

Neurocysticercosis: A Review into Treatment Options, Indications, and Their Efficacy

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Abstract: Neurocysticercosis, due to the localization of *Taenia solium* larvae in the Central Nervous System, is a neglected tropical disease still endemic in much of Latin America, Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The therapeutic management of NC has gradually improved with the establishment of neuroimaging studies (CT and MRI) in endemic countries and with the demonstration of the efficacy of albendazole and praziquantel in the 1980s. But the morbidity and mortality of this preventable disease remain an unacceptable fact. In this scoping review, we will revise the different treatment options and their indications.

Keywords: neglected tropical disease, neurocysticercosis, treatment, review, *T. solium*

Introduction

Neurocysticercosis (NC), the most common parasitic disease of the Central Nervous System (CNS), is a heterogeneous disease in which treatment options depend primarily on the location of the parasites.

Caused by ingestion of embryonated eggs of the helminth *Taenia solium*, this disease is a marker of poverty, clearly linked to an environment with poor excreta disposal and free-range pigs. Therefore, it is a public health problem in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC), such as in Latin America, Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

T. solium cysticercosis was added by World Health Organization (WHO) to the list of major Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in 2010 with NTD roadmap goals of making available a validated strategy for control and elimination of *T. solium* taeniasis/cysticercosis and those interventions to be scaled up in selected countries by 2020.¹ Indeed, according to the global burden of disease atlas of 2019, neurocysticercosis was estimated to be the cause of 1.37 million Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) around the globe.² In Latin America and the Caribbean, it is considered the neglected tropical disease with the highest burden.³ Unfortunately, as its diagnosis require neuroimaging studies not available to all in endemic countries, precise data on its epidemiology are lacking. In some countries, recent data shows a clear decrease in its incidence, although, in others, the activity of infection seems to be still very present.^{4–8}

Life Cycle

The natural life cycle of the *T. solium* involves the pigs and the humans as hosts. Pigs become intermediate hosts by eating embryonated eggs (or gravid proglottids) from human feces in places where feces disposal is deficient. The parasite then hatches and invades the intestinal wall, enters the bloodstream and migrates to multiple tissues, such as the striatal muscle, where they become cysticerci. After human consumption of contaminated undercooked pork meat, the cysticerci hatch in the small intestine. At that moment, the tapeworm attaches itself to the intestinal wall through its scolex, a jaw-like organ bearing suckers and hooks.⁴

Humans can also become intermediate hosts by eating vegetables/fruits or drinking water contaminated by *T. solium* eggs or by human-to-human contagion. The same scenario as in the case of pork will occur, and the most affected organs

will be the striatal muscle, subcutaneous tissues, central nervous system, and eyes. When located in the CNS, the disease is named neurocysticercosis.

Evolution of the Disease

Once in the CNS, the cysticerci can stay viable in their vesicular form for years or even decades if the host's immune system tolerates them. This latency period, generally asymptomatic, seems to be much longer when parasites are in the extraparenchymal compartment than when they are inside the parenchyma.⁹ However, when the host's inflammatory response begins, the cysticerci undergo different stages of involution. The first is the colloidal stage, where the inflammatory reaction around the cyst is visible and where the inner fluid turns turbid (granular stage). Gradually, the cysticerci calcify (calcified stage) or disappear, the inflammatory response diminishes and is sometimes replaced by gliotic changes. Externalization of cysticerci's antigens by the remodeling of calcified lesions may produce perilesional edema, possibly associated with clinical manifestations.¹⁰

Clinic

NC is a highly heterogeneous disease, with its manifestation mainly depending on the localization of the parasite ranging from headache to epilepsy or hydrocephalus.¹¹ It is also important to note that NC is frequently asymptomatic, as computed tomography (CT)-scan studies made in endemic communities have demonstrated.¹¹

Depending on the location, two presentations are possible. In the parenchymal location, epilepsy is the most common manifestation, but headache, focal deficits, and cognitive and psychiatric symptoms may also be present. Because the parenchymal location is the most common, epilepsy is the primary clinical manifestation of NC, occurring in 60–90% of patients.^{12,13} When cysts are located in the extraparenchymal compartment, the main symptom is intracranial hypertension, it will occur in around 70% of patients.¹¹ In this location, stroke syndromes have been described in around 3% of the patients, mostly related to the initiation of treatment and its respective induced inflammatory response.¹⁴ Focal neurological signs can present multiple phenotypes in around 20% of patients with neurocysticercosis.¹⁵ The most common of them are motor symptoms due to pyramidal tract lesions, Nevertheless, sensory or language disturbances, such as involuntary movements, can also occur. These manifestations can be slowly progressive and related to parenchymal cysts or large subarachnoid cysts compressing brain parenchyma.¹⁵

Diagnosis

The gold standard of diagnosis remains neuroimaging studies (CT-scan, magnetic resonance imaging - MRI).¹³ And this probably remains the main problem, in terms of successful diagnosis and treatment, because of the difficulties for the general population in endemic countries to access these technologies. CT scan is superior to MRI for calcified NC (the main form) and is also very efficient for diagnosing parenchymal cysts.¹⁶ For extraparenchymal cysts, MRI, in particular 3D sequences, is clearly superior allowing good visualization of cysts.¹⁷

Serological diagnosis tests are an additional tool that can be of relevance to help, mainly when doubts exist in neuroimages. Detection of antibodies and antigens can be done, and different techniques have been used, currently principally enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and enzyme-linked immunoelectrotransfer blot (EITB).¹⁸ The presence of specific antigens is a sign of a viable infection, while antibodies are still present when the infection is inactive.¹⁹

Based on the evidence described, different sets of diagnostic criteria and proposals for particular settings have been produced.^{12,20–22}

Treatment Options

Medical Treatments

Anthelmintic (AH)

Although more than 30 years have passed since anthelmintics were first used, no new molecules have proven effective, and we continue to use the drugs approved for this purpose in the 1980s.

