Table 1. **Description of Algorithm Steps in the Evaluation and Treatment of the Patient**

| Algorithm Step | Evaluation/Treatment | Results and Treatment for Our Patient | Considerations |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| А | Altered mental status with subsequent generalized tonic-clonic seizure ⁴ | Hospital Day 1 | Metabolic, toxic, infectious etiologies of seizure and altered mental status ruled out |
| | Physical examination/vital signs/tests: BAL, UDS, CBC, CMP/ STAT glucose, CRP, thyroid function tests (including antithyroid peroxidase), severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 polymerase chain reaction, urinalysis, chest x-ray, vitamin B ₁₂ , folate, thiamine | Results unremarkable, except for CRP: 15.8 mg/dL | |
| | Anticonvulsant therapy | Began levetericetam and phenytoin | |
| | Meningitis/encephalitis prophylaxis | Began acyclovir, ceftriaxone, vancomycin | |
| В | Neurologic evaluation: EEG MRI of the head | Hospital Day 2 Remarkable for sharp transients over left frontotemporal regions Increased hyperintensities in bilateral medial | Differential diagnosis for etiology of seizure: (1) primary cerebral tumor, (2) HSE/neurosyphilis/ other infectious, (3) autoimmunencephalitis Options a–b: essentially ruled out, acyclovir discontinued |
| | CSF analysis | temporal lobes on T2/FLAIR, initially concerning for herpes simplex encephalitis <u>Hospital Day 3</u> Unremarkable for VDRL, HSV I and II, West Nile virus, Lyme disease, other infectious etiologies of meningitis, and encephalitis | |
| С | Autoimmune encephalitis evaluation: Serum antithyroid peroxidase, thyroglobulin antibody, complement 3 and 4, double-stranded deoxyribonucleic acid antibody, antinuclear antibodies, antineuronal antibody Serum NMDA antibody | Hospital Day 1–3 Results unremarkable Titer=1:32 | Remainder of serum/CSF paraneoplastic panel unremarkable NMDA receptor antibody encephalitis working etiology of both seizures and altered menta status |
| | CSF analysis CSF NMDAR antibody | Mild lymphocytic pleocytosis, normal protein and glucose, no oligoclonal bands detected Titer=1:40 (result returned on hospital day 25) | |
| _ | CSI NINDAR dillibody | | |
| D | Tumor screening: CT chest, abdomen, pelvis; transvaginal ultrasound Advanced tumor screening (MRI pelvis) Evolution of anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis: additional EEG Begin immunotherapy: methylprednisone 1 g daily x 5 days, subsequent IVIg and PLEX for 9 days | Hospital Day 14 Remarkable solely for bilateral ovarian cysts (ie, no evidence of neoplasms) Hospital Day 30 (-) ovarian teratoma Hospital Day 33 Extreme delta brush over frontal regions with left-sided predominance Hospital Day 30–44 Developed 2 additional seizures, continued to require intensive care/mechanical ventilation, mRS=5 | NMDA receptor antibody encephalitis continues to progress |
| E | Options for Further Treatment (1) immunotherapy without further search for ovarian teratoma, (2) repetitive screening for ovarian teratoma (eg, every 6 months), and/or (3) explorative laparoscopy and/or blind oophorectomy | Hospital Day 46 Diagnostic laparoscopy | High clinical probability of ovarian teratoma but imaging negative |
| F | Diagnostic laparoscopy Unilateral/left salpingo-oophorectomy with cystectomy | Hospital Day 46 Did not demonstrate ovarian teratoma Ovarian teratoma pathologically confirmed (result returned hospital day 54) | Consent obtained from next of kin Left-sided procedure chosen in attempt to spare fertility ⁵ with persistent left ovarian cyst |
| G | Status post left salpingo-oophorectomy with cystectomy | Postoperative Day 5 mRS = 4 Postoperative Day 11 No longer demonstrated ictal activity, delirium resolved, mRS = 2 Postoperative Day 22 Patient was discharged, symptoms of anti-NMDAR-e were no longer present; discharge medications were carbamazepine, lacosamide, and valproate | Residual short-term memory deficits were present |
| н | 3-week neurology outpatient follow-up | Asymptomatic except for cognitive deficits, MMSE ²⁶ score = 25 | MMSE remarkable for short-term memory deficits (0/3 on recall) |
| | | | . , , |

Abbreviations: BAL=blood alcohol level, CBC=complete blood count, CMP=complete metabolic profile, CRP=C-reactive protein, CSF=cerebrospinal fluid, $CT = computed\ tomography,\ EEG = electroencephalogram,\ FLAIR = fluid-attenuated\ inversion\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ simplex\ virus,\ IVIg = intravenous\ recovery,\ HSV = herpes\ recover$ immunoglobulin, MMSE = Mini-Mental State Examination, MRI = magnetic resonance imaging, mRS = Modified Rankin Scale, NMDA = N-methyl-D-aspartate, NMDAR-e=NMDA receptor encephalitis, OT=ovarian teratoma, PLEX=plasmapheresis, POD=postoperative day, Tx=treatment, UDS=urine drug screen, VDRL=venereal disease research laboratory.

Symbols: (+) present, (-) not present.