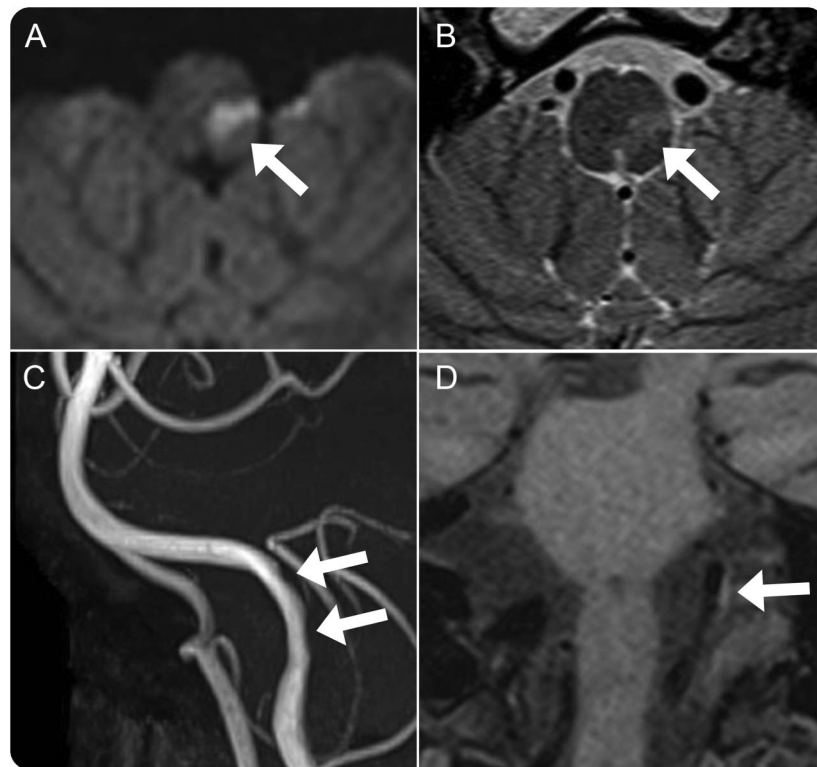


Teaching NeuroImages: The half-split man

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Figure 1 MRI and magnetic resonance angiography of the medulla and the vertebral artery



Diffusion-weighted and T2-weighted images show an acute infarction of the left lateral medulla (A, B). Magnetic resonance angiography and black-blood MRI show dissection of the left vertebral artery (C, D).

A 51-year-old man was admitted with left lateral medullary infarction due to vertebral artery dissection (figure 1). Neurologic examination revealed nystagmus, dissociated sensory disturbance, and no evidence of paralysis. Miosis and ptosis were observed on the ipsilateral side, but hypohidrosis was not apparent. Thermography revealed a bilateral discrepancy in body temperature, as if the patient were split down the middle (figure 2). Asymmetric skin temperature can occur among patients with Wallenberg syndrome associated with Horner syndrome due to a disturbance of the descending sympathetic tract that causes ipsilateral hypohidrosis and increased cutaneous blood flow.¹

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Dr. Takahashi: study concept, interpretation of data, and drafting the manuscript. Dr. Shinya: revision of the manuscript for intellectual content. Dr. Sekiguchi: study supervision. Dr. Kitazono: study supervision. Dr. Inaba: study supervision. Dr. Orimo: revision of the manuscript for intellectual content and study supervision.

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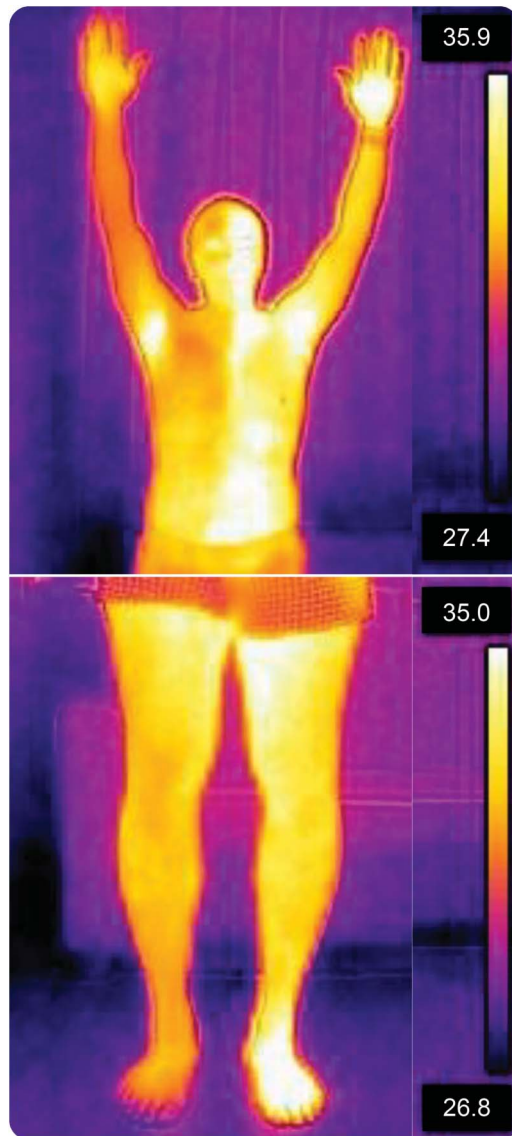
DISCLOSURE

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

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Figure 2 Thermography findings



Thermography images show the bilateral discrepancy in body temperature (in °C), as though the patient were split down the middle of his body.

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