



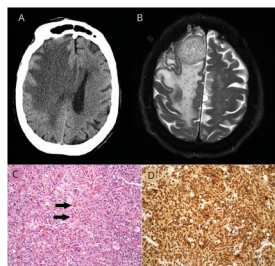
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## A summary of recently published articles in the *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> Resident & Fellow Section

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### February 6, 2018 issue

This issue presents both common presentations from rare disease and rare presentations of common conditions. The Pearls & Oysters reminds us of a common brain tumor that can rarely be detected by systemic serologic changes. The Teaching NeuroImages case shows us a rare complication of endovascular treatment of cerebral aneurysms. The Video NeuroImage depicts a unique movement disorder resulting after a typical vertebrobasilar stroke. Finally, the Clinical Reasoning case presents a rare cause of generalized chorea and developmental delay in a teenage girl.

### **Pearls & Oysters: Persistent elevation of serum carcinoembryonic antigen in secretory meningioma**

Elevation in serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) can occur with some metastatic brain tumors. CEA elevation could also be the presenting feature of a secretory meningioma. Despite their rarity, secretory meningiomas are highly relevant as they are frequently associated with severe peritumoral cerebral edema, potentially leading to perioperative morbidity and mortality.

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### **Clinical Reasoning: Importance of clinical phenomenology in the era of genetic testing**

This case describes a teenage girl who has chronic generalized chorea, developmental delay, abnormal thyroid-stimulating hormone level, and family history of involuntary movements. Sanger sequencing of NKX2-1 was normal. However, chromosomal karyotyping revealed an inversion with a breakpoint near NKX2-1 as the likely etiology for her condition.

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### **Teaching NeuroImages: Intracranial foreign body reaction after endovascular procedures**

We illustrate a case of foreign body reaction after endovascular treatment of a brain aneurysm. The changes most likely represent an allergic reaction to microparticles sheared from the device/catheters. The patient developed mild aphasia and multiple nodular enhancement areas on MRI, which resolved at follow-up following treatment with corticosteroids.

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Tips on navigating the 69th AAN Annual Meeting

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## Teaching Video NeuroImages: Delayed hemibody myorhythmia and palatal myoclonus after vertebrobasilar stroke

A 40-year-old woman had a vertebrobasilar stroke secondary to endocarditis owing to *Coxiella burnetii*. Five months later, she began to have quasirhythmic slow movements affecting the laryngo-facial musculature and left limbs. EEG and CSF test were normal. A brain MRI 1 year later revealed hypertrophy in the right inferior olivary nucleus.

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### February 13, 2018 issue

This issue highlights the role of identification—by neurologists, by patients, and in the neuroultrasound laboratory. The Clinical Reasoning article and Teaching NeuroImages present cases of rare inherited neurologic conditions identified by exome sequencing, magnetic resonance spectroscopy, and serology. The Education Research article explores the role of patient identification, investigating whether in-hospital satisfaction differs for patients who are able to identify their treating physicians. The Journal Club article reviews a recent study evaluating the role of carotid ultrasound in identifying patients at risk for cerebral white matter disease.

## Clinical Reasoning: Siblings with progressive weakness, hypotonia, nystagmus, and hearing loss

Cases illustrate the pitfalls of single gene evaluations and support the necessity of more extensive testing in complex cases to identify multiple mutations that may potentially affect the clinical phenotype, and ultimately direct clinical management.

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## Education Research: Physician identification and patient satisfaction on an academic neurology inpatient service

Neurology inpatients who are able to correctly identify their physicians from a photograph composite and to identify a physician who knows them best or who is “in charge” of their care have greater patient satisfaction. Strategies to enhance patient satisfaction might target improving identification of physicians and their roles.

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## Journal Club: Relationship between carotid arterial properties and cerebral white matter hyperintensities

This Journal Club article reports on a study from Rundek et al., who identified a novel noninvasive marker of white matter hyperintensities within the cerebral cortex. This article has important implications for disease risk stratification, clinical trial design, and potentially preventative management.

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## Teaching NeuroImages: Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis: A rare treatable adult-onset lipid storage disease

This report describes a case of cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) and presents classic clinical, radiologic, and serologic findings. CTX is rare lipid storage disease with unique characteristic findings and effective treatment with positive outcomes if initiated early, raising the importance of awareness and early recognition.

