A 51-year-old woman presented with fever and loss of consciousness for 4 days. Images showed symmetrical lesions in bilateral cortex, limbic system, and basal ganglia (Figure). CSF analysis suggested viral infection. Next-generation sequencing identified 349 unique sequence reads for pseudorabies virus (PRV). She was diagnosed with PRV encephalitis. Epidemiologic survey revealed she was a pork dealer. PRV, also called Suid herpesvirus-1, primarily infects swine. It is reported that PRV can cause human infection through infected swine or pork.1,2 This case suggests unexplained severe encephalitis with similar MRI, and a history of relevant exposure should consider the possibility of PRV infection.

Study Funding
This study was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 81701661), Science and Technology planning project of the Chongqing Clinical

*These authors contributed equally to this work.

From the Department of Radiology (H.W., L.Z., S.W.), Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing Clinical Research Centre of Imaging and Nuclear Medicine (H.W., L.Z., S.W.), and Department of Neurology (W.L.), Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing, China.

Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.
Disclosure
The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

Publication History
Received by Neurology November 30, 2021. Accepted in final form May 5, 2022. Submitted and externally peer reviewed. The handling editor was Roy Strowd III, MD, Med, MS.

Appendix Authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hanwei Wang, MD</td>
<td>Department of Radiology, Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing, China; Chongqing Clinical Research Centre of Imaging and Nuclear Medicine, Chongqing, China</td>
<td>Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linlan Zeng, MD</td>
<td>Department of Radiology, Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing, China</td>
<td>Major role in the acquisition of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wei Li, MD, PhD</td>
<td>Department of Neurology, Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing, China</td>
<td>Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shunan Wang, MD, PhD</td>
<td>Department of Radiology, Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing, China; Chongqing Clinical Research Centre of Imaging and Nuclear Medicine, Chongqing, China</td>
<td>Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References
Teaching NeuroImage: Human Encephalitis Caused by Pseudorabies Virus Infection
Hanwei Wang, Linlan Zeng, Wei Li, et al.

Neurology 2022;99:311-312 Published Online before print June 3, 2022
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000200882

This information is current as of June 3, 2022

Updated Information & Services
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/99/7/311.full

References
This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/99/7/311.full#ref-list-1

Subspecialty Collections
This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
Encephalitis
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/encephalitis
MRI
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri
Viral infections
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/viral_infections

Permissions & Licensing
Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions

Reprints
Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise