

# Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: Not necessarily reversible!

Sir,

Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) as the name suggests, is a group of symptoms caused by reversible ischemia most commonly of the posterior cerebral vasculature.<sup>[1]</sup> However, as described by Kapoor *et al.*<sup>[2]</sup> in their case report that the condition PRES may not always be reversible and the term PRES may be a misnomer.

Death has been reported in up to 15% of patients of PRES.<sup>[3]</sup> Poor prognostic indicators in PRES include Extensive lesions, extension of edema, brain herniation, cytotoxic edema on diffusion-weighted imaging, and the presence of hemorrhages.<sup>[4]</sup> The patient mentioned by the author's Kapoor *et al.*<sup>[2]</sup> had extensive lesions on magnetic resonance imaging as the poor prognostic marker in PRES and may be the reason that the patient succumbed to his illness.

Some authors suggest that a better name may be "PRES" instead of "PRES."<sup>[5]</sup> It is true that PRES is reversible if promptly recognized and adequately treated for most patients. However, it is not a rule and some patients may have an adverse outcome, in spite of a prompt correct therapy.<sup>[6]</sup>

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