Gayet –Wernicke encephalopathy in non alcoholic patients: A serious complication
Ammouri W*, Harmouche H, Alaoui M, Tazi ZM, Maamar MM and Adnaoui M
Internal Medicine Department, CHU Ibn Sina, University of Medicine Rabat, Morocco

ABSTRACT
Gayet-Wernicke encephalopathy is an acute, reversible neuropsychiatric emergency due to thiamine deficiency. Chronic alcoholism is recognized as the most common cause of Wernicke's encephalopathy, but other causes, including fasting/starvation and malnutrition, have been documented within the scientific literature. These causes may not be readily recognized by healthcare professionals and may lead to Wernicke's encephalopathy being overlooked as a diagnosis when a nonalcoholic patient presents with classic signs and symptoms of the disorder.

The diagnosis of the disease is clinical and magnetic resonance imaging confirms the diagnosis by the presence of hypersignals most frequently in the periaqueductal level of thalami and mammillary bodies. Urgent and adequate thiamine replacement is necessary to avoid death or progression to Korsakoff syndrome with largely irreversible brain damage. Wernicke Korsakoff syndrome refers to a condition where features of Wernicke encephalopathy are mixed with those of Korsakoff syndrome. Although thiamine is the cornerstone of treatment of Wernicke encephalopathy, there are no universally accepted guidelines with regard to its optimal dose, mode of administration, frequency of administration or duration of treatment. We present recommendations for the clinical management of Gayet-Wernicke encephalopathy based on literature review.

Introduction
Gayet-Wernicke's encephalopathy (WE), first described by Carl Wernicke in 1881, is a rare but serious neurological pathology due to vitamin B1 deficiency'. This deficiency leads to the inadequate supply of thiamine to the brain and the subsequent development of brain lesions2,3. These brain lesions impede of normal neural signaling, causing mental impairment and the related traditional clinical signs and symptoms of WE. Autopsy studies report a prevalence of Wernicke encephalopathy between 0.8 % and 2.8%1,2. In patients with alcohol use disorders, the prevalence increases to 12.5%4. The disease is characterized by a clinical triad consisting of mental –status changes, oculomotor disturbances and ataxia4,5,6. Magnetic resonance imaging confirms the diagnosis by the presence of hypersignals most frequently in the periaqueductal level of thalami and mammillary bodies7,8. If WE is not diagnosed and treated in a timely manner; the brain lesions will become permanent, and Korsakoff syndrome will arise. Mortality is estimated at 20%1,4. Understandably, there many are reports on WE in the non-alcoholics5. The aim of our work is to re-alert practicing clinicians about this rare complication particularly in non-alcoholic patients and to provide succinct guidelines on management of WE.

Thiamine and Its Relationship to the Development of WE
Thiamine is a water soluble vitamin that is absorbed in the jejunum by 2 processes. When the thiamin level in the small
Thiamine is an important co-enzyme for 3 enzymes: α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex, pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, and transketolase (enzyme metabolism and degradation of glucose). It is also essential in maintaining osmotic gradients across cell membranes.

Thiamine insufficiency and deficiency of these enzymes caused a focal lactic acidosis, an alteration of the blood brain barrier and the production of free radicals with cell death by necrosis and apoptosis. This damage begins as early as 4 days after thiamine deficiency and steadily progresses in severity, eventually leading to programmed cell death. After 14 days of deficiency, lesions develop on the brain. These lesions and the neurological impairment that they cause are considered the classic signs and symptoms of WE. In the case of thiamine deficiency, the disorder is rapidly increased by the introduction of sweet food or infusion of intravenous glucose solution without vitamin supplementation (brutal consumption of thiamine body reserves via participation in glucose metabolism).

Anatomical lesions are located in the periventricular regions around the third and fourth ventricles, the aqueduct of Sylvius and the mammillary bodies. Also, Thiamine plays a key role in intracellular glucose metabolism and it is thought that thiamine inhibits the effect of glucose and insulin on arterial smooth muscle cell proliferation. Inhibition of endothelial cell proliferation may also promote atherosclerosis. Endothelial cells in culture have been found to have a decreased proliferative rate and delayed migration in response to hyperglycemic conditions. Thiamine has been shown to inhibit this effect of glucose on endothelial cells.

The pathology reflects an acute and massive vitamin B1 deficiency due to either its reduced consumption or absorption, or because of alcohol use.

WE is considered a disease of adult alcoholics, but it can also be found in other scenarios, such as in the chronically undernourished and cachectic patients suffering from cancer or HIV. Also, recent cases are reported as a complication of hyperemesis gravidarum and restrictive bariatric surgery. Thiamine deficiency in infants was also reported in the pediatric population and in non-alcoholic conditions. Predisposing conditions such as magnesium deficiency and defects in the SLC19A3 gene causing thiamine transporter-2 deficiency, malignancies, intensive care unit stays and surgical procedures for the treatment of obesity or a defective soy-based formula were described in children and adolescents with WE.