Albendazole (ABZ)

It is a broad-spectrum anthelmintic antiparasitic agent active against intestinal roundworms, lungworms and tapeworms. The study of ABZ for human medicine was initiated in 1979 and in 1987, Escobedo et al showed that the drug was effective in the treatment of NC.²³ ABZ interferes with the glucose intake of parasites and depletes their glycogen stores. It also affects the production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP), which is the energy required for the survival of the helminth. It is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, but after absorption it is rapidly converted in the liver in albendazole sulfoxide (ABZSO) that is the main active form of the drug and is distributed throughout the body.²⁴ Administration of ABZ with a fatty meal significantly enhance its bioavailability, as its administration with grapefruit juice, whereas its administration with cimetidine decreases it. Administration of different antiepileptic drugs (phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital) with ABZ reduces the plasma concentration of ABZSO. On the other hand, when ABZ is administered simultaneously with dexamethasone, plasma levels of ABZSO increased significantly.²⁵

The recommended doses to treat NC patients varied between 15 and 30 mg/kg/day, to be taken in 2 doses per day, during 8 to 10 days. 15 mg/kg/day is sufficient for parenchymal NC (Figure 1), while in case of extraparenchymal disease, 30 mg/kg/day has showed to be more efficient (Figures 2 and 3).²⁶ It was demonstrated, in parenchymal and extraparenchymal locations, that treatment response is significantly associated with higher plasmatic concentrations of ABZSO. Main secondary effects are a transient increase of hepatic enzymes and reversible alopecia.^{27,28}

Praziquantel (PZQ)

PZQ is mostly supplied in 600 mg tablets, and it has been used for human cysticercosis treatment since 1979.²⁹ Although still not completely understood for the larvae, PZQ in adult worms causes a rapid muscular contraction and tegumental disruption that leads to the exposition of parasite antigens on the worm surface.²⁴ PZQ is rapidly absorbed with a high inter-individual variation, and plasma peak concentration is reached 1.5–2h after administration. Administration of PZQ with a high carbohydrate meal enhances its bioavailability, and drugs that inhibit cytochrome P450 increase its plasma levels. Dexamethasone and different antiepileptic drugs (phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, and primidone) reduce PZQ plasma levels. The recommended dose to treat NC patients is 50 mg/kg/day for 10 to 15 days.

Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

It is becoming increasingly clear that the inflammatory response against parasites is one of the major pathological mechanisms of NC.³⁰ Before the use of anti-inflammatory drugs, the prognosis of NC patients was poor. For example, in patients with EP-NC complicated by hydrocephalus and requiring ventriculoperitoneal shunt (VPS) placement, the mortality rate was approximately 50%, with most deaths occurring within the first 2 years after placement.³¹ Similarly, in the early days of

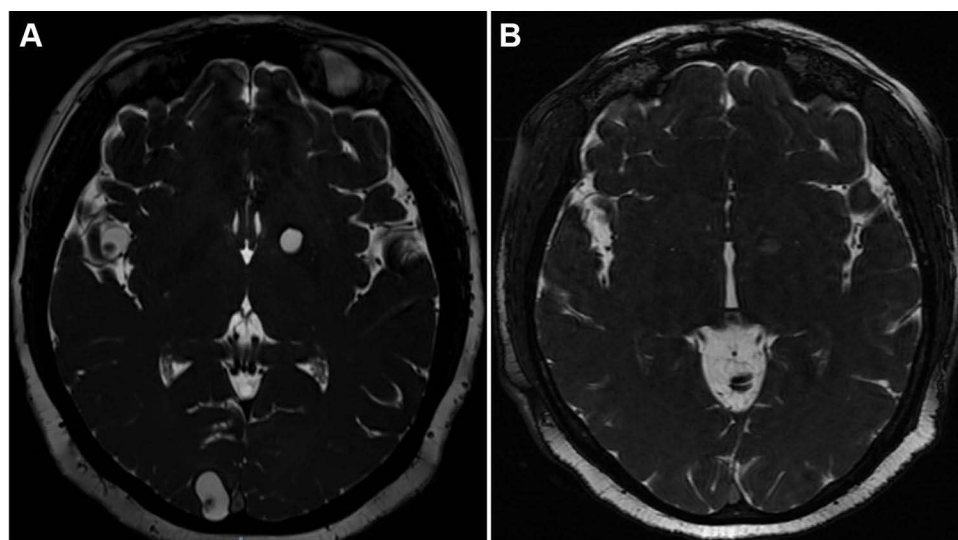


Figure 1 MRI-FIESTA sequences. Pre (A) and post (B), 6 months after) cysticidal treatment of 3 cysts, one parenchymal, one located in a subarachnoid sulcus, and one in the Sylvian fissure.

