Teaching NeuroImages:

Internal carotid artery dissection presenting as Villaret syndrome

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Figure 1 Cranial nerve palsies in Villaret syndrome

(A) Left Horner sign. (B) Wasting of the left sternocleidomastoid muscle. (C) Deviation of the tongue to the left.

A 63-year-old man presented with headache, hoarseness, and dysphagia. He had a left-sided Horner syndrome and wasting of the left sternocleidomastoid muscle. His tongue was deviated to the left on protrusion (figure 1). MRI and CT angiography revealed a distal left internal carotid artery dissection (figure 2).

Villaret syndrome is a rare clinical entity comprising IX, X, XI, and XII cranial nerve palsies together with Horner sign.¹ This constellation of signs should prompt the clinician to seek pathology in the retroparotid space,

Figure 2 Radiologic evaluation of carotid artery dissection

(A) Axial T2-weighted MRI shows normal flow void in the right internal carotid artery (ICA) (thin arrow). The flow void of the left ICA (thick arrow) is narrowed by the medially positioned intramural hematoma, which is of mixed signal intensity (arrowhead). (B) CT angiography shows a pseudoaneurysm of the left ICA (thin arrow) proximal to an area of luminal stenosis (arrowhead).

as this is the only area where the lower 4 cranial nerves and sympathetic fibers to the eye lie in close proximity. When the sympathetic fibers are spared, it is termed Collet-Sicard syndrome.²

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Oge Okpala: drafting the manuscript, acquisition of data. Anna Von Essen: drafting the manuscript, acquisition of data. Dr. Gemma Cummins: drafting and revising the manuscript. Dr. Mark Manford: study design, supervision of study.

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DISCLOSURE

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