

Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker disease (*PRNP* p.D202N) presenting with atypical parkinsonism

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The p.D202N mutation in *PRNP* is a rare variant associated with Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker disease (GSS), a genetic form of prion cerebral amyloidosis. To date, there have been only 4 reports of this mutation worldwide and only one detailed clinical study (table e-1, links.lww.com/NXG/A223).¹⁻⁴ Here, we describe the clinical phenotype and the results of neuro-radiologic and laboratory investigations in an Italian patient carrying this genetic variant.

Case report

A 59-year-old Caucasian man, with no family history of neurologic disorders, presented with a 2-year history of slurred speech and progressive gait difficulties causing motor slowing and accidental falls. In the same period, he lost 14 kg and developed urinary incontinence. His medical history was relevant to hypertension. Neurologic examination revealed ideomotor slowing, smooth pursuit deficit, dysarthria, dysmetria, axial and limb plastic hypertonia, brisk deep tendon reflexes, Babinski sign, and ataxic gait. Given the clinical findings, the suspicion of multiple system atrophy (MSA) was raised. Repeated neuropsychological testing revealed abnormalities in attention, constructive praxis, lexical access, and verbal memory span, consistent with a multiple domain cognitive impairment (table e-2, links.lww.com/NXG/A223). ¹²³I-ioflupane single-photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT) (DaTscan) showed reduced presynaptic dopamine transporter uptake in the right caudate and putamen bilaterally (figure 1A). Brain MRI displayed multiple, small hyperintense foci in subcortical white matter and right putamen in T2 sequences, whereas diffusion-weighted imaging was negative (figure 1B). Spinal MRI was unremarkable, except for a tiny C5-C6 disc protrusion (figure 1C). Somatosensory-evoked potentials revealed symmetrically delayed spinal conduction and a reduced motor response from the right lower leg. Electroneurography and sympathetic skin response were normal. EEG showed discharges of slow waves, occasionally pseudorhythmic and sharp, favored by drowsiness but lacking a definite periodism (figure 1D). CSF analyses revealed a positive 14-3-3 protein assay, markedly increased total-tau (3,617 pg/mL, n.v. 44–298) and phosphorylated-tau (337 pg/mL, n.v. 35–66), and normal amyloid-beta 1–42 (982 pg/mL, n.v. 562–1,018). The CSF prion real-time quaking-induced conversion (RT-QuIC) assay was negative. Direct sequencing of the *PRNP* open reading frame revealed a point mutation at codon 202 (p.D202N), causing the substitution of aspartic acid for asparagine (figure e-1, links.lww.com/NXG/A223) and valine homozygosity at codon 129. The patient lost the walking ability 3 years after the clinical onset; at this time, the patient developed dysphagia, and his speech became unintelligible because of severe dysarthria, but comprehension was relatively spared. The patient died 4.5 years after the onset because of sepsis complications. An autopsy was not performed.

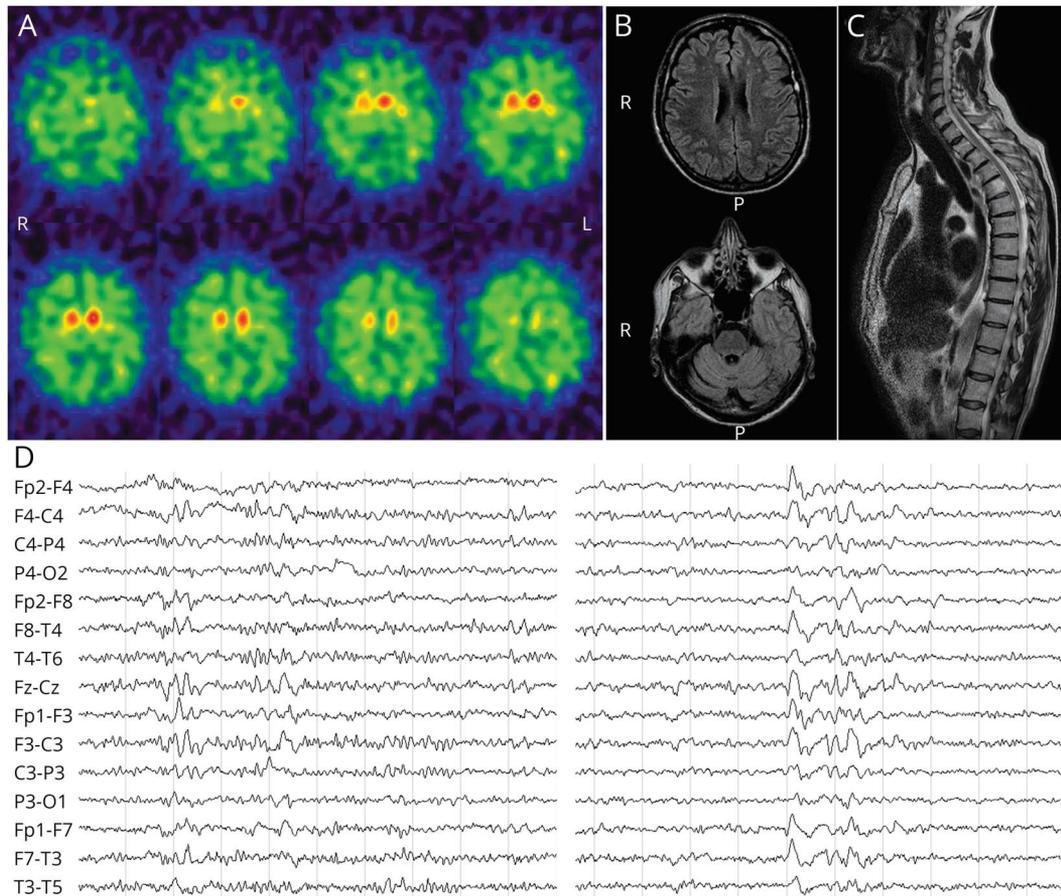
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Go to [Neurology.org/NG](https://www.neurology.org/NG) for full disclosures. Funding information is provided at the end of the article.