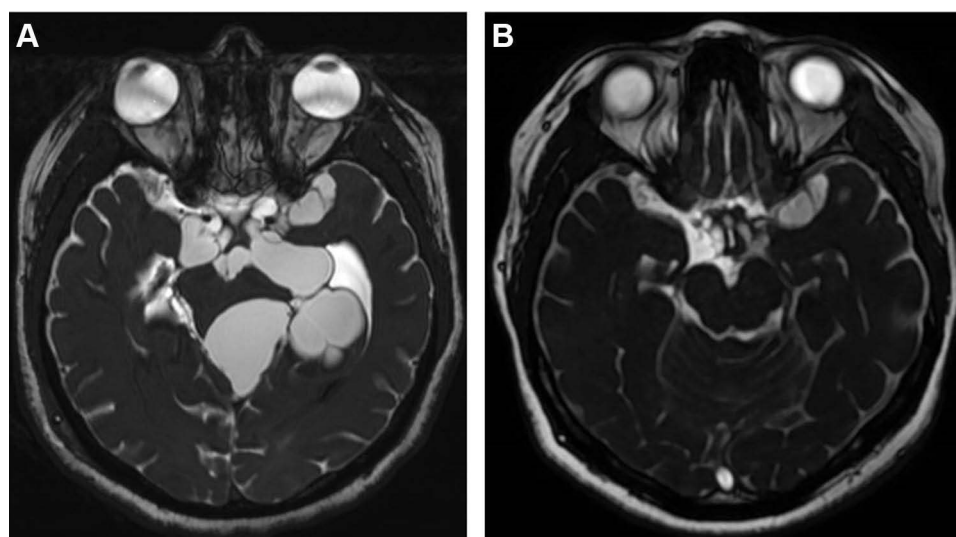


Figure 2 MRI-FIESTA sequences. Pre (**A**) and post (**B**), 6 months after) cysticidal treatment of several racemose NC cysts located in basal subarachnoid cisterns.

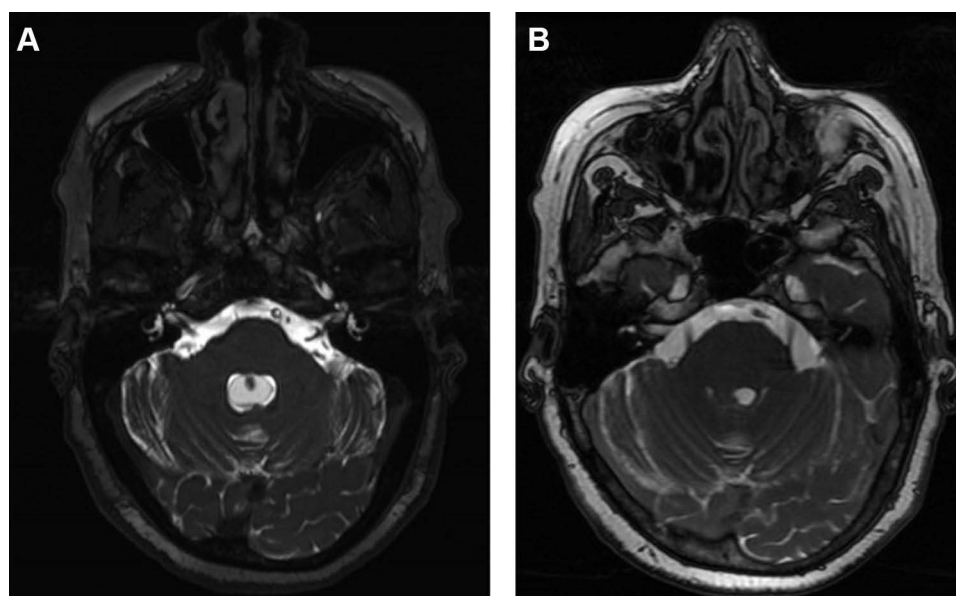


Figure 3 MRI-FIESTA axial sequences. Pre (**A**) and post (**B**), 6 months after) cysticidal treatment of a NC cyst located in the fourth ventricle.

anthelmintic drug use, several reports highlighted the occurrence of serious adverse effects due to an exacerbated inflammatory response.^{32–34} The first publication showing the value of corticosteroids in NC patients was published in 1982.³⁵ In 1996, the benefit of corticosteroids in extraparenchymal (EP)-NC patients with VPS was demonstrated,³⁶ and currently corticosteroids, in case of anthelmintic administration or severe inflammation, are recommended in almost all types of NC.³⁷ Because of the potential severity of inflammatory complications in patients with EP-NC (arachnoiditis, vasculitis, and secondary stroke), doses are generally higher than for parenchymal localization. It is relevant to mention that the possible dual role of corticosteroids on symptom control and parasite survival has been raised due to their immunosuppressive effects that prevent an appropriate host response.^{38,39} Despite this, due to the severity of possible inflammatory complications and the lack of non-immunosuppressive options, their use is currently necessary because the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. However, further research is needed to find other anti-inflammatory options and to define markers to identify which patients have a more inflammatory propensity to personalize treatment.³⁸

In cases of corticosteroid resistance or severe adverse events due to their application, immunosuppressants, such as methotrexate, TNF- α inhibitor, or azathioprine, have been proposed by other researchers.^{40,41} These reports are currently anecdotal, and further studies are needed to assess their utility.

Antiepileptic Drugs

Epilepsy is the most common symptom of NC, mainly when the location is in the parenchyma.¹¹ Studies in the late 20th or early 21st century showed that NC was the leading cause of late-onset epilepsy in endemic countries.^{36,42,43} More recent studies seem to show a decrease in its importance, although more information is needed to confirm these results.^{44,45}

Epilepsy seems well controlled by antiepileptic drugs (AE), although studies focusing on this point and precise estimations are lacking. It is important to remember that since endemic countries are poor countries, the treatment gap (lack or irregularity of treatment, insufficient dosage) due to economic factors is high. This is a crucial aspect to consider when evaluating treatment efficacy.⁴⁶ One study in Brazil evaluating causes of intractable epilepsy in 512 patients found calcified cysticerci lesions in 27% of patients but only in 1.56%, this image was the unique neuroimaging feature. In the other cases, calcified NC was associated with other lesions, principally mesial temporal sclerosis.⁴⁷ The authors conclude that NC is rarely the cause of intractable epilepsy. However, the question of a causal link between mesial temporal sclerosis with NC exists, and further evidence is needed to support these conclusions.⁴⁸

The most used drugs are carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital and valproic acid. There is no evidence that treatment should be different from other epilepsy causes. One study asserts no difference in efficacy between carbamazepine and levetiracetam,⁴⁹ although some methodological aspects of this study were raised after its publication.⁵⁰ A recent study in children with solitary viable parenchymal cysts showed similar efficacy with fewer adverse effects of lacosamide compared to oxcarbazepine.⁵¹ Frequently the main argument for deciding which drug to use should be the availability and cost of treatment.

