Early seizures and cerebral oedema after trivial head trauma associated with the CACNA1A S218L mutation


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Early seizures and cerebral oedema after trivial head trauma associated with the CACNA1A S218L mutation

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To study the clinical spectrum of CACNA1A S218L mutation carriers with special attention to “early seizures and cerebral oedema after trivial head trauma (ESCEATHT)”, a combination of symptoms which resembles the “juvenile head trauma syndrome”.

Patients and methods: In two patients with ESCEATHT all exons of CACNA1A were sequenced. Both patients also had hemiplegic migraine and ataxia. Subsequently, we screened the literature for S218L mutation carriers.

Results: In both patients, a de novo S218L mutation in the CACNA1A gene was found. In addition, we identified 11 CACNA1A S218L carriers from the literature. Of these 13 S218L mutation carriers, 12 (92%) had ataxia or cerebellar symptoms and nine (69%) had hemiplegic migraine that could be triggered by trivial head trauma. Three mutation carriers had the complete ESCEATHT phenotype. Seven (54%) had seizures (four had early post-traumatic seizures) and five (38%) had oedema as detected by MRI/CT.

Conclusions: The CACNA1A S218L mutation is associated with familial hemiplegic migraine, ataxia and/or ESCEATHT. A minority of S218L mutation carriers have the complete ESCEATHT phenotype but a high percentage were sequenced. Both patients

Post-traumatic seizures are classified as early when they occur within a week after head injury.1 Early seizures may increase the probability of epilepsy later in life.2,3 The risk of early post-traumatic seizures increases with greater severity of the injury, the presence of intracranial haemorrhage and a younger age.4,5 Early seizures may occur, although rarely, after trivial head trauma, then usually in combination with sometimes very severe cerebral oedema.4,6–8 In children, this is often called “juvenile head trauma syndrome”.6–8 Apart from a young age, the risk factors and pathogenetic mechanisms for “early seizures and cerebral oedema after trivial head trauma (ESCEATHT)” are unknown.9

Epilepsy is a common comorbid disorder in patients with migraine with aura.9,10 The increased risk is bidirectional and there are several clinical, therapeutic, genetic and electrophysiological similarities between both episodic brain disorders, suggesting common pathogenetic pathways.9,10 Indeed, genes for familial hemiplegic migraine (FHM), a hereditary subtype of migraine with aura in which attacks are associated with hemiparesis, have also been implicated in epilepsy.10 Seizures are not uncommon in patients with FHM1, FHM2 and FHM3.11–14 Notably, trivial head trauma is a known trigger for attacks of both FHM1 and migraine with aura (MA).15 Three genes have been identified for FHM, all encoding proteins involved in ion transportation: CACNA1A (FHM1),15 ATP1A2 (FHM2)16 and SCN1A (FHM3).17 The CACNA1A gene encodes the α1 subunit of Ca2.1 (P/Q-type) Ca2+ channels that modulate neurotransmitter release.12 CACNA1A is expressed at the neuromuscular junction and throughout the central nervous system, in particular in cerebellar Purkinje cells. Functional studies of FHM1 mutations predict enhanced neuronal excitability and have shown increases in neuronal Ca2+ influx, neurotransmitter release and propensity to cortical spreading depression (CSD).19,20 CSD is a brief (seconds) wave of intense neuronal and glial depolarisation that is slowly (2–5 mm/min) propagating over the cerebral cortex. A wave is associated with transient loss of membrane ionic gradients and by massive surges of extracellular potassium, neurotransmitters and intracellular calcium. The depolarisation wave is followed by a potent relatively long lasting (>20 min) neuronal suppression.21 These electrophysiological and secondary molecular events are accompanied by transient neuronal swelling and loss of dendritic spines due to temporary tissue hypoxia,22 and cerebral oedema as a result of increased permeability of blood vessels through upregulation of matrix metalloproteinases.23 In humans, CSD is the likely underlying electrophysiological substrate of the migraine aura.24

