Opsoclonus Myoclonus Ataxia Syndrome (OMAS) in the setting of COVID-19 infection

Priyank Bharatkumar Shah, MD, DM; Soaham Dilip Desai, MD, DM

Corresponding Author:
Soaham Dilip Desai
drsoahamdesai@yahoo.com

Affiliation Information:
Priyank Shah, Neurologist, Privya Clinic, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India
Soaham Desai, Department of Neurology, Shree Krishna Hospital and Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad, Anand, Gujarat, India

Number of characters in title: 70
Abstract Word count: 100
Word count of main text: 130
References: 3
Figures: 0
Tables: 0


Study funding: No targeted funding reported.
Disclosures: The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript.

Neurology® Published Ahead of Print articles have been peer reviewed and accepted for publication. This manuscript will be published in its final form after copyediting, page composition, and review of proofs. Errors that could affect the content may be corrected during these processes.
A middle-aged male presented with imbalance and involuntary jerky movements of the body, 3 weeks after initial recovery from COVID-19 lung infection, diagnosed by positive HRCT thorax [CO-RADS 5] and RT-PCR from nasal swab. He had opsoclonus, cortical myoclonus and symmetric cerebellar ataxia of speech, limbs, trunk and gait on examination [see video1]. His MRI Brain with contrast, CSF examination, HIV, VDRL, autoimmune and paraneoplastic panel [including Anti-GAD, ANA, ANCA, Anti Hu, Anti Yo, Anti Ri, Anti Amphiphysin, Anti PNAM2-Ma2/Ta antibodies], metabolic functions [hemogram, haematocrit, glucose, thyroid, renal, hepatic functions, electrolytes, serum and urine osmolality] and repeat nasal COVID-19 RT-PCR were normal. He recovered after treatment consisting of intravenous methylprednisolone[1gm/day], sodium valproate [20mg/kg/day], clonazepam [2mg/day] and levetiracetam [2gm/day] in a week [see video2]. Our case adds to the increasing list of novel neurologic manifestations occurring in the setting of COVID-19.²³

**Full Forms:**
COVID 19—Corona Virus Disease 19
CO-RADS- COVID Reporting and Data System
HRCT –High resolution Computerized tomography
RT PCR—Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase chain reaction
MRI—Magnetic Resonance Imaging
CSF-Cerebrospinal fluid
HIV- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
VDRL- Venereal Disease Research Laboratory

**Appendix 1: Authors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priyank Bharatkumar Shah, MD, DM</td>
<td>Priyaya Clinic, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India</td>
<td>Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Major role in the acquisition of data; Study concept or design; Analysis or interpretation of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soaham Dilip Desai, MD, DM</td>
<td>Shree Krishna Hospital and Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad, Anand, Gujarat, India</td>
<td>Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Study concept or design; Analysis or interpretation of data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Video 1-[http://links.lww.com/WNL/B243](http://links.lww.com/WNL/B243)**

**Video 2-[http://links.lww.com/WNL/B244](http://links.lww.com/WNL/B244)**
References:
Opsoclonus myoclonus ataxia syndrome (OMAS) in the setting of COVID-19 infection

Priyank Bharatkumar Shah and Soaham Dilip Desai

Neurology published online October 1, 2020
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000010978

This information is current as of October 1, 2020

Updated Information & Services
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/early/2020/10/01/WNL.0000000000010978.citation.full

Subspecialty Collections
This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
All Infections
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_infections
All Movement Disorders
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_movement_disorders
Clinical neurology examination
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/clinical_neurology_examination
Myoclonus
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/myoclonus

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