Surgical Treatments

The surgical management of NC has evolved in the last two decades in terms of indication and microsurgical techniques. Previously, many patients with increased intracranial pressure (IPC) were managed surgically, irrespective of the location of the parasites, especially in cases of a pseudotumoral form of NC. The prognosis was poor, with high rates of morbidity and mortality.⁵² The change of the clinical and epidemiologic pictures of NC,⁵³ with a lower proportion of cases with giant parenchymal cysts and cysticercosis encephalitis, changed the surgical indications of NC as well.

According to the last guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of NC, currently, surgical treatment is mainly reserved for intraventricular cysts (strength of recommendation strong, level of confidence moderate). However, there are no published high-quality trials supporting that surgery is superior to medical treatment in this location.⁵⁴ The main advantage of surgical removal of the cysts is that their complete removal dismisses the need for post-operative cysticidal treatment and sometimes, the need for permanent ventricle-peritoneal shunts for hydrocephalus.^{55,56}

Classical Extraction

Nowadays, the surgical role for parenchymal cysts is of exception, reserved for cysts with a significant mass effect, since most patients can be safely and effectively managed with anthelmintics and anti-inflammatories. Besides, the surgical routes for some locations may add neurological deficits in case of damage to the normal tissue.

Cysts located in the ventricular system and the basal subarachnoid space could eventually be removed using classical neurosurgical approaches as long as the cysts do not have inflammatory reactions around them and are free-floating (Figure 4A–C). Therefore, optimal pre-operative imaging is necessary to support the surgical removal of cysts, ie, a 3-dimensional acquisition to check the precise location of the cysts and gadolinium enhancement acquisitions to check any inflammatory reactions surrounding the cysts.¹⁷ Besides, an excellent microsurgical armamentarium is ideal: a surgical microscope with depth of view control, micro scissors, micro dissectors, and bipolar forceps. The lack of adequate pre-operative workup and surgical tools may add risk for the surgical treatment, and it must be prudent, especially in low-income settings.

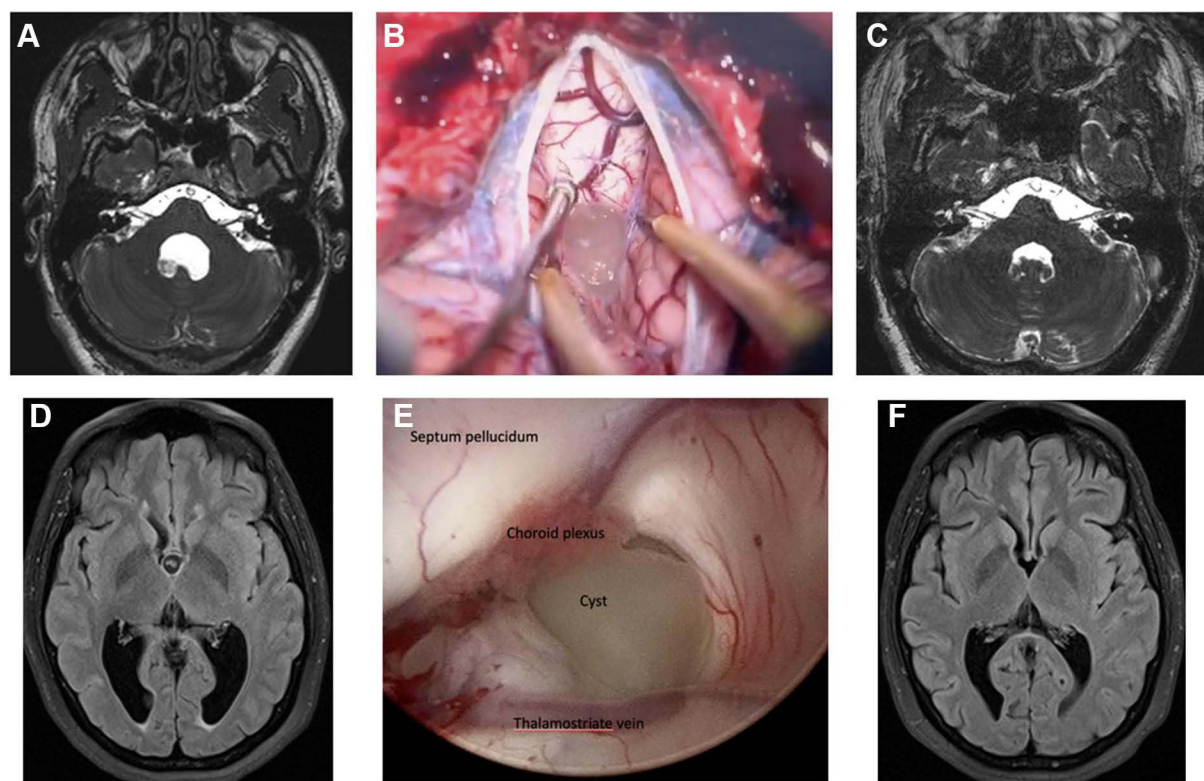


Figure 4 MRI-FIESTA axial sequences and intraoperative view of a fourth ventricle cyst (A–C) and of a third ventricle cyst (D–F) before (A and D), during (B and E) and after endoscopic resection (C) or microsurgery (F).

