

Abstract: Hashimoto encephalopathy (HE) is a rare disease with neuropsychiatric involvement in the background of autoimmune thyroid disease. Also defined as steroid responsive encephalopathy associated with autoimmune thyroiditis (SREAT). It is mainly described in fifth decade of life and more than two thirds of affected individuals are females. Features like female predominance, good response to immunomodulatory therapy and the presence of autoantibodies suggest an autoimmune basis for the pathogenesis. But the encephalopathy is independent of thyroid status. Combination of neurological findings with positive antithyroid antibodies and responsiveness to corticosteroids is suggestive of Hashimoto encephalopathy after exclusion of other causes of encephalopathy. In elderly population sepsis with delirium can alter the disease presentation of Hashimoto encephalopathy. Even though response to corticosteroid therapy is excellent there can be steroid resistance leading to progressive or relapsing course.