Teaching Video NeuroImages: Minimal anomalies of dorsal midbrain syndrome (Parinaud syndrome)

Parinaud syndrome results from posterior commissure dysfunction, and is associated with 4 major signs: limitation of upgaze, pupillary light-near dissociation, convergence abnormalities, and Collier sign.1,2

A 46-year-old man complained of vertical diplopia due to a subtle left skew deviation. Upgaze pursuit was normal, but upward saccades were slowed, without convergence abnormalities or Collier sign (video at Neurology.org). Pupillary light-near dissociation was present (video). MRI revealed a tectal mesencephalic lesion (figure).

Slowed upward saccades and pupillary light-near dissociation represent an early stage of posterior commissure dysfunction, before frank upgaze palsy, Collier sign, or convergence abnormalities.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Pilar Rojas is an author and contributed to drafting and revising the manuscript. Philippe Maeder is an author, contributed to data acquisition, and revised the manuscript. François-Xavier Borruat is an author, contributed to data acquisition, and revised the manuscript.

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REFERENCES
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