For spinal NC, microsurgical removal of cysts plays an important role when there are signs of spinal compression leading to neurological deficits. A recent systematic review on the treatment of spinal NC suggested that the combination of surgical to medical treatment provides superior outcomes than surgery or medical treatment alone.⁵⁷

Endoscopic Surgery

The use of neuro-endoscopes added a significant improvement to the management of several diseases, including NC. This is a minimally invasive surgery in which a once burr-hole gives access to most parts of the ventricles, allowing for cysts removal and treatment of hydrocephalus with a third ventriculostomy (Figure 4D–F).

There are several well-illustrated case series demonstrating the benefits and efficacy of endoscopic surgery for cyst removal.^{58,59} In cases of free-floating cysts in the lateral ventricles, continuous irrigation allows for recovery of the cysts, which would be hardly achieved with conventional craniotomy approaches.

For endoscopic surgery, two major concerns should be considered: the risk of bleeding and manipulation of the cerebral aqueduct. Despite the low risk of bleeding with well-experienced surgeons, it must be remembered that hemostasis is more difficult in endoscopic surgery than in traditional microsurgery, especially in cases of large-vessels damage. And regarding the manipulation of the cerebral aqueduct, it may occur during attempts to reach the fourth ventricle through this thin work channel, posing the risk of post-operative ocular abnormalities and coma. This risk is significantly reduced by using flexible endoscopes.⁶⁰

Surgery of Epilepsy

As stated before, pharmacological treatment of seizures in NC is the first choice, and most patients seem to have a good response in terms of seizure control if AE treatment is taken correctly. Besides, antiparasitic treatment of NC also has a satisfactory long-term effect on seizure evolution.⁶¹ Therefore, the role of surgery must be reserved for cases refractory to medical treatment.

Surgery for NC-related epilepsy can be classified as lesionectomy and mesial temporal lobe surgery. Lesionectomy is the resection of the epileptogenic lesion (which may be simply a scar tissue from previous destroyed cyst) and it should be performed only after extensive pre-operative investigation of the epileptogenic zone and, preferably, with the aid of intraoperative electrocorticography for accurate resection of the area with abnormal discharges.⁶²

Regarding mesial temporal lobe surgery, there is a current extensive discussion in the literature on the relationship between NC and mesial temporal lobe epilepsy with hippocampal sclerosis (MTLE-HS). Many authors argue that this association is merely a casual relationship, while others point to causal factors determining MTLE-HS in patients with NC.^{48,63} Besides, MTLE-HS can be a differential diagnosis in patients with seizures non-concordant with NC localization. Despite this discussion, it seems clear that mesial temporal lobe surgery is an effective option for drug-resistant seizures, providing long-term seizure control and cessation of anti-epileptic drugs. Surgical possibilities include anterior temporal lobectomy and selective amygdalohippocampectomy, and the option may take in consideration the location of the NC lesion in the temporal lobe as well as the surgeon's experience.^{63,64}

Ventricle-Peritoneal Shunts (VPS) Placement

Hydrocephalus is one of the most serious complications of NC and may be present in up to 70% of the patients with EP-NC.¹¹ It is also the most common cause of raised intracranial pressure among patients with NC. Inflammation and mechanical obstruction are the two main mechanisms responsible for developing hydrocephalus in NC. Inflammation causes epididymitis and arachnoiditis that compromise the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) flow in the ventricles and the subarachnoid space. Mechanic obstruction occurs either by direct cyst entrapment within the narrowest points of the CSF flow or due to inflammatory scars in the ventricular system.^{30,31} It is also possible that an increase in the CSF viscosity related to high protein levels and obstruction of the arachnoid villi contribute to the development of hydrocephalus. Therefore, if cyst removal is enough to restore the CSF flow by unblocking the ventricular system, no further interventions are needed.

However, in many cases, inflammatory reactions remain within the CSF compartments, even without viable cysts. In these cases, a VPS is needed to alleviate the increased ICP and its related symptoms (ie, headache, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision) (Figure 5). It is relevant to note that some report points to the fact that VPS in NC is at higher risk of infection and malfunction, and mortality in patients with NC-induced hydrocephalus is higher and directly related to the number of VPS revisions.⁶⁵ It has been proposed that post-shunt treatment with Albendazole reduces the risk of further shunt malfunction.⁶⁶ However, it is possible that the role of Albendazole in these cases is related to the elimination of remaining cysts and, therefore, the resolution of the cause of hydrocephalus.

Endoscopic Third Ventriculostomy (ETV)

Besides the removal of free-floating cysts inside the ventricular systems, endoscopic approaches are also helpful in treating obstructive hydrocephalus. The inflammatory reactions targeted to eliminate the cysts may cause epididymitis that obstructs the narrowest points of CSF flow, such as the cerebral aqueduct, causing hydrocephalus. Therefore, ETV provides an alternative route for the CSF flow: directly from the third ventricle towards the subarachnoid space (Figure 6).⁵⁸ Such as in other intraventricular diseases, it is recommended that the approach to intraventricular lesions includes an ETV, providing an internal CSF diversion. The combination of cyst removal and ETV is a less invasive procedure than conventional craniotomies and avoids shunt placement with all related complications.⁶⁷

Besides ETV, endoscopic approaches can also be helpful to treat isolated hydrocephalus of a single lateral ventricle with septostomy and dilatation of the foramen of Monro using foraminotomy.⁶⁸

Treatment of Parenchymal Cysticercosis

Parenchyma is the more frequent location for NC. Although several factors are probably involved in differences in prevalence between endemic countries (ie, infection pressure), this location seems to exist between 70% of the patients.⁹ As said before, this form is the more benign, as symptoms (mainly epilepsy) are controlled by AH drugs.

