NEUROLOGICAL PICTURE

Magnetic resonance imaging in Avellis' syndrome

Left T2 weighted MRI shows a small high signal intensity area in the left dorsal region of the upper medulla oblongata (arrow). Right Schematic drawing of the medullary infarction (outlined in black) at the same level shown in MRI. The lesion involves the nucleus ambiguus and spinothalamic tract.

The picture shows a T2 weighted MRI in a patient with Avellis' syndrome due to infarction. A 47 year old woman developed sudden onset of hoarseness and dysphagia. Neurological examination disclosed palsies of the left vocal cord and left soft palate, hypalgesia, and thermohypaesthesia on the right side of the trunk and right arm, and bilateral horizontal transient gaze dependent nystagmus, which improved within one month.

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