

Neurogenic pulmonary edema following a seizure: a case report and literature review

Mostafa Suhail Najim, Riyadh A Hammamy and Sreethish Sasi
Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar

Acute pulmonary edema is one of the frequent causes of dyspnea encountered in everyday practice. It is broadly attributed to be either cardiogenic or non-cardiogenic. It is usually treated with diuretics in addition to other medications depending on the underlying pathology. Here, we report a case of a female patient who presented with shortness of breath after developing a seizure. Further investigations excluded cardiogenic etiology and showed critically low

phenytoin level. It improved within 48 hours of supportive care without giving diuretics favoring the diagnosis of neurogenic pulmonary edema as the primary pathology. The goal of our case report is to keep neurogenic pulmonary edema in mind, and hence provide the appropriate management, when dealing with similar cases.