Treatment with anthelmintic drugs is now largely accepted in the case of symptomatic vesicular parenchymal cysts, as shown in the last guidelines (strength of recommendation strong, level of confidence moderate).³⁷ Doses of ALB and PZQ are those mentioned before, and their use is significantly associated with complete radiological resolution (RR 2.52, 95% CI 1.65

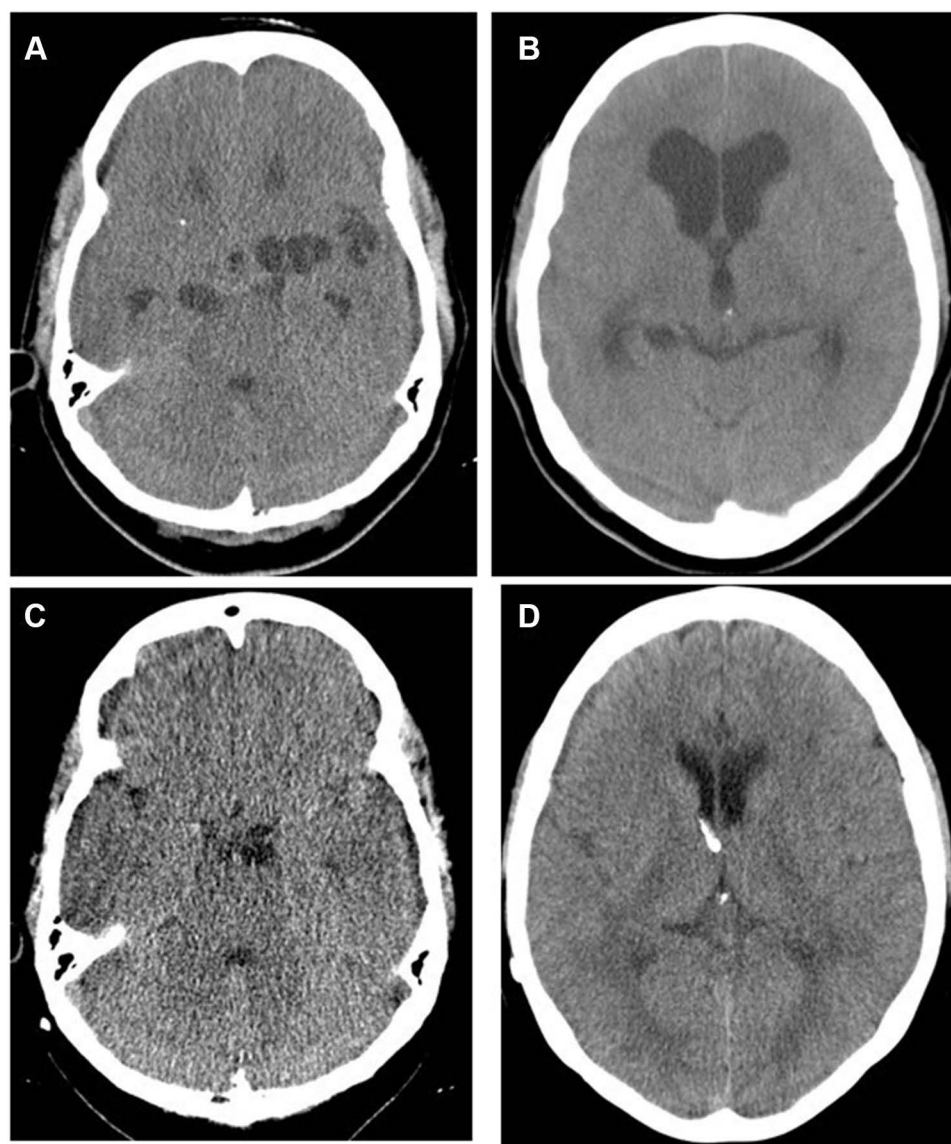


Figure 5 CT-scans of a patient with subarachnoid cysts and hydrocephalus. Before (**A** and **B**) and after (**C** and **D**) placement of a VPS and administration of cysticidal treatment.

