

A case of post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis leading to posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome

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Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) is a clinical and radiographic syndrome characterized by headache, confusion, seizures, visual disturbance, and characteristic lesions on neuroimaging. A disorder of the cerebrovascular autoregulation system, it is generally described in adult patients and commonly associated with hypertension, immunosuppressive agents and eclampsia. PRES is a rare but potentially serious complication of acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis (PSGN) in children. A treatable diagnosis, it is crucial to consider PRES in a pediatric patient who presents with headache, seizure or confusion in order to improve outcome and prevent permanent neurologic damage.