indicates that keeping low serum BDNF levels may be associated with the poor prognosis of NPSLE. Further research is needed to confirm the present finding.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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