A 34-year-old woman presented with vertigo, jerky movements, and imbalance over 2 weeks. Examination demonstrated multiplanar back-to-back saccadic oscillations without an intersaccadic interval (video 1 at Neurology.org), myoclonus, and ataxia (video 2). MRI of the brain and malignancy screen were unremarkable. Positive serum onconeural antibodies (anti-Yo and anti-Ri) supported the diagnosis of paraneoplastic opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome.

Saccadic oscillations including opsoclonus (vertical, horizontal, or torsional oscillations) and ocular flutter (horizontal oscillations) are occasionally subtle or difficult to distinguish from jerk nystagmus, characterized by alternating slow and fast phases. Observing the eyes under closed lids or asking the patient to converge or initiate saccades can augment opsoclonus and ocular flutter.²

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
All authors had access to and contributed equally to the manuscript. Kyle W. Mahoney: manuscript writing/revision, video editing. Jiaying Zhang: manuscript writing/revision, video editing. Daniel Gold: manuscript writing/revision, video editing.

STUDY FUNDING
No targeted funding reported.

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

REFERENCES
Teaching Video NeuroImages: Maneuvers to elicit opsoclonus in opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome
Kyle W. Mahoney, Daniel R. Gold and Jiaying Zhang
Neurology 2017;88:e166
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000003851

This information is current as of April 17, 2017