

S168

2-hour Symposium

New features in encephalitis

Epidemiology of infectious encephalitis sequels

A. Mailles¹

¹*Institut de veille sanitaire, Saint-Maurice, France*

Infectious encephalitis are severe central nervous system infections that can be caused by an large number of pathogens. Although more than half of encephalitis patients do not have a specific cause identified, the most frequent causes are Herpes Simplex virus (HSV) and arboviruses such as Japanese Encephalitis virus, Tick-borne Encephalitis virus and West Nile virus. The overall encephalitis case-fatality rate has decreased thanks to progress in clinical management of patients. However, patients surviving encephalitis can experience severe short and long-term consequences affecting their cognitive and neurological performances, as well as psychiatric disorders. The most severe cases can result in functional impairment and disability. The various components of post-encephalitis sequelae are presented, with a special focus on HSV and arboviruses related encephalitis. The consequences of encephalitis should be assessed as soon as possible after the infection is controlled, and their long-term management and rehabilitation should be planned early with neurologists, neuropsychologists and rehabilitation specialists.