

eAppendix 1

Anti-*Brucella* antibody titers may persist long after recovery, making it challenging to differentiate between new infections, relapses, and previous infections.^{e1} Additionally, there is limited information about neurobrucellosis relapses compared to the initial infection. Relapse is defined as signs and symptoms of recurrence after treatment with or without positive cultures,¹ typically occurring within 1 year of infection.^{e2} Relapse rates vary from 4-30% depending on the regimen used and length of treatment.^{e1,e3} Similar to our patient, inadequate treatment, particularly due to poor compliance and monotherapy use, was highly associated with recurrence.^{3,e2,e3} Furthermore, positive blood culture, thrombocytopenia, disease duration <10 days, male sex, and temperatures $\geq 38.3^{\circ}$ are initial infection characteristics associated with relapse.^{e2,e3} Since relapses are not attributed to antibiotic resistance, they can be treated by repeating the same course of antibiotics.^{e2,e3}

eReferences

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