A 52-year-old man presented with complex partial seizures. Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery MRI showed multifocal subcortical and cortical edema, predominantly in the left temporal lobe (figure, A). T2-weighted and gradient echo images showed multiple cortical microbleeds (figure, B–D). Right frontal brain biopsy revealed amyloid β–related angiitis showing leptomeningal and cortical blood vessels with vascular amyloid deposition and perivascular/intramural inflammatory infiltrates with lymphocytes and often epithelioid appearing, sometimes multinucleated macrophages (figure, E).1,2 There were also diffuse cortical amyloid plaques without deposition of abnormal τ-protein (figure, F). That cortical microbleeds are present not only in edematous brain, but also in unaffected regions, likely reflects the pathophysiologic cascade of amyloid deposition followed by inflammation.

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