A 64-year-old man with diabetes mellitus presented with abrupt vertigo. MRI revealed an infarction in the bilateral cerebellum in the territory of the medial posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA) (figure, A), which is rare.\(^1\) Angiographic findings demonstrated that the infarction limited to the medial cerebellum was caused by the presence of rare variants of cerebellar arteries. They include the dominant anterior inferior cerebellar artery and the dominant superior cerebellar artery,\(^2\) which take over the territories that are usually perfused by the lateral PICAs (figure, B through D), along with the single medial PICA that supplies the medial areas of the bilateral cerebellum.

REFERENCES


Teaching NeuroImages Bilateral cerebellar infarction in dominant superior and anterior inferior cerebellar arteries

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