A 39-year-old man was evaluated for personality change, involuntary movements, and eating difficulties. Examination demonstrated feeding dystonia, dysarthria, limb dystonia, and chorea (video on the Neurology® Web site at Neurology.org). Transaminases and creatine kinase levels were elevated. Additional investigation revealed acanthocytes on blood smear, myopathy, and caudate nucleus atrophy (figures 1, 2, e-1, and e-2). Western blot revealed absent chorein, and a genetic test found him to be compound heterozygote for novel VPS13A gene mutations (c.266dupT and deletion of exons 52, 53, 55, and 58), establishing a diagnosis of chorea-acanthocytosis.\(^1\) He was treated with botulinum toxin injections in genioglossus, which significantly improved eating and speaking.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT
Western blot analysis for chorein was performed by G. Kwiatkowski and Dr. Benedikt Rader with the financial support of the Advocacy for Neuroacanthocytosis Patients and of the ERA-net E-Rare consortium EMINA (European Multidisciplinary Initiative on Neuroacanthocytosis; BMBF 01GM1003) in the labs of Profs. Hans Kretzschmar/Armin Giese (Neuropathology) and Adrian Danek (Neurology) at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, Germany.

### STUDY FUNDING
Stockholm County Council.

### DISCLOSURE
The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

### REFERENCE
Figure 2  Gomori staining of left tibialis anterior muscle displaying variation in fiber size, central nuclei (thin arrows), and splitting (thicker arrow). These features are compatible with myopathy.
Teaching Video NeuroImages: Feeding dystonia in chorea-acanthocytosis
Martin Paucar, Per-Åke Lindestad, Ruth H. Walker, et al.
Neurology 2015;85:e143-e144
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000002108

This information is current as of November 9, 2015

Updated Information & Services
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/85/19/e143.full

Supplementary Material
Supplementary material can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2015/11/07/WNL.0000000000002108.DC1
http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2015/11/07/WNL.0000000000002108.DC2
http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2015/11/07/WNL.0000000000002108.DC3

References
This article cites 1 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/85/19/e143.full#ref-list-1

Subspecialty Collections
This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
All Movement Disorders
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_movement_disorders
Basal ganglia
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/basal_ganglia
Botulinum toxin
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/botulinum_toxin

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 © 2015 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.