A 43-year-old woman without vascular risk factors presented with acute right sensorimotor deficit. Her medical history revealed pseudoxanthoma elasticum (PXE), diagnosed at age 29 by characteristic findings on skin biopsy (performed because of progressive skin lesions) and funduscopy (figure 1), complicated by peripheral artery disease and vision impairment.

Brain MRI showed pontine lacunar infarcts and microbleeds (figure 2), concordant with earlier reported microangiopathic complications in PXE.1,2

PXE is an inherited disorder characterized by progressive calcification and degeneration of elastic fibers, primarily affecting skin, eyes, and gastrointestinal and cardiovascular system. Management includes treatment of complications and strict control of cardiovascular risk factors.

REFERENCES


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