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Ethical standards: All clinical studies have been performed in accordance with the ethical standards laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. The patient signed written informed consent for genetic testing and CSF collection.

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(A) ^{123}I -ioflupane SPECT (DaTscan) showing an abnormally reduced uptake in the right caudate nucleus and both putamen nuclei. (B) A few small, focal hyperintensities in the frontal subcortical white matter on brain MRI fluid-attenuated inversion recovery sequence. (C) Spinal MRI demonstrating a tiny C5-C6 disc protrusion. (D) EEG recording showing some bursts of diffuse slow waves (left), promoted by drowsiness (right). R = right, L = left; P = posterior.

Discussion

GSS is a genetic prion disease caused by several point (i.e., missense, nonsense) or insertional mutations in *PRNP*.⁵ The clinical phenotype of GSS is heterogeneous and may include ataxia, spastic paraparesis, cognitive decline, and amyotrophy as presenting signs. Parkinsonism may also occur,⁵ but not as the dominant clinical feature, especially at disease onset. As the most significant exception, patients with GSS carrying the p.D202N substitution consistently showed early extrapyramidal features, often raising the suspicion of atypical parkinsonian syndrome. Notably, family history was strongly positive for parkinsonism in one case (i.e., overall 9 subjects in 5 generations), with the proband's mother and cousin being diagnosed with progressive supranuclear palsy.^{2,4} In line with these observations, ^{123}I -ioflupane SPECT (DaTscan) gave abnormal results in both patients who underwent this test (table e-1, links.lww.com/NXG/A223). In our patient, parkinsonism was not either dominant or isolated at disease onset, but the concurrence of parkinsonism with ataxia and pyramidal signs raised the suspicion of MSA, which belongs to the spectrum of atypical parkinsonisms.

The causative role of the p.D202N mutation in our patient is supported by the similar presentation among reported cases.²⁻⁴ and the neuropathologic studies documenting a genuine GSS phenotype in 3 previously described cases carrying the p.D202N mutation examined neuropathologically, a phenotype which has never been reported to date in a subject carrying the wild-type *PRNP* sequence.¹⁻³ However, given the absence of a positive family history in the present case (as well in others),⁴ we cannot definitely rule out the possibility of an incomplete penetrance of the p.D202N variant.

It is well established that the methionine (M)/valine (V) polymorphism at *PRNP* codon 129 strongly modulates the disease phenotype of human prion disease.⁶ In GSS-p.D202N, the mutation cosegregated with V129. Indeed, valine homozygosity at codon 129 was documented in 3 patients, and the mutation was in *cis* with valine in a fourth case (table e-1, links.lww.com/NXG/A223).

Of interest, the CSF profile in our cases indicated a severe neurodegenerative process associated with the accumulation of

phosphorylated tau protein, without a concomitant A-Beta protein deposition.⁷ This finding is also in line with the diagnosis of GSS, given that the secondary tau-positive neurofibrillary pathology is a neuropathologic hallmark of GSS^{5,e1} and also occurred in the 3 previously described cases carrying the p.D202N variant.^{1–3} Finally, the negative CSF prion RT-QuIC result is not surprising because, despite the few cases analyzed, the suboptimal diagnostic accuracy of this assay for GSS has been already reported by different groups.^{e2–e4}

Our and previous observations underline the importance of considering the GSS-p.D202N-V129 variant in the differential diagnosis of patients with atypical parkinsonism, especially when associated with cerebellar and/or pyramidal signs and dementia.

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Disclosure

Disclosures available: Neurology.org/NG.

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| Name | Location | Role | Contribution |
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| Simone Baiardi, MD | University of Bologna; IRCCS Institute of Neurological Sciences, Bologna, IT | Author | Analyzed and interpreted the data; drafted the manuscript for intellectual content |
| Romana Rizzi, MD, PhD | Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale – IRCCS, Reggio Emilia, Italy | Author | Major role in the acquisition of data; analyzed and interpreted the data; revised the manuscript for intellectual content |
| Sabina Capellari, MD | University of Bologna; IRCCS Institute of Neurological Sciences, Bologna, IT | Author | Major role in the acquisition of data; analyzed and interpreted the data; revised the manuscript for intellectual content |

Appendix (continued)

| Name | Location | Role | Contribution |
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Data available from supplement data (References e1–e4): links.lww.com/NXG/A223

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