



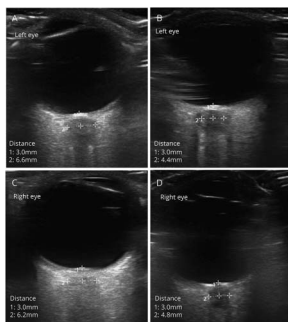
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## A summary of recently published articles in the *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> Resident & Fellow Section

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## February 5, 2019 issue

This issue starts off with a Pearls & Oysters highlighting the use of ocular ultrasound in the emergency department for evaluation of intracranial pressure. Next, the Clinical Reasoning case describes a situation where a thorough history and complete differential diagnosis is essential. Finally, there are 2 Teaching NeuroImages. The first shows imaging in a child with a movement disorder due to pathogenic variants in the gene that transports manganese out of the cell. The second shows the value of continuous EEG monitoring in the intensive care unit for conditions other than seizures.

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## Pearls & Oysters: Diagnosis and monitoring of elevated intracranial pressure through ultrasound of the optic nerve

This is a unique case where bedside ultrasound measurements demonstrated a dynamic optic nerve sheath diameter (ONSD) in response to intracranial pressure (ICP)-lowering maneuvers. ONSD measurement in the management of the critically ill patient can provide a rapid, non-invasive assessment of increased ICP.

## Clinical Reasoning: Leg weakness and stiffness in the emergency room

This case describes a typical human T-cell lymphotropic virus-1 (HTLV-1)-associated myelopathy presentation in an unusual setting: a Swedish emergency department. It is not possible to predict which HTLV-1-seropositive patients face imminent and sometimes life-threatening complications. Thus, there is a need for biomarkers, more basic research, antiviral treatment, and development of vaccines.

## Teaching NeuroImages: An imaging clue for treatable early childhood-onset dystonia-manganism

The imaging of a child with inherited hypermanganesemia due to pathogenic variants in *SLC30A10* is presented.

## Teaching NeuroImages: Acute stroke captured on EEG in the ICU: Visual and quantitative analysis

The presented patient underwent a complicated carotid endarterectomy and was subsequently monitored for cerebral ischemia in the neurointensive care unit. He then developed an acute ischemic stroke while he was on EEG.

## February 12, 2019 issue

A Pearls & Oysters case emphasizes the importance of genetic testing in neuromuscular disorders, especially in those where a time-intensive and expensive novel treatment is to be pursued. Next, the Clinical Reasoning case emphasizes the evaluation of an adult with acute-onset hemiballism. The Teaching Video NeuroImages demonstrates the teaching point that anxiety coupled with an unusual presentation of stiff-person syndrome could be mistaken for a functional neurologic disorder. Finally, the Teaching NeuroImages case highlights the importance of neuroimaging before proceeding with commonly used headache treatment.

### **Pearls & Oysters: Hydroxychloroquine-induced toxic myopathy mimics Pompe disease: Critical role of genetic test**

This case demonstrates that a toxic myopathy from hydroxychloroquine can mimic Pompe disease clinically and pathologically and should be included in the differential diagnosis of patients with limb-girdle weakness and rimmed vacuolar changes on muscle biopsy.

### **Clinical Reasoning: A 65-year-old woman with subacute hemiballism**

A 65-year-old, right-hand dominant woman with a history of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, poorly controlled diabetes, and remote breast cancer presented with 1 week of progressive, involuntary left hemibody movements. One month prior, she was a restrained driver in a head-on motor vehicle collision with possible brief loss of consciousness.

### **Teaching Video NeuroImages: Severe spasms resembling status dystonicus as an unusual presentation of stiff-person syndrome**

This case is an unusual presentation of stiff-person syndrome in a young patient and provides a characteristic video demonstrating severe tonic spasms that were initially thought to be due to status dystonicus.

### **Teaching NeuroImages: Greater occipital nerve injection: A cautionary tale**

A 29-year-old man with medically refractory right-sided chronic cluster headache presented with increased attack frequency.

## February 19, 2019 issue

This issue starts off with a Right Brain poem written from the perspective of a physician who becomes a patient. The Education Research article describes a study of heart in neurology training. The Teaching Video NeuroImages and Teaching NeuroImages are both pediatric cases in this issue and highlight the role of genetics in neurology practice.

### **Right Brain: Flip to the other side**

This is a poem about a neurosurgeon's feelings when he is in the hospital as a patient after being diagnosed with an aneurysm.

### **Education Research: An arts-based curriculum for neurology residents**

Arts-based graduate medical education is feasible and effective in teaching residents to listen and observe more closely. Narrative medicine and visual thinking exercises highlight these skills and promote professional growth, providing an opportunity to reflect and find meaning in clinical work.

### **Teaching Video NeuroImages: Horizontal gaze palsy with progressive scoliosis**

A 10-year-old girl presented with abnormal eye movement since birth. Family history was significant for consanguineous parents.

### **Teaching NeuroImages: MRI findings in an infant with cavitating leukoencephalopathy**

This case illustrates characteristic neuroimaging features found in a rare neurodegenerative mitochondrial condition in children. Identifying these features on MRI of the brain can help prompt genetic testing to aid in earlier diagnosis.

## February 26, 2019 issue

Pearls & Oysters articles present a case report and discussion that emphasizes salient clinical points. This issue starts off with a case with an underrecognized mechanism for ischemic stroke. Next, the Clinical Reasoning article provides a step-by-step approach to a pregnant patient with neurologic symptoms, emphasizing a tailored approach to special patient populations. The Teaching Video NeuroImages emphasizes cortical reorganization after cervical root injury and the video describes an effective therapy for the debilitating pain that is often refractory to analgesics in these patients. Finally, the Teaching NeuroImages case shows the characteristic MRI pattern in transient mutism that is important as it may represent a reversible condition if chemotherapy is immediately discontinued.

### **Pearls & Oysters: Giant descending aortic arch donut sign: Retrograde embolism as a cause of acute ischemic stroke**

A patient presents with a stroke due to retrograde embolism from the descending aorta. This case provides quality radiographic and pathologic images of the thrombus that supports the pathophysiologic mechanism of this diagnosis.

## Clinical Reasoning: A pregnant woman presents with chin numbness

This case provides important educational points specific to caring for a patient who is pregnant.

## Teaching Video NeuroImages: Mirror therapy against phantom pain

A patient presents with a supernumerary limb with phantom pain after a motor accident causing cervical root avulsions.

## Teaching NeuroImages: Transient mutism associated with splenium lesion in capecitabine-induced leukoencephalopathy

A patient presents with transient mutism associated with corpus callosum lesion in capecitabine-induced leukoencephalopathy. In line with previous studies, the commissural fibers seem to be particularly susceptible to capecitabine toxicity.

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Before submitting a comment to Disputes & Debates, remember the following:

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- Your submission must be 200 words or less and have a maximum of five references; reference one must be the article on which you are commenting
- You can include a maximum of five authors (including yourself)

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**Resident & Fellow Rounds**  
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