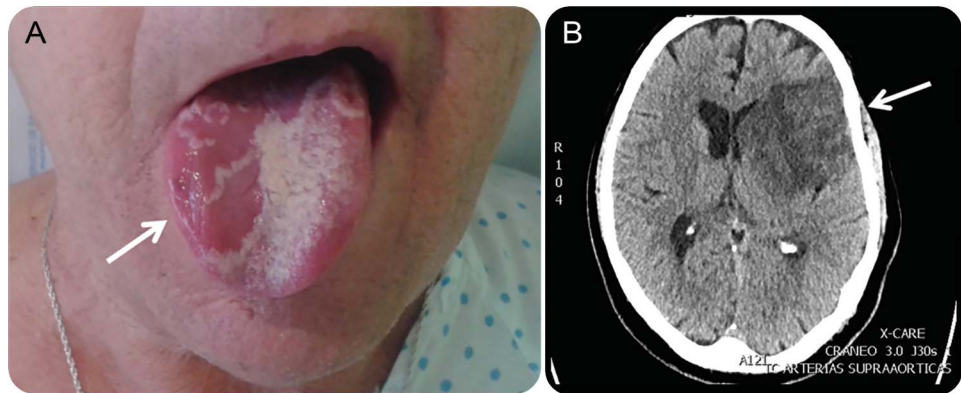


Teaching NeuroImages: Hemigeographic tongue following an acute ischemic stroke

Montserrat G. Delgado,
MD, PhD
Sergio Calleja, MD, PhD

Correspondence to
Dr. Delgado:
mglezdelgado@yahoo.es

Figure 1 Hemigeographic tongue and CT



(A) Hemigeographic tongue (white arrow). (B) Brain CT shows left middle cerebral artery stroke (white arrow).

We present 2 patients with a hemigeographic tongue following a left acute hemispheric stroke: a 70-year-old man (figure 1, A–B) and a 43-year-old man (figure 2, A–B). Trigeminal trophic syndrome (TTS) is an unusual complication of trigeminal injury that causes a neuropathic disorder with ulceration of the nasal ala.^{1,2} Nerve section and brainstem stroke have been described as TTS cause.^{1,2} However, the presence of a not previously described hemigeographic tongue following a hemispheric acute stroke points toward a central trigeminal disturbance, probably related to a cortical connection lesion. This suggests a complex mechanism in TTS in which supranuclear lesions should also be included.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Montserrat G. Delgado: study concept and design. Sergio Calleja: critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content.

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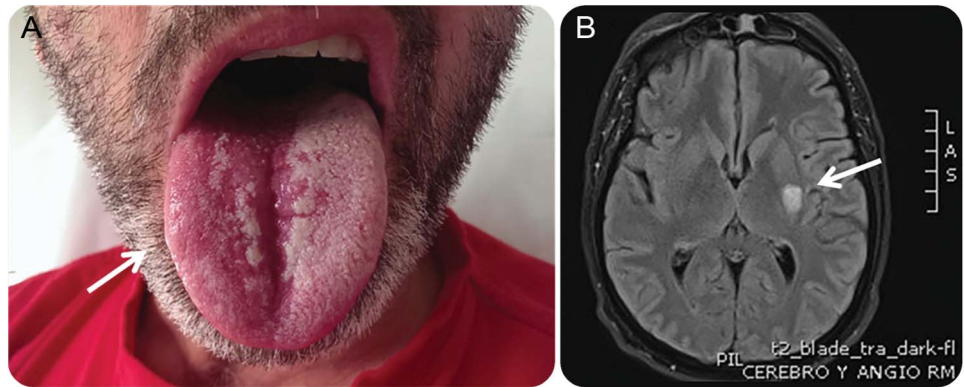
DISCLOSURE

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

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Figure 2 Hemigeographic tongue and MRI



(A) Hemigeographic tongue (white arrow). (B) Cranial MRI shows a lenticular ischemic stroke (white arrow).

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