From the Unité Fonctionnelle de Neurologie (Drs. Lavallee, Vidal, Vidaihet, and Derkinderen) and Service de Physiologie (Dr. Apartis), Hôpital Saint-Antoine, Paris, France.

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Address correspondence and reprint requests to Dr. Pascal Derkinderen, Unité Fonctionnelle de Neurologie, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, 184 rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, 75012 Paris, France; e-mail: pascal.derkinderen@sat.ap-hop-paris.fr

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Neuro*Images*

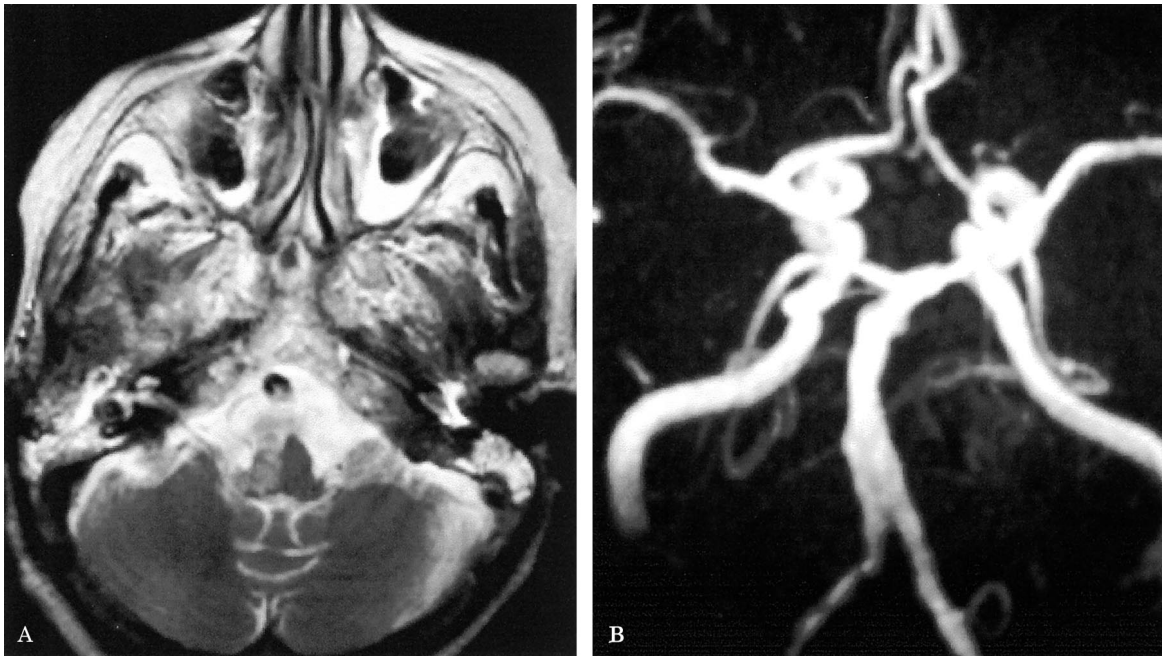

Figure. T2-weighted MRI section of the medulla shows an infarct involving the right hemimedulla (A). MR angiography shows severe stenosis of the terminal segment of the right vertebral artery (B).

The Babinski–Nageotte syndrome

Gabriel R. de Freitas, MD, Jorge Moll, MD, Abelardo Q.C. Araújo, MD, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Almost 100 years ago Babinski and Nageotte described a case of ischemic lesion involving the hemimedulla.[1] Few cases have been reported since then.[2]

An 81-year-old woman with hypertension and diabetes presented with left hemiplegia, reduction of superficial perception on the right side of the face and on the left side below the neck, and cerebellar ataxia of the right limbs. Right Horner's syndrome, right facial paresis, dysarthria, hoarseness, dysphagia, and paralysis of the right soft palate and right side of the tongue were present. Cranial MRI showed a right hemimedullary infarct, and magnetic resonance angiography showed severe stenosis of the right vertebral artery (figure).

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