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**A Case of Late Onset Multiple Sclerosis Attack Mimicking Ischemic Stroke**

**Omer Anlar<sup>1</sup>, Orhan Deniz<sup>1</sup>, Karabekir Ercan<sup>1</sup>**

**<sup>1</sup>Yildirim Beyazit University Medical School Neurology Department, Ankara, Turkey**

Background: Several medical conditions can mimic multiple sclerosis (MS). Although the peak age for the onset of the disease ranges between 20 and 30 years, a diagnosis of MS can be established in individuals over 50 years. This late onset of the disease is often characterized by a primary progressive course. Pyramidal or cerebellar involvement is observed in 60%–70% of the patients upon presentation. Moreover, in patients over 50 years, MS variants and atypical forms of the disease are frequently encountered, which complicate the diagnosis especially that the differential diagnosis may include cerebro-spinal vascular syndromes. Clinical characteristics, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) pattern of abnormalities, evoked potential studies and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) oligoclonal band analysis are of high diagnostic yield in late onset multiple sclerosis.

Objective: We report a case of a 50 year-old female admitted to our clinic for an acute ischemic stroke attack management but lately diagnosed as MS attack by MRI and CSF examination.

Result: This is the case of a 50 year-old female admitted to our clinic with a diagnosis of acute ischemic stroke attack. Cranial CT showed hypodense lesions in the left frontal and parietal areas. But lately brain MRI showed demyelinating lesions in the left frontal subcortical white matter and in the periventricular areas. After gadolinium administration, there was an enhancement in some of these lesions. CSF examination showed a positive oligoclonal bands type 2.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the onset of MS in elderly patients can be misdiagnosed as an acute stroke. The diagnosis must be as early as possible to ensure appropriate management.