**Current issues regarding diagnosis and treatment of Gayet-Wernicke encephalopathy**

The clinical diagnosis of WE is missed in 75–80% of cases. The clinical triad of gait ataxia, eye signs (nystagmus, ophthalmoplegia) and global confusion, as described by Karl Wernicke in 1881, is seen in only 16–20% of patients. More rarely, a decrease in deep tendon reflexes, peripheral polyneuropathy and decreased tone or dysarthria were observed. To compound the problem, Wernicke encephalopathy is not only difficult to differentiate from drunkenness and other causes of confusion, but it also often coexists with other disorders that cause confusion, such as alcohol withdrawal, benzodiazepine withdrawal, sepsis, hypoxia, hepatic encephalopathy and head injury. Due to the myriad of clinical features of WE, the diagnosis of the disorder may be difficult and other investigators have made valuable suggestions on how to address the challenge.

In the guidelines for the management of WE published by the European Federation of Neurological Societies, Galvin et al. note that signs of vomiting and dietary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mild Wernicke's Encephalopathy</th>
<th>Moderate Wernicke's Encephalopathy</th>
<th>Severe/Terminal Wernicke's Encephalopathy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anorexia</td>
<td>Short-term memory loss</td>
<td>Disorientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea/vomiting</td>
<td>Apathy/anxiety</td>
<td>Confabulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual alterations</td>
<td>Apprehension</td>
<td>Onset of coma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emotional changes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1:** Categorization of frequent signs and symptoms of Wernicke's Encephalopathy
deficiency are more common in nonalcoholics, and impaired eye movements and motor function are more common in alcoholics. In addition, alcoholics present with the classic triad of symptoms more frequently than non-alcoholics.

Also, non-alcohol-related WE was more often associated with female gender, younger age, shorter duration of precipitating illness and better survival rate compared to alcohol-related WE.

Laboratory and radiographic testing may be used to support and confirm the clinical diagnosis of WE, but they are not recognized as methods for diagnosing WE.

To assess the concentration of available thiamine in the bloodstream, the blood should be collected prior to thiamine administration (its highly influenced by the recent thiamine intake) and kept away from light (thiamine is degraded in neutral and alkaline solutions, even at room temperature). We recommend surrounding the tube with aluminum foil and place it in a container cooled by ice until its delivery to the laboratory.

The presence of low total thiamine or thiamine diphosphate levels is neither necessary nor sufficient for diagnosis. Because, it does not accurately represent body thiamine status and contain only a fraction of total body thiamine. The measurement of 24 hours urine thiamine levels has little utility in the diagnosis of WE. But due to practical difficulties, it’s not commonly used in clinical practice. It has low specificity for WE and the urine thiamine level provides information about the adequacy of thiamine intake, but does not quantitatively tissue thiamine store.

Other laboratory tests provide an indirect estimation of thiamine status, including the thiamine pyrophosphate effect. The thiamine pyrophosphate effect measures erythrocyte ketolase activity when thiamine diphosphate is added to serum in vitro. This is an actual representation of tissue thiamine level. Measurement of red blood cell transketolase activity provides a measure of thiamine status. However, this is not routinely available on emergency basis, and it is more important to make a presumptive diagnosis of WE and to treat the patient as soon as possible.

As clinical diagnosis is sometimes difficult when the triad of WE is incomplete, imaging may be particularly important for confirming the syndrome. MRI remains the investigation of choice by showing T2 hyperintensities in periventricular regions (Figure 1). MRI is still probably the best method for confirming the diagnosis, particularly using a FLAIR sequence. These lesions are typically found in the thalamus, mammillary bodies, around the third ventricle, tectal plate, and periaqueductal area, in alcoholics with WE and throughout other regions of the brain in nonalcoholics with WE. However, as such signal abnormalities are not pathognomonic (93% specificity). It therefore remains necessary to eliminate the differential diagnoses (such as stroke, cerebral venous thrombosis, acute encephalitis and cerebral lymphoma).

WE is considered a medical emergency. Early identification and immediate intervention, as outlined are crucial to producing positive patient outcomes. Even in the absence of a confirmed diagnosis, it is advised that clinicians initiate interventions in suspected cases. The treatment is based on parenteral thiamine therapy (vitamin B1). Different protocols have been proposed, for some to stop vomiting and resuming a normal diet.