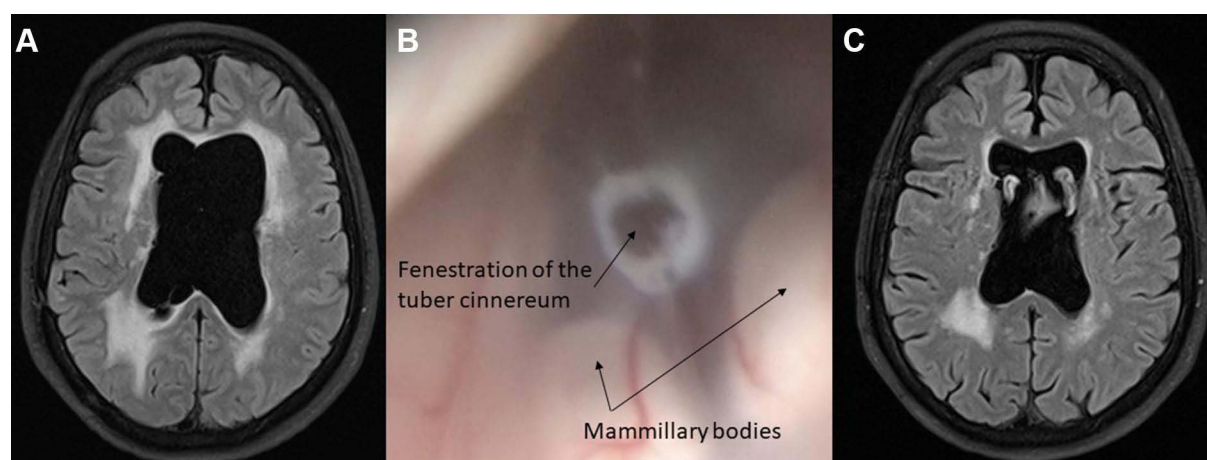


Figure 6 MRI-FLAIR sequences [before (**A**), after (**C**)] and intraoperative view (**B**) of a patient in whom a third endoscopic ventriculostomy was performed to treat hydrocephalus.

to 3.85).⁶⁹ Two controlled studies performed by the same research group showed that the combination of both drugs (ABZ 15 mg/kg/day and PZQ 50 mg/kg/day for ten days) was significantly more efficient than ABZ alone in patients with three or more cysts.^{70,71} This increased efficacy seems to be related to a significant increase in albendazole sulfoxide plasmatic concentration.⁷² Corticosteroids are recommended one day before and during the anthelmintic treatment, although optimal doses and duration are unknown, as they will depend on the number, size, and location of parasites.³⁷ The addition of AE drugs in case of epilepsy is necessary. Still, the need for prophylactic AE treatment in addition to AH without previous seizures is not demonstrated.⁷³ Particular attention must be provided if multiple (>10) cysts are present. In these cases, hospitalization of the patient and high doses of corticosteroids is necessarily associated with anthelmintic drugs. No information comparing therapeutic schemes is available, but it is possible to avoid a generalized inflammatory response with several cycles of lower doses of anthelmintic instead of a single cycle with high doses.¹²

The treatment of asymptomatic vesicular cysts is controversial because the evidence for specific management is lacking. The fact that calcified parasites are frequently diagnosed in asymptomatic patients without a history of seizures or other neurological symptoms shows that the process of parasite involution is frequently asymptomatic. However, it is also clear that this process, occurring without anti-inflammatory treatment, can generate seizures. To treat or not to treat, both attitudes are understandable; however, if an observation strategy is chosen, radiological follow-up every 6 months is recommended.

Regarding degenerating (colloidal) cysts, recent guidelines recommend anthelmintic treatment (Strength of this recommendation: weak. Level of confidence: moderate).³⁷ In these cases, degeneration and resolution of the lesions is in process, and the parasites are metabolically inactive and with no evidence of antigen production. As discussed in a recent meta-analysis, evidence still needs to be provided regarding what attitude is the best.⁷⁴ If anthelmintic treatment is chosen, ABZ and PZQ are recommended at the same doses as vesicular forms. Two Indian studies evaluate the combination of both drugs. Results are contrasting since, compared with ABZ alone, the first study showed a non-significant increase in efficacy, while the second found a significant increase in efficacy. AE treatment is recommended in patients with seizures and might be withdrawn 6 months after the last seizure if resolution without calcification occurs. Corticosteroids are also recommended; their use seems to have a beneficial effect, both on seizure reduction and cyst resolution.^{74–76}

A particular case is the presence of multiple degenerating parasites (cysticercosis encephalitis). In this case, anthelmintic is contraindicated in the acute phase, where measures to decrease intracranial hypertension will be the only ones to be performed.¹²

Calcified cysts required only symptomatic treatment, mainly AE. Duration of treatment is still not demonstrated, but it might be at least 2 years after the last seizure, although evidence is scarce. In inflammatory reactions around calcification, it is not demonstrated that corticosteroid administration can improve symptomatology.^{37,73}

As mentioned before, the place of surgery in these cases is now limited to large cysts with significant mass effect, and surgery for epilepsy in the cases where it is demonstrated that calcification (or MTLE-HS possibly linked to NC) represents the epileptic foci.

A flow-chart for treatment of parenchymal NC is shown in [Figure 7](#).

Treatment of Extraparenchymal Cysticercosis

This topic is probably the one that still has the most unknowns. Evidence for this observation is that in the last guidelines, on the 10 recommendations, evidence has low quality in 70% of them, and the strength is weak in 50% of them.³⁷

However, several points are clear. Inflammation is the main pathogenic mechanism and should be treated adequately. As an important heterogeneity regarding the intensity of inflammatory reactions between patients exists, an evaluation before treatment is needed. We propose to perform a lumbar puncture before treatment (if no intracranial hypertension exists, or after its correction by VPS if exists) to evaluate cytochemical characteristics and an intracranial Doppler or an angio scan to evaluate presence of vasculitis. Angio scan might be preferred as false positive diagnosis of vasculitis due to mass effect of cyst on arteries could occur with intracranial Doppler. In case of vasculitis, anthelmintic treatment should be avoided as long as it persists. The use of corticosteroids is required in this case, but also, if no vasculitis is detected as anthelmintic will increase the inflammatory reaction. Doses might be high (0.4 mg/kg/day, beginning before anthelmintic and during all the treatment), and the velocity of tapering will depend on the intensity of the inflammatory reaction.