One particular type of CACNA1A mutation, the S218L mutation, was found in patients who suffered from particularly severe attacks of FHM which were triggered by trivial head trauma and were associated with often fatal excessive cerebral oedema.12,20–24 In a transgenic animal model, the S218L mutation greatly enhances the propensity for CSD.17

Based on the above clinical observations and experimental findings, we hypothesised that FHM1 gene mutations (eg, the S218L mutation) may confer an increased risk of (symptoms of) ESCEATHT, probably through increased...
susceptibility for CSD. We investigated this in two patients with FHM, ataxia and ESCEATHT and in a subsequent review of the literature.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients

Subjects were interviewed and clinical headache diagnoses were established according to the criteria of the International Headache Society.\(^2\) Seizures were classified according to the criteria of the International League Against Epilepsy.\(^2\) ESCEATHT in this study was defined as an episode with early seizures (within 7 days after head trauma) and associated cerebral oedema (on MRI or CT scan) after a trivial head trauma. The study was approved by the ethics committee of Leiden University Medical Centre. All individuals gave informed consent. Clinical details of affected family members are shown in the results section.

Search for other S218L mutation carriers

We screened the literature for publications describing patients with the S218L mutation and reviewed the clinical descriptions.\(^{12,25,26,29}\)

Mutation analysis

Genomic DNA was isolated using a standard salting out extraction method.\(^{26}\) Direct sequencing of all exons of the \textit{CACNA1A} gene was performed with genomic DNA of both patients, using the dideoxy termination method and an ABI3700 sequencer (Prism Big Dye Terminators Cycle Sequencing kit; Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA). Detection of the \textit{CACNA1A} S218L mutation was performed as described previously.\(^{12}\)

RESULTS

In table 1 we present the clinical data of 13 patients with the \textit{CACNA1A} S218L mutation: two are new cases (patient Nos 1 and 2) and the remaining patients were from the literature, of which seven were published by us.

Genetic testing of new cases

The \textit{CACNA1A} S218L mutation located in exon 5 was identified in both patients (Nos 1 and 2). Mutation screening was negative in their parents, indicating that the mutation had occurred de novo. For both patients, false paternity was excluded by haplotype analysis of genetic markers of the chromosome 19p13 \textit{CACNA1A} locus (data not shown).

