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**Original article:**

**Clinico-radiological profile and treatment outcomes in neurocysticercosis between 1-12years of age: Study of in and around Rohilkhand Medical College, Bareilly, North India**

**Ravi Singh Chauhan, SumitSachan, Ajay Kumar**

Department of Pediatrics, Rohilkhand Medical college, Bareilly( U.P), India

Corresponding author: Ravi Singh Chauhan

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** This study was aimed to study the clinical and radiological profile of neurocysticercosis and outcomes of treatment in neurocysticercosis.

**Methods and Material:** A total of 62 patients coming under definitive or probable diagnosis of neurocysticercosis as per the revised diagnostic criteria for neurocysticercosis were included in this study. Clinical history, physical examination, and neuroimaging (CT or MRI) studies were done at the beginning. Patients were treated with albendazole, corticosteroids, and antiepileptic drugs. They were followed up clinically for 3 months and neuroimaging study was repeated 3 months after albendazole therapy.

**Results:** Definitive cases were 44 (70%) and probable cases were 18 (29%). Male: female ratio was 2.07. Most common age of presentation is between 5-12 years. The commonest presentation was seizures in 38 (95%). 51(82.5%) patients had a single lesion and 11 (27.5%) had multiple lesions in initial imaging study. Commonest site of lesion was parietal lobe (45%). Most common stage of presentation was colloidal (55%). 57 (92.5%) patients were free of seizures at the end of three months.

**Conclusions:** Neurocysticercosis usually affects young persons, youngest age of presentation 14 months, being equally common among vegetarians. Most common clinical manifestation is seizures. Single lesion is more common than multiple lesions, commonly presenting in colloidal. Clinical and radiological response to 4-week therapy with albendazole is quite satisfactory. All cases of epilepsy in tropical countries should be investigated for neurocysticercosis.

**Keywords:** Albendazole, colloidal stage, neurocysticercosis, seizures