



Case Report

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Stroke as a Very Rare Complication of Multiple Bee Sting: A Case Report

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Abstracts

Bee stings are observed quite frequently all over the world [1]. A wide variety of symptoms and clinical manifestations can occur after a bee sting. Local reactions at the bite site are common and self-limiting. Pain, itching, urticaria, swelling, edema and redness are common local reactions. Uncommonly manifestations like tongue, soft palate and eyelid swelling, cough, dyspnea, nausea, vomiting, stomachache, diarrhea, generalized edema, anaphylactic shock, hypotension, multiple organ failure, vasculitis, serum sickness, neuritis and meningoencephalitis may occur [2]. We report a case of a 27-year-old male who developed right sided hemiparesia and dysphasia following multiple bee stings.

Keywords: Bee stings; Stroke; Hemiparesia

Introduction

Anaphylactic shock and systemic allergic reactions can be said as the reason for hospitalization after bee stings. Vascular events due to bee stings are extremely rare and, in the literature, stroke cases due to bee sting are very few [3]. We wanted to report a patient who had a stroke due to multiple bee stings.

Case Report

A 27-year-old male patient was brought to the emergency service due to multiple bee stings. He had been stung multiple times from his right hand (2 times), right leg (2 times) and his face. In the emergency service, 30 minutes later after the sting, he had been given intravenous antihistamines and corticosteroid and he was discharged out from the hospital. Approximately 18 hours later, in the morning of the other day, he woke up and found that he has right upper and lower extremite weakness. He could not speak, he could express himself with signs. Then he was brought to the hospital. On general examination, he had normal blood pressure, normal pulse and normal respiratory values. He had a large number

of erythematous rashes on his leg, hand and face. Neurological examination revealed the patient had dysphasia and right sided hemiparesia. His right upper extremite motor power was 1-2/5, lower extremite was 3-4/5. There was no important feature in the patient's CV. Fundus examination was normal.

Computed tomography (CT) of the brain performed as soon as he was admitted to the hospital. CT revealed minimal changes of left MCA territory gyri (Figure 1).

Then diffusion magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) performed to the patient immediately, On the diffusion MRI, an acute infarction was detected extending from the left frontotemporal region to the parietal region (Figure 2).

ECG and echocardiography were normal. His hemogram, liver and kidney function tests, bleeding and clotting time and IgE level were normal. D-dimer analysis and all thrombophilia panel was detected as normal.

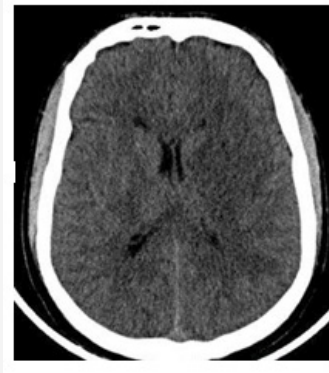


Figure 1: CT Brain demonstrating minimal changes of left MCA territory gyri.

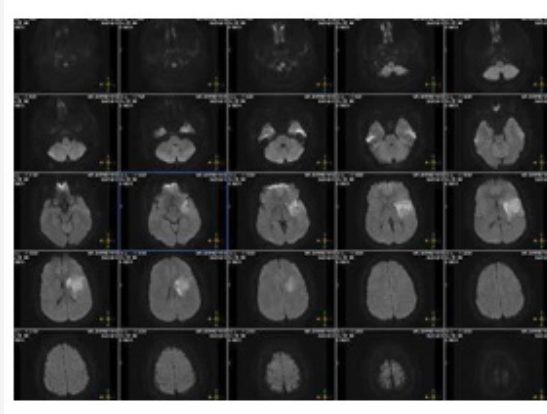


Figure 2: Difusion MRI demonstrating an acute infarction extending from the left frontotemporal region to the parietal region.

We transfer the patient to the intensive care unit and started medical treatment immediately. Patient was treated aspirin, heparin and antidema drugs. On the 3rd day of hospitalization, his right sided hemiparesia improved partially. His speech improved almost completely. On the outpatient clinic, the patient was followed 3 days, his right sided limb weakness (he had 4/5 power on his affected side) and speech improved before his discharge from the hospital.

Discussion

Pain, swelling and redness may be observed as local reactions after bee stings [4]. When we review the literature, the case of stroke due to bee stings is very few. Neurologic reactions, including stroke after bee stings, are very rare [5]. The pathophysiology of stroke due to bee sting is still uncertain. The underlying mechanism can be said as follows: 1) Hypotension caused by anaphylaxis or due to histamine release may induce cerebral ischaemia. 2) Mediators released after bee sting cause vasoconstriction. Exogenous adrenaline also exacerbates this situation. Platelet aggregation also contributes to hypertension and cerebral ischemia. 3) Bee venom itself contains vasoactive and inflammatory mediators (histamine, thromboxane, leucotrienes, dopamin, noradrenaline and other). These mediators also cause cerebral ischemia. Both thromboxane and leukotrienes have been shown to cause vasoconstriction resulting in cerebral infarction [6]. Both cerebral hemorrhage and

cerebral infarction can be observed after bee stings. In our case, we thought that acute ischemic stroke due to the bee sting caused by vasoconstriction and the prothrombotic state.

Conclusion

As a result, neurological events associated with bee stings such as stroke are very rare and have no proven pathophysiological mechanisms. we presented this case because of its rarity.

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

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