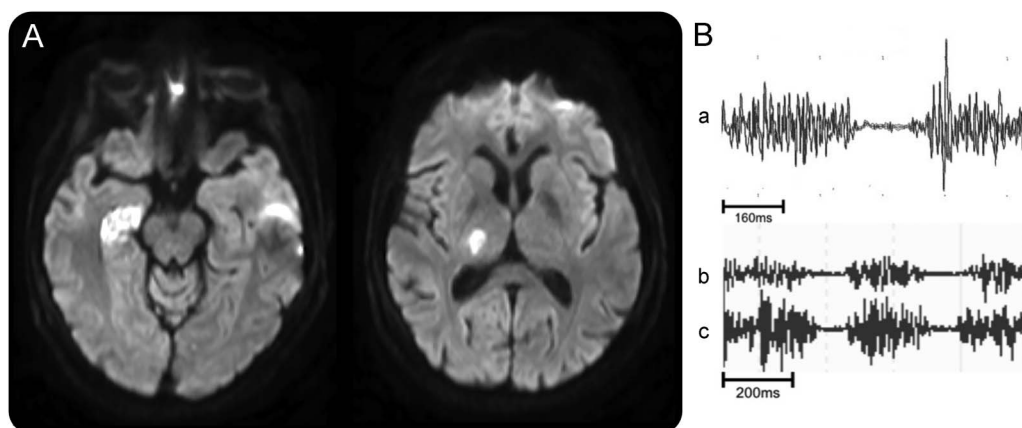


Axial myoclonus after ischemic stroke



Figure MRI and EMG



(A) MRI diffusion-weighted images show the ischemic areas. (B) EMG of left deltoid (a), right D5 paraspinal (b) and left D5 paraspinal dorsal muscles (c) show periods of muscular atonia.

Myoclonus is an unusual manifestation of stroke.¹ We report a 67-year-old woman admitted with an acute ischemic stroke in the right thalamo-capsular and hippocampal areas (figure). Becoming upright produced marked postural instability, due to an apparent reduction in cervical and dorsal axial muscle tone. EMG disclosed negative myoclonus in left upper limb and right paraspinal muscles, and both negative and positive myoclonus in left paraspinal muscles (video on the *Neurology*[®] Web site at Neurology.org). No epileptic activity was observed on EEG.

Axial negative myoclonus is a rare phenomenon, mostly described in posthypoxic and certain epileptic syndromes,² but is a novel occurrence in stroke.

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Supplemental data
at Neurology.org

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