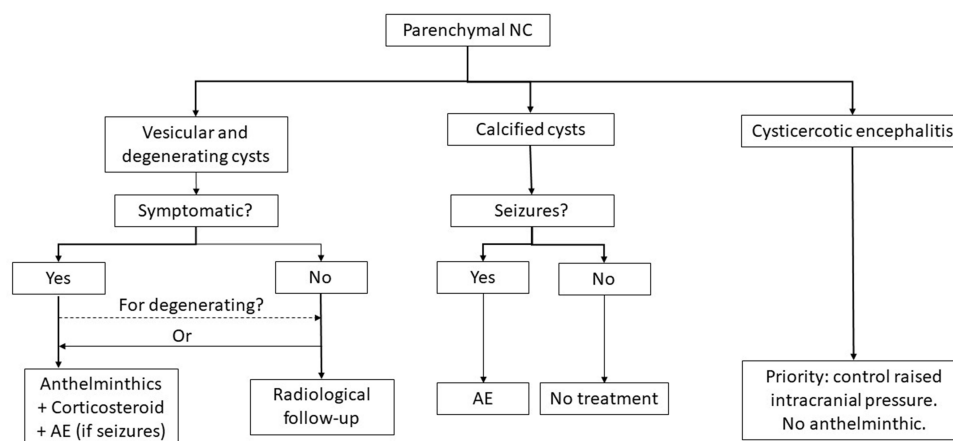


Figure 7 Treatment flow-chart for parenchymal NC.

The efficacy of anthelminthic is lower than in the case of parenchymal cysts. The reasons are not completely clear, although the fact that parasites in this location lie in an acellular medium (cerebrospinal fluid) makes difficult the development of an efficient immune reaction necessary for the destruction of parasites. To increase the efficacy of anthelminthic, two strategies are used; to increase the doses; indeed, it was shown that the use of 30 mg/kg is significantly more efficient than the use of 15 mg/kg/day.²⁶ The other strategy is to increase the period of administration of anthelmintics. Some authors argue that their administration should be continued until signs of degeneration are visible on imaging.⁷⁷

Surgery for extraparenchymal cysticercosis depends on the localization of cysts. For the basal subarachnoid location, surgery poses considerable risk of injury to cranial nerves, large vessels, and the brain parenchyma. As mentioned before, a preoperative MRI is important to assess signals of active inflammation, which prevents surgical removal of cysts. Surgery should be reserved for cases with raised ICP or compression of structures with risk of permanent deficits (such as optic nerve compression with visual worsening).⁷⁸

For ventricle location, surgical removal of cysts can be as effective as medical treatment. The advantages of surgery in these cases rely on the possibility of treating hydrocephalus simultaneously, reducing the need for a definite VP shunt, and on the possibility of no further anti-helminthic agents needed in cases of removal of all cysts.⁵⁵

A flow-chart for treatment of extraparenchymal NC is shown in Figure 8.

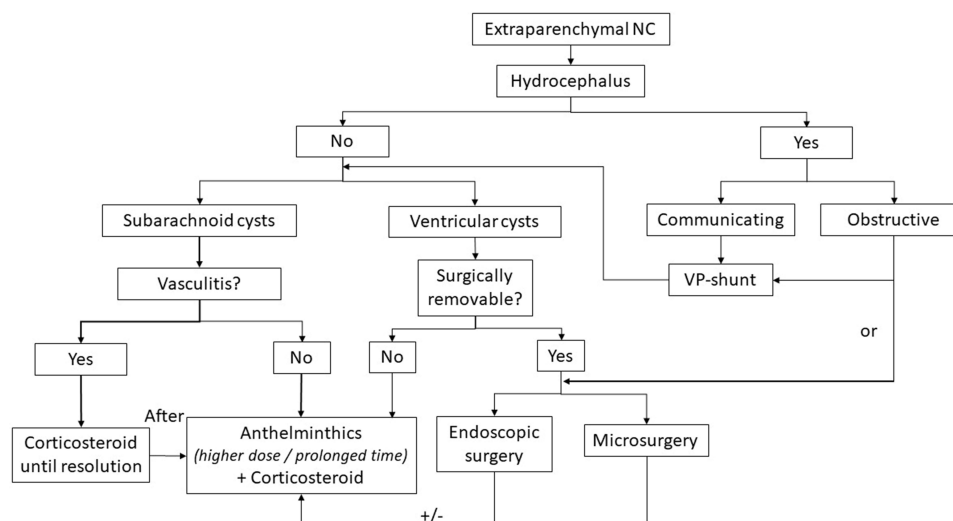


Figure 8 Treatment flow-chart for extraparenchymal NC.

Conclusions

In conclusion, although great strides have been made in the treatment of NC, much work remains to be done to know the best management of several conditions. However, based on current knowledge, the following recommendations can be made: 1) for vesicular parenchymal NC, anthelmintics should be used in combination with corticosteroid to avoid deteriorating clinical symptoms. 2) For degenerative parenchymal cysts, doubts remain about the best management – if anthelmintics or simple follow-up. 3) Calcified cysts require only symptomatic treatment. 4) For extraparenchymal NC, attention should be driven to treat hydrocephalus with surgical options (endoscopic third ventriculostomy or VP shunt), and vasculitis (with corticosteroids). 5) Surgical removal of cysts (mainly with endoscopic techniques) is a very good option in cases of ventricular cysts, with the advantage of no further treatment if all cysts are removed. 6) In cases of basal subarachnoid cysts and ventricular cysts not amenable to endoscopic removal, anthelmintics combined with corticosteroids should be used with higher doses or prolonged duration.

Abbreviations

NC, neurocysticercosis; AH, anthelmintic; ALB, albendazole; PZQ, praziquantel; ABZSO, Albendazole sulfoxide.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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