The lack of randomized controlled trials precludes the establishment of strong evidence-based guidelines for thiamine administration. The current published guidelines

Figure 1: Coronal FLAIR-weighted brain magnetic resonance imaging (patient presented a Gayet Wernicke encephalopathy as a complication of gastrointestinal involvement of HIV disease shows bilateral symmetrical signal increases in the periventricular region, mammillary bodies, thalami (left) and periaqueductal area.
are based primarily on case reports. While no consensus exists as to the ideal thiamine dose and form or duration of treatment, both the Royal College of Physicians5,6,18 and the European Federation of Neurological Societies18 have published guidelines for the treatment of WE in alcoholics. These guidelines must also serve as the basis for the management of WE in nonalcoholics since no published guidelines specific to this population exist. In patients who are identified as at risk for developing WE, who display WE-like symptoms, or who are diagnosed with WE, immediate high-dose thiamine administration either intravenously (IV) or intramuscularly (IM) is recommended to raise the blood concentration and cellular uptake in a timely manner2,6,14.

Time is of the essence in reversing and preventing neurologic damage. For at-risk patients, free thiamine of 250 mg (ampoules of 250mg per 2 ml) plus additional B-complex vitamins (250 mg thiamine, 4 mg riboflavin, 160 mg niacin, 50 mg vitamin B 6) and 500 mg of vitamin C should be infused IV daily for 3 to 5 days. An alternative approach is an IM injection of 250 mg thiamine daily for 3 to 5 days.

In patients with either a confirmed or a suspected diagnosis of WE, the recommendations using thiamine are consensual: high doses of parenteral thiamine. Dosages will vary slightly from reference to the other of 100 mg (ampoules of 100mg/ml) per day to more than 500 mg (two ampoules of 250mg/2ml) three times daily, the intravenous route being preferred for intramuscular administration21.

Free thiamine plus additional B-complex vitamins (50mg vitamin B6, 4 mg riboflavin, 150 mg niacin) and vitamin C (500 mg daily), should be infused IV 3 times daily for 3 days. Some patients may require up to 1 g of thiamine within the first 12 hours22. In addition, some clinicians recommend very initial high doses of parenteral thiamine (500–1500 mg daily) to enable diffusion of thiamine across the blood brain barrier to restore vitamin status23, prevent irreversible brain damage23, improve clinical signs6,22,24 and prevent death. Depending on the cause of WE, there may be other electrolyte abnormalities therefore need to be assessed and deranged levels corrected diligently. Serum electrolytes therefore need to be assessed and deranged levels corrected diligently. Also, magnesium is an essential cofactor in many thiamine dependent enzymes, and low levels of magnesium have been implicated in thiamine deficiency and Wernicke encephalopathy and failure to respond to parenteral thiamine replacement. So, patients may require daily supplementation with magnesium (10–30 mEq), potassium (60–180 mEq), and phosphate (10–40 mmol). If improvement is observed after the 3 days, either IV infusion or IM injection should continue with 250 mg of thiamine plus B-complex and vitamin C once daily for 5 additional days or until no further improvement is experienced by the patient (Table2). At this point, the patient may be transitioned to oral administration of 100 mg thiamine 3 times daily2.

No specified time frame for oral supplementation has been defined. The oral administration of thiamine is ineffective in correcting the moderate to severe thiamine deficiency seen in patients with WE. But, oral supplementation is recommended for the prevention and maintenance stages of WE. Otherwise healthy patients with mild thiamine deficiency should consume 30 mg6,20,22 thiamine 3 times per day.

### Prognosis

The prognosis of WE depend on the stage of the disease and prompt institution of thiamine. Evolution can include the full reversibility of disorders, motor sequelae, Korsakoff’s syndrome, coma and even death 1. The mortality rate ranges from 20 to 30%25.

Korsakoff’s syndrome can follow or accompany WE. It is a chronic largely irreversible sequela of untreated, or inadequately treated Wernicke encephalopathy, is characterised by dense anterograde amnesia and short-term memory loss associated with compensatory confabulation, with relative preservation of long-term memory and other cognitive skills.

Korsakoff syndrome, a chronic largely irreversible sequela of untreated or inadequately treated Wernicke encephalopathy, is characterised by dense anterograde amnesia and short-term memory loss associated with compensatory confabulation, with relative preservation of long-term memory and other cognitive skills.

Korsakoff syndrome is difficult to differentiate from other causes of dementia, and 20% of cases will require long term institutionalised care. Korsakoff syndrome preceded by, or occurring concurrently with acute Wernicke
encephalopathy due to repeated episodes of clinical or subclinical thiamine deficiency, results in Wernicke Korsakoff syndrome.\(^1\)\(^3\)

**Conclusion**

WE is a medical emergency that requires intravenous thiamine administration as soon as the diagnosis is made to prevent any neurological sequelae, including Korsakoff syndrome. This rare complication in non-alcoholic patients deserves to be better known by clinicians. Preventive treatment of patients at risk of thiamine deficiency may prevent fatal consequences.

**Conflict of interest statement**

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

**References**