Teaching NeuroImages:

Reversible bilateral thalamic lesions in vein of Galen thrombosis

Rou-Chen Jee, MD
Sheng-Huang Lin, MD,
MSc

Address correspondence and reprint requests to Dr. Sheng-Huang Lin, Department of Neurology, Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital, Hualien, Taiwan, No. 707, Sec. 3, Chung-Yang Rd., Hualien City, Hualien County 970, Taiwan, Republic of China
shlin355@gmail.com

Figure MRI findings in vein of Galen thrombosis

T2-weighted MRI (A) revealed high-signal lesions in bilateral thalami and right caudate nucleus. Magnetic resonance venography (B) showed thrombus formation in vein of Galen (arrow). After treatment, the lesions of bilateral thalami and right caudate nucleus disappeared (C), and the vein of Galen was patent (D).

A 51-year-old woman was admitted with 2 days of progressive drowsiness and bradyphrenia. On examination, she had blood pressure of 125/75 mm Hg and a pulse of 68 beats/minute. She aroused to verbal stimuli, and her answers were correct but slow. There was no focal weakness or numbness, and reflexes were normal. Brain MRI revealed lesions in bilateral thalami and right caudate nucleus (figure, A) and vein of Galen thrombosis (figure, B). There was no evidence of dehydration, coagulopathy, autoimmune dysfunction, or infection. She recovered completely

on heparin. Follow-up brain images were normal (figure, C and D). Early detection and treatment of deep cerebral venous thrombosis lowers the risk of permanent neurologic deficits.^{1,2}

REFERENCES

1. Boussier MG. Cerebral venous thrombosis: diagnosis and management. *J Neurol* 2000;247:252–258.
2. Wieshmann NH, Amin S, Hodgson R. A case of unilateral thalamic hemorrhagic infarction as a result of the vein of Galen and straight sinus thrombosis. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2009;18:28–31.

From the Department of Neurology, Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital, Hualien, Taiwan.

Disclosure: The authors report no disclosures.

Neurology[®]

Teaching *NeuroImages*: Reversible bilateral thalamic lesions in vein of Galen thrombosis

Rou-Chen Jee and Sheng-Huang Lin

Neurology 2009;73:e57

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3181b87908

This information is current as of September 21, 2009

Updated Information & Services

including high resolution figures, can be found at:
<http://n.neurology.org/content/73/12/e57.full>

References

This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at:
<http://n.neurology.org/content/73/12/e57.full#ref-list-1>

Subspecialty Collections

This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
Cerebral venous thrombosis
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/cerebral_venous_thrombosis
MRI
<http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri>

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.