Cerebral sparganosis
The wandering lesion

A 38-year-old Japanese man presented with a 2-year history of cerebellar ataxia, fever, and headaches. MRI revealed migration of the lesion (figure, A–C). CSF cytology showed eosinophilic meningitis (figure, D); serum and CSF ELISA were positive for *Spirometra erinaceieuropaei*.

Human sparganosis is a rare parasitic infection by the larval cestode of *Spirometra* that results from ingesting the plerocercoid harbored in frogs, snakes, and chickens. Reported worldwide, sparganosis is most prevalent in Southeast and Eastern Asia. The diagnosis is suggested by a wandering lesion, especially in endemic areas; the tunnel sign on postcontrast MRI is characteristic. The preferred treatment is the surgical removal of live worm.

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