Table 1 Comparison of clinical symptoms of patients with the \textit{CACNA1A} S218L mutation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient with S218L mutation</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Migraine attacks ((* = \text{attacks with coma}))</th>
<th>Migraine attacks triggered by trivial head injury(^5)</th>
<th>Comatose episodes without clear seizures or migraine</th>
<th>MRI/CT detected oedema</th>
<th>Seizures</th>
<th>Early post-traumatic seizures (AAO in years)</th>
<th>Ataxia/cerebellar atrophy</th>
<th>Other clinical symptoms</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Sporadic M HM* Yes No Yes</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Partial seizures Yes (3) Yes/Yes Mild mental retardation –</td>
<td>This study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Sporadic M HM* Yes No Yes</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Generalised seizure Yes (15) Yes/No Hallucinations –</td>
<td>Kors,(^{12}) Fitzsimons(^{29})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Family I M HM* Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes/Yes Mild mental retardation Psychotic episodes</td>
<td>Kors,(^{12}) Fitzsimons(^{29})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Family I M HM* Yes No Unknown</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Unknown (59) Yes/Yes MA</td>
<td>Kors,(^{12}) Fitzsimons(^{29})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Family I M HM* Not reported No Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Generalised seizure Unknown (59) Yes/Yes MA</td>
<td>Kors,(^{12}) Fitzsimons(^{29})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Family I F MA Yes No No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No/Yes Yes/Yes Hypotonic after birth, squat; fatal coma</td>
<td>Kors(^{12})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Family II F No No No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Single Generalised seizure Yes (16) Yes/Yes Clumsy/Yes</td>
<td>Hypotonic after birth, squat; fatal coma</td>
<td>Kors(^{12})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Family II M No No No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No/Yes Yes/Unknown Hypotonic after birth, squat</td>
<td>Kors(^{12})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Family II M HM* No No Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No/Unknown Yes/No Hallucinations –</td>
<td>Kors(^{12})</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Sporadic F HM* Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No/Unknown Yes/No Hallucinations –</td>
<td>Curtain(^{25})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Family III M HM* No No No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes (5) Yes/Yes –</td>
<td>Chan(^{24})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Family III M No No Unknown</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Unknown/Yes –</td>
<td>Chan(^{24})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Family III M HM* Unknown No</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>No (2, 4) No/Unknown –</td>
<td>Chan(^{24})</td>
<td></td>
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Clinical description of patient No 1
This now 11-year-old girl of Dutch origin was born after 36 weeks of pregnancy. Shortly after birth, spontaneous apnoeas were observed but after resuscitation and artificial ventilation for 24 h she breathed spontaneously. When she grew up, psychomotor and mental development appeared to be delayed and she developed severe ataxia. At age 3 years, she suffered a fall on the back of her head, without initial loss of consciousness. After 30 min she became comatose and developed left-sided hemi-convulsions for approximately 2 h. Subsequently, a left-sided paresis with hemispatial neglect was present for 1 week. She recovered completely. A cerebral MRI performed 2 days after hospital admission showed oedema in the right parieto-occipital cortex and to a lesser extent in the right temporal and (posterior) frontal cortex. Increased signal on diffusion weighted images showed that the oedema was likely of cytotoxic origin (fig 1). Also, extensive cerebellar atrophy was present (fig 2). At the age of 4 years, she developed a prolonged period of stupor after a trivial head injury, which was not further documented. At the age of 6 years, a third episode occurred. Two minutes after a fall, of which it is unclear whether she had hit her head, she lost consciousness and was transported to hospital. Some minutes after admission, and 30 min after the trauma, she developed a seizure with right-sided rhythmic clonic contractions and gaze deviation to the right. The seizure was successfully treated with phenytoin. Remarkably, during the recovery phase it was noticed that there was a left-sided hemiparesis, which resolved in a few days. Her parents did not have epilepsy, migraine or ataxia.

Clinical description of patient No 2
Since the age of 8 years, this now 19-year-old boy of Dutch origin suffered from attacks of hemiplegic migraine 4–6 times a year. At the age of 1.5 years he fell off his bike and hit his head. He initially was conscious and alert but within 3–4 h became somnolent and started vomiting. There were no focal neurological signs. He recovered spontaneously from this episode within 24 h. At the age of 15 years he developed a headache while playing soccer and heading the ball several times. Shortly thereafter, he became agitated, restless and developed aphasic speech. In the hospital his initial Glasgow coma score was 7 with a hemiparesis on the right side. A cerebral MRI scan showed a swollen left hemisphere with perfusion defects but no parenchymous abnormalities or cerebellar atrophy (fig 3). Diffusion weighted imaging showed increased signal indicating that the oedema was of cytotoxic origin. Seven days after admission he suffered from a generalised seizure. A post-ictal EEG showed generalised slowing but no epileptic activity. Phenytoin was started. Recovery of clinical symptoms was gradual (within several weeks). At discharge, he still had cognitive disturbances and dysphasia. Only after several weeks had he recovered fully. Several years later, he again got kicked in the head while playing soccer and became drowsy and confused. This time he developed neither hemiparesis nor seizures. This attack spontaneously resolved within 5 h. His motor development is slightly delayed and he is ataxic. He is currently in secondary school without obvious learning difficulties.

