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Clinical Nephrology

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A Case of Posterior Reversible LeukoEncephalopathy Syndrome in a Woman with Renal Artery Stenosis

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Background: Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) is characterized by a clinical and radiological entity with seizure, headache, hypertension, visual loss and encephalopathy with neuroimaging findings of reversible vasogenic subcortical edema. The co-morbid conditions is hypertension, renal disease, autoimmune disease, eclampsia and transplantation.

Methods: A 42-year-old woman was admitted to our hospital with complaint of sudden onset of seizure. Her blood pressure is 210/110mmHg and mental is drowsy state. After this episode she complained of blindness for a few days. Brain MRI showed multifocal edema in bilateral occipital lobe, frontoparietal lobe. In several hypertensive work-up studies, renal doppler ultrasonography showed stenosis of right renal artery.

Results: Segmental stenosis in right renal artery was demonstrated by renal angiography. We performed stent insertion in renal artery narrowing portion. Her blood pressure was maintained less than 140/80mmHg without the antihypertensive drugs.

Conclusion: PRES was induced by renal hypertension and it's cause was right renal artery stenosis. Here we report a rare case of renal artery stenosis with complication of PRES.

Keywords: Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome, Renal artery stenosis