Number of relapses in patients with autoimmune encephalitis by anti NMDAR antibodies with or without immunomodulatory treatment and with maintenance treatment.

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Introduction: It is a group of alterations characterized by symptoms in the central nervous system (limbic, extra-limbic, basal ganglia, autonomic structures) and occurs in association with autoantibodies directed against cell surface epitopes, located in extracellular regions of the subunits NR1- NR2B receptor.

Objective: To analyze the number of relapses in patients with autoimmune encephalitis by anti NMDAR antibodies with or without immunomodulatory treatment and with maintenance treatment**.**

Materials and methods: Descriptive, retrospective study, including patients of both sexes who met the inclusion criteria, data collection was obtained through the clinical file and INNN database, statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS program.

Result: We found 35 patients diagnosed with autoimmune encephalitis by antibodies to the NMDA receptor from 2013 to 2016, We analyzed information from 33 cases, of which 19 (57.6%) were female. They presented a mean age of 22.7 years for women and 29.9 years for men ($p = 0.057$). 21.2% of patients with encephalitis recurrence were identified and the rest 78.8% corresponded to first episodes. 60% of the patients were initially treated with acyclovir and 31 (93.9%) patients received immunotherapy; 30 (90.9%) 1st line and 21 (63.6%) 2nd line.

Conclusions: In our study it was evident that patients with autoimmune encephalitis who received adequate treatment based on first and second immunotherapy during their first episode had a lower rate of relapse and therefore a better prognosis, with better survival and a lower number of sequelae.