Clinical spectrum in S218L patients from the literature
A review of the literature revealed 11 additional case descriptions of S218L mutation carriers (table 1, patient Nos 3–15). In five of 11 cases (45%), seizures were reported that occurred in three patients after trivial head trauma (27%). In two patients (patient Nos 7 and 11), post-traumatic seizures were generalised. In patient No 10, seizures were of the partial type. Patient No 7 had a particularly severe phenotype. After a trivial head injury, she developed an early post-traumatic generalised seizure that was followed by extensive cerebral oedema that resulted in a fatal coma. Also, patient No 10 had a severe phenotype after a trivial head injury and did not entirely recover from a period of prolonged coma during which she had a partial seizure. Finally, patient No 11 suffered from five separate episodes of generalised tonic–clonic seizures that were all triggered by trivial head injury. Oedema detected with MRI or CT scan and associated with coma episodes was present in three patients, of whom two also had post-traumatic seizures. Ten patients showed cerebellar atrophy (91%) or ataxia and eight had migraine with (n = 7)
The present findings also suggest a possible pathogenetic role for Ca_{2.1} channels and CSD in ESCEATHT. FHM1 mutations have been shown to increase the cellular influx of Ca^{2+}, leading to enhanced release of neurotransmitters such as glutamate and a reduced trigger threshold for CSD.\textsuperscript{20,31} The S218L mutation causes rather dramatic changes in Ca_{2.1} channel function, matching the severe clinical phenotype and the observation that seemingly harmless events may trigger attacks with sometimes fatal cerebral oedema.\textsuperscript{12,25-29} Detailed electrophysiological studies revealed a particularly low threshold for activation and a very slow inactivation of S218L mutated Ca_{2.1} channels.\textsuperscript{32} This would predict a vastly increased propensity for CSD, as was seen in transgenic mice in which we introduced the S218L mutation.\textsuperscript{19} As a result of the S218L mutation, even weak and otherwise harmless stimuli may readily depolarise mutated Ca_{2.1} channels and trigger multiple and prolonged waves of CSD that are associated with severe and protracted cytotoxic cerebral oedema and cell loss.\textsuperscript{12,20} Enhanced release of glutamate will increase the activation of NMDA receptors, further affecting brain cells (eg, through accumulation of intracellular Ca^{2+} and production of nitric oxide) and further worsening cell swelling. Trivial head trauma may also cause mechanical strain through transient mitochondrial dysfunction and delayed long lasting small neuronal depolarisations, thereby increasing neuronal vulnerability.\textsuperscript{26} Notably, CSD has already been implicated in the pathophysiology of epilepsy.\textsuperscript{14-18} Both CSD and epilepsy are characterised by spreading of neuronal depolarisations.\textsuperscript{25,32} The particular activation characteristics of S218L mutated Ca_{2.1} channels may link CSD and epileptic seizures.

Although several carriers of other \textit{CACNA1A} mutations have epilepsy as part of their hemiplegic migraine attacks, the combination with cerebral oedema was only reported for the Y1384C mutation.\textsuperscript{36-37} As attacks were not precipitated by trivial head trauma, a diagnosis of ESCEATHT is not applicable for this patient. For the FHM2 \textit{ATP1A2} gene, several mutations (eg, G301R and G615R) are associated with cerebral oedema during severe attacks of hemiplegic migraine\textsuperscript{38,39} but a diagnosis of ESCEATHT (that includes early seizures and the trigger factor trivial head trauma) is only reported for the G615R mutation.\textsuperscript{36} It remains an open question to what extent findings in S218L mutation carriers also have implications for MA. As none of the severe associated clinical features is common in MA patients, it seems that the presence of mutated Ca_{2.1} channels results in particularly severe CSDs in S218L mutation carriers.

In conclusion, we postulate that CSD in S218L mutation carriers, in addition to hemiplegic migraine, is involved in causing early seizures and cerebral oedema after trivial head trauma. Increased susceptibility to CSD might also play a role in the “juvenile head trauma syndrome”, which is remarkably similar to ESCEATHT.\textsuperscript{6-8} Although the full syndrome of ESCEATHT is present in only a minority of S218L mutation carriers, an important conclusion from this study is that they are at risk for developing the complete devastating phenotype. We propose that patients with this syndrome, especially when associated with permanent cerebellar symptoms and a history of migraine, are screened for the \textit{CACNA1A} S218L mutation. Preventative therapeutic advice should be given to avoid activities that can cause even mild head trauma (ie, contact sports) or a protective helmet should be worn.

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**Figure 3** T2 axial brain MRI of patient No 2 showing severe left-sided cortical oedema. MRI was performed during the coma episode at age 15 years with right-sided hemiparesis and generalised seizures. A, anterior; L, left; P, posterior; R, right.
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