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Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody-associated disease: a case report

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Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody-associated disease (MOGAD) is a newly discovered autoimmune demyelinating disorder. The clinical manifestations of MOGAD are divergent but often characterized by inflammatory central nervous system (CNS) deficits such as optic neuritis, encephalitis, or transverse myelitis that predominantly affect the pediatric population. Despite the distinct features often associated with MOGAD, the disease exhibits a diverse range of clinical manifestations, making timely diagnosis and treatment challenging. In particular, distinguishing MOGAD from multiple sclerosis (MS) is important for adequate treatment and the prevention of relapsing disease. In this report, we present a rare case of MOGAD in a 57-year-old male who initially exhibited symptoms of bilateral optic nerve edema and flame hemorrhage. This led to an initial misdiagnosis of pseudotumor cerebri. Serological analysis at a tertiary care center ultimately led to the diagnosis of MOGAD after multiple visits to the ophthalmologist with worsening vision deficits.

Biography

Smaran S. Teru is a Medical Student at School of Medicine, Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine • Erie, USA.