

HIV Encephalitis

- Most frequent neurological manifestation of HIV infection
- Affects 1/3 to 2/3 of adult patients
- Occurs usually before opportunistic infections or neoplasms
- Reactive gliosis, focal necrosis, and demyelination.

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- Atrophy, and symmetric, periventricular or diffuse WMH
- Periventricular WM and centrum semiovale
- Basal ganglia, brainstem, and cerebellum

HIV vs PML

- HIV
 - Normal on T1
 - Posterior fossa involvement uncommon
 - Subcortical U fibers uncommon
 - Symmetric
 - Never bleed, no enhancement
 - CMV encephalitis can look identical
- PML
 - Common abnormal on T1
 - Posterior fossa involvement common
 - Subcortical U fibers - common
 - Asymmetric (parietooccipital)
 - Occasionally bleed and Occasionally enhance

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