

Title: "BLACKSTONE TOXICITY PRESENTING AS POSTERIOR REVERSIBLE ENCEPHALOPATHY SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT"

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Black stone or Paraphenylenediamine (PPD) is commonly used in industries as hair dye. Commonly taken as poisoning mostly in South-East Asian women, it causes lipid peroxidation of membrane and free radical formation causing fatal muscle necrosis, angio-neurotic edema, myocarditis, toxic hepatitis and renal failure. We describe case of a 25 year old female confessing the ingestion of hair dye as suicidal attempt, who came to emergency department with breathing difficulty and drowsiness. She was immediately intubated due to threatened airway. During intubation laryngeal edema was seen with no visualisation of vocal cords. During the three days of intubation patient was managed toxic hepatitis, rhabdomylysis and poisoning. Post extubation on day 4 of her hospital stay, she developed generalised tonic clonic seizures two to three episodes lasting for around 45 to 60 seconds. MRI Brain revealed diffuse bilateral symmetrical abnormal signal intensity areas in supratentorial and infratentorial brain is highly suggestive of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome .Patient was started on injection levetiracetam after giving a loading dose and remained seizure free on maintenance dose. The patient donot had renal failure or the need for hemodilaysis
PRES syndrome signifies disruption of blood brain barrier and vasogenic edema due to wide variety of etiologies. As per our literature review, although hepatic disorder has been mentioned as a cause of PRES and PPD as a cause of seizure in a few case reports, there has been no case mentioning PPD as a cause of PRES by either direct toxicity or indirectly by causing toxic hepatitis.

We, therefore presents a unique case of Paraphenylenediamine poisoning leading to PRES syndrome. In cases of PPD poisoning, PRES should be considered once underlying metabolic causes of seizures e.g. renal failure have been ruled out. Complete psychological assessment and rehabilitation of the paitient is obligatory once patient is stabilized.

Biography
Dr Shafaq Saleem has completed her MBBS from Dow Medical College in 2014. Iam currently doing my neurology sub speciality training from Aga Khan University and Hospital . I have pulished upto 17 articles including researches and case reports in reputed journals

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