Teaching Video Neurolmage: Foix–Chavany–Marie syndrome

Peter L. Konieczny,
MD
Benjamin H.
Eidelman, MD, PhD
William D. Freeman,
MD

Address correspondence and
reprint requests to Dr. William
D. Freeman, Department of
Neurology, Mayo Clinic, 4500
San Pablo Road, Jacksonville,
FL 32224
freeman.william1@mayo.edu

A 79-year-old woman with a history of prior right frontal infarction presented with sudden inability to speak (figure, A). Examination revealed anarthria, yet intact comprehension, writing, and limb function (video). Voluntary tongue, swallowing, and mouth movements were absent, while cough and swallow reflexes were preserved (video). An acute left hemispheric ischemic stroke causing Foix-Chavany-Marie syndrome (FCMS) was diagnosed, and IV recombinant tissue plasminogen activator was administered. Left frontal infarction was confirmed on MRI (figure, B).

FCMS involves lesions of the bilateral frontal operculum¹ or the cortical-subcortical areas of

primary motor cortex.² Voluntary control of facio-pharyngo-glosso-masticatory muscles is lost, while reflex movements and limb strength are preserved.

REFERENCES

1. Foix C, Chavany J-A, Marie J. Doplégie facio-linguo-masticatrice d'origine cortico sous-corticale sans paralysie des membres (contribution à l'étude de la localisation des centres de la face du membre supérieur), par MM. Rev Neurol 1926;33:214–219.
2. Weller M. Anterior opercular cortex lesions cause dissociated lower cranial nerve palsies and anarthria but no aphasia: Foix-Chavany-Marie syndrome and “automatic voluntary dissociation” revisited. J Neurol 1993; 240:199–208.

Figure

(A) CT scan without contrast showing area of old right-sided infarct encompassing the frontoparietal opercular cortex; (B) diffusion-weighted MRI with restricted diffusion in the left precentral gyrus

Neurology[®]

Teaching Video NeuroImage: Foix–Chavany–Marie syndrome
Peter L. Konieczny, Benjamin H. Eidelman and William D. Freeman
Neurology 2008;70:e88
DOI 10.1212/01.wnl.0000312516.55722.dd

This information is current as of May 19, 2008

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/70/21/e88.full
Supplementary Material	Supplementary material can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2008/05/16/70.21.e88.DC1
References	This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at: http://n.neurology.org/content/70/21/e88.full#ref-list-1
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright . All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.