

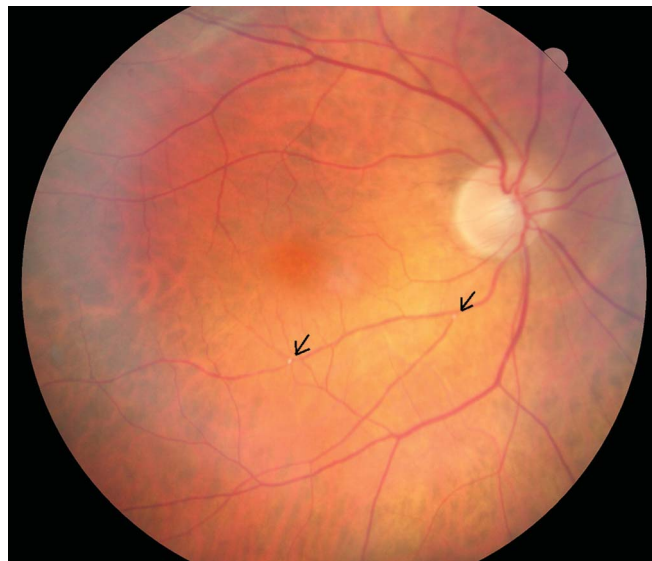
Teaching Video NeuroImages: Hollenhorst plaque



Marco Gonzalez-Castellon, MD
Paloumi Kadakia, MD
Joshua Willey, MD, MS
Danielle S. Rudich, MD
Jeffrey Odel, MD

Correspondence to
Dr. Gonzalez-Castellon:
mac2318@columbia.edu

Figure Fundus



Retinal photograph showing 2 Hollenhorst plaques (arrows).

A 73-year-old man with hypertension and hyperlipidemia was seen in clinic complaining of decreased vision in his right eye. Bedside examination demonstrated a right eye inferior lateral visual field defect due to ischemic optic neuropathy and 2 bright intraluminal yellow plaques located in 2 different arteriolar bifurcations (figure). Carotid ultrasound showed an unstable, mobile, nonocclusive, ulcerated plaque in the right carotid bifurcation (see video on the *Neurology*[®] Web site at www.neurology.org). Hollenhorst plaques¹ are cholesterol crystal emboli thought to originate from the ipsilateral carotid artery bifurcation that, in the absence of amaurosis fugax or stenosis, are not associated with an increased risk of ipsilateral cerebral infarct.²

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Dr. Gonzalez-Castellon and Dr. Kadakia: study concept and design, acquisition of data, analysis or interpretation of data, and drafting of

the manuscript. Dr. Willey: critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content and study supervision. Dr. Rudich: study concept and design, acquisition of data, and analysis or interpretation of data. Dr. Odel: critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content and study supervision.

STUDY FUNDING

No targeted funding reported.

DISCLOSURE

M. Gonzalez-Castellon, P. Kadakia, and J. Willey report no disclosures. Dr. Willey is funded by National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke K23 NS 073104. D. Rudich reports no disclosures. J. Odel is a consultant for Bayer. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

REFERENCES

1. Hollenhorst RW. Significance of bright plaques in the retinal arterioles. *JAMA* 1961;178:23–29.
2. Dunlap AB, Kosmorsky GS, Kashyap VS. The fate of patients with retinal artery occlusion and Hollenhorst plaque. *J Vasc Surg* 2007;46:1125–1129.

Supplemental data at
www.neurology.org

From the Department of Neurology (M.G.-C., P.K., J.W.), Division of Stroke (M.G.-C., J.W.), and Department of Ophthalmology (D.S.R., J.O.), Columbia University Medical Center, New York.

Neurology[®]

Teaching Video NeuroImages: Hollenhorst plaque
Marco Gonzalez-Castellon, Paloumi Kadakia, Joshua Willey, et al.
Neurology 2013;81:e60
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3182a2ce2b

This information is current as of August 26, 2013

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/81/9/e60.full
Supplementary Material	Supplementary material can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2013/08/25/81.9.e60.DC1
References	This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at: http://n.neurology.org/content/81/9/e60.full#ref-list-1
Subspecialty Collections	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): All Neuro-ophthalmology http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_neuroophthalmology Retina http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/retina
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2013 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