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### February 20, 2018 issue

This issue features a unique Clinical Reasoning case of cryptogenic stroke in an adult with an unlikely and treatable cause. The Journal Club article reviews a recent publication on the role of inflammation in gray matter multiple sclerosis (MS) plaque development. The Pearls & Oysters article discusses the importance of clinical and imaging monitoring in cases of isolated cortical vein thrombosis with a difficult case of recurrent thrombosis despite anticoagulation. Finally, the Teaching Video NeuroImage presents an excellent visual depiction of an acquired benign nystagmus syndrome.

## Clinical Reasoning: An unusual cause of adult cryptogenic ischemic stroke

Acute-onset large-vessel ischemic stroke amenable to IV tissue plasminogen activator and subsequent catheter-based thrombectomy can result from a variety of etiologies. An unusual cause of stroke is presented emphasizing key decision points resulting in the correct diagnosis. The case is presented in serial fashion, aiming to develop the clinical reasoning skills among readers.

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## Journal Club: MRI reveals acute inflammation in cortical lesions during early multiple sclerosis

This month's Journal Club discusses a recent *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> article. Using MRIs from patients with early multiple sclerosis, Maranzano et al. reveal that inflammation after blood-brain barrier leakage likely contributes to gray matter lesions. The study was well-designed; future experiments could use more advanced MRI. For in-depth analysis, see the Journal Club article.

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## Pearls & Oysters: Delayed progression of isolated cortical vein thrombosis despite therapeutic INR

Isolated cortical vein thrombosis (ICVT) is a rare entity and the diagnosis and treatment is challenging. We present a case of a young patient with delayed recurrent ICVT during therapeutic transition from injectable to oral anticoagulation therapy. Patients with ICVT require close clinical and radiographic monitoring especially during treatment modifications.

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## Teaching Video NeuroImages: The Heimann-Bielschowsky phenomenon: A harmless monocular nystagmus

We present a case of Heimann-Bielschowsky phenomenon (HBP), a rare form of acquired dissociated nystagmus. The nystagmus of HBP is typically asymptomatic, monocular, pendular of slow frequency, and mostly vertical. This unusual benign nystagmus occurs in some patients with longstanding uniocular severe visual loss and requires neither investigations nor treatment.

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### February 27, 2018 issue

This issue reminds us of the role of acknowledging the company that neurologic disease can often keep. The Clinical Reasoning case discusses an important neurologic presentation seen with HIV. The Pearls & Oysters case presents a 47-year-old patient with cancer. The Teaching NeuroImage reminds us of the importance of a wide differential when seeing a new mass lesion on the brain, while the Mystery Case reminds us that the same broad differential is important even if we are seeing the patient as a 5th opinion.

## Mystery Case: Superior oblique myokymia: An uncommon cause of intermittent diplopia

A 31-year-old man was referred to the neurologic outpatient clinic for a fifth opinion because of intermittent diplopia. He was thought to have ocular myasthenia gravis. However, 2 self-recorded videos showed involuntary paroxysmal, intorsional movements of the right eye, consistent with superior oblique myokymia.

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## Clinical Reasoning: Subacute paresis in a 28-year-old man with HIV

A 28-year-old man with a history of HIV infection (genotype 1 subtype B) who was not on antiretroviral treatment presented with 2–3 months of progressive weakness of his extremities. He had been on fluconazole therapy for 8 months for *Cryptococcal* meningitis. He initially noticed right followed by left lower and bilateral upper extremity weakness.

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## Pearls & Oysters: Paraneoplastic cerebral vasculitis: Rare cause of spontaneous convexity subarachnoid haemorrhage

Cerebral vasculitis of paraneoplastic origin is very rare. We report a 47-year-old woman with disease course marked by thunderclap headache, altered sensorium, lymphadenopathy, left breast lump, multiple cranial nerve palsies, evidence of convexity subarachnoid hemorrhage, and cerebral vasospasm on radiology and histopathologic evidence of paraneoplastic cerebral vasculitis on autopsy.

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## Teaching NeuroImages: Cerebral syphilitic gumma with numerous spirochetes in immunohistochemical staining

A 62-year-old HIV-negative man without any relevant medical history had extramarital sex once 3 years before admission. A malignant tumor-like lesion was found on brain MRI when he came to our clinic with headache. We removed the tumor and immunohistochemical staining revealed numerous spirochetes.

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**Resident & Fellow Rounds**  
*Neurology* 2018;90;429-